

anchorage in the neighbouring road of Benaudet. The trade consists in corn, wine, brandy, flax, and other productions of the surrounding country, and in the produce of its fisheries. It has manufactories of stoneware, hats, leather, and beer. Q. is the see of a bishop, and has a communal college and a diocesan seminary. Pop. in 1821, 9,400; in 1852, 9,639.—The arrond. of Q. has an area of 141,093 hectares, and comprises 9 cantons. Pop. in 1846, 115,518.

QUIMPER-GUEZENNEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. E of Pontrieux. Pop. 1,800.

QUIMPERLE, a town of France, dep. of Finistère, on the Isolle, at the junction of the Ellé, 12 m. NW of L'Orient. Pop. in 1846, 5,791. It has manufactories of pottery, salt, tobacco-pipes, and stoneware; also paper-mills and tanneries. Vessels of 150 tons ascend to the town.—The arrond. of Q., comprising 5 cantons, has an area of 75,203 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 45,971.

QUIN, a parish of co. Clare, 5 m. E of Clare. Area 9,585 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,634.

QUINCAMPOIX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Clères, 8 m. NE of Rouen. Pop. 1,053.

QUINCE-ISLAND, a small island near the SW coast of Ireland, and county of Cork, 5 m. W of Galley Head.

QUINCENETTO, a village of the Sardinian states, 9 m. NW of Ivrea. Pop. 1,460.

QUINCHAC, a small island in the Pacific ocean, between the island of Chiloe and the continent of Chili, in S lat. 43° 30'.

QUINCIE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. E of Beaujeu. Pop. 1,369.

QUINCY, a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Quincy bay, a branch of Boston harbour, 8 m. S of Boston. It is a well-built and thriving town; and has important granite quarries in its vicinity. Pop. in 1840, 3,486; in 1850, 5,017.—Also a town of Illinois, on the l. bank of the Mississippi, 170 m. NW of St. Louis, with an excellent harbour on the river. Pop. in 1840, 1,500; in 1850, 6,911. A large quantity of pork is annually exported from this place.

QUINCY-SEGNY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 4 m. S of Meaux. Pop. 2,090. A vast quantity of fruit is sent from this to the markets of Paris.

QUINDICI, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 7 m. SE of Nola. Pop. 2,410.

QUINDIU, a high range of the Andes, in the SW of New Granada, in the prov. of Popayan, between the Magdalena and its affluent the Cauca. Its culminating point has an alt. of 13,179 ft. By the mountains of Quindiu there is a passage between the provs. of Popayan and Santa-Fe, or Cartago and Ibagua, considered one of the most difficult in the Andes. It lies through a thick uninhabited forest, which, in the finest season, cannot be traversed in less than ten or twelve days. The highest point of the road, the Garito-del-Paramo, is 11,459 ft. above the level of the sea. The pathway which forms the passage of the Cordilleras is only 12 or 16 ft. in breadth; and has the appearance in several places of a gallery dug and left open to the sky. In this part of the Andes, as almost in every other, the rock is covered with a thick stratum of clay, in which the streamlets which flow down the mountains have hollowed out gullies from 19 to 23 ft. deep. Along these mud-crevices the traveller is forced to grope his passage; while the darkness is increased by the thick vegetation which covers the opening above.

QUINEBAUG, or MOHEGAN, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which rises in Massachusetts and joins the Shetucket, on the l. bank, 3 m. above Norwich landing, after a S course of 60 m.

QUINGENTOLE, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Mantua, 4 m. W of Revere. Pop. 2,006.

QUINGEY, a town of France, dep. of Doubs, on the river Loue, 12 m. N of Salins. It has iron works of some extent. Pop. 1,000.

QUINHON, a town of Cochinchina near the coast, in N lat. 13° 44'.

QUINNIPIACK, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which runs SW and flows into New-Haven harbour, after a course of 30 m.

QUINSAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Creon, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,100.

QUINSIGAMOND, or LONG POND, a lake of Massachusetts, U. S., between Worcester and Shrewsbury. It is about 5 m. in length, and from 60 to 100 rods in breadth, and contains a number of small islands.

QUINSON, a town of France, dep. of Basses-Alpes near the river Verdon, 31 m. S of Digne. Pop. 1,050.

QUINTANA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 54 m. WSW of Badajoz and partido of Castuera, in a low and rugged locality. Pop. 3,290. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.—Also a town in the prov. of Alava and partido of La Guardia, 18 m. SE of Victoria. Pop. 179.

QUINTANA-BUREBA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 5 m. NW of Bribeasca, in a mountainous locality near the Oca. Pop. 126.

QUINTANA-LA-CUESTA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. N of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo. Pop. 118.

QUINTANA-ELEZ, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 6 m. NNE of Bribeasca, on the Matapan. Pop. 133.

QUINTANA-DE-ENTRE-PENAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo, and 39 m. W of Vitoria. Pop. 54.

QUINTANA-LORANES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Burgos and partido of Belorado, in the midst of sterile, calcareous hills. Pop. 320.

QUINTANA-DE-MANVIRGO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. SSW of Burgos, and 18 m. WNW of Aranda-de-Duero, in a fine plain, in a height called Manvirgo, on which are the remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 457.

QUINTANA-DEL-MARCO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. SSW of Leon, partido and 6 m. SSE of La Baneza, in a plain, watered by the Jamuz, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 500. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Onate, and two churches, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and an oil-mill.

QUINTANA-MARIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo and 36 m. WSW of Vitoria, near the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 69.

QUINTANA-MARTIN-GALINDEZ, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo, and 30 m. WSW of Vitoria, in the valley of Tobalina. Pop. 211.

QUINTANA-DEL-PIRIO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. S of Burgos, partido and 9 m. NNE of Aranda-de-Duero, in a fine valley. Pop. 925. It has a Benedictine priory.

QUINTANA-DEL-PUENTE, a town of Spain,

in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of Palencia and partido of Baltanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, on the road from Burgos to Valladolid, near the Arlanza, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge. Pop. 150.

QUINTANAPALLA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. ENE of Burgos, in an elevated and healthy locality. Pop. 360. It has a fine church. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman way which led from Tarragona to Astorga.

QUINTANA-RUZ, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. NNE of Burgos and partido of Bribiesca, near the source of the Omino. Pop. 50.

QUINTANA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Burgos and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, at the foot of the Idubedas mountains, on the r. bank of the Arcanza. Pop. 820. Cheese forms its chief article of manufacture.

QUINTANA-SUSO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Burgos and partido of Bribiesca, in a mountainous locality near the Oca and lakes Santa-Casilda, Pozzo-Negro, and Pozzo-Blanco. Pop. 50.

QUINTANA-URRIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 11 m. NNE of Burgos and partido of Bribiesca, in a well-watered and fertile locality. Pop. 80.

QUINTANA-VIDES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Burgos and partido of Bribiesca, on the road from Madrid to France. Pop. 405.

QUINTANAR-DE-LA-ORDEN, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Toledo. The partido comprises 9 pueblos.—The town is 54 m. ESE of Toledo, and 21 m. W of Belmonte, in a flat and salubrious, but in some parts arid locality. Pop. 5,974. It is to a considerable extent well-built, and has a parish-church, a custom-house, a public granary, and an hospital. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of blankets and other woollen fabrics, and of soap. It has also several fulling-mills and dye-works. This town derives its name from the order of San Jacomo, to which it belongs.

QUINTANAR-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Cuenca and partido of Villanueva-de-la-Jara, in a flat but salubrious locality. Pop. 2,812. Wine and saffron are grown in the environs.

QUINTANILLA-DEL-AGUA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 23 m. S of Burgos and partido of Lerma, in a low locality, to the r. of the Arlanza. Pop. 360.

QUINTANILLA-DE-ARRIBA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. ESE of Valladolid, partido and 5 m. W of Penafiel, on the l. bank of the Duero, in a wide and fertile valley. Pop. 580. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, and in the environs are mines of gypsum.

QUINTANILLA-DE-BON, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 3 m. N of Bribiesca. Pop. 145.

QUINTANILLA-DEL-COCO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. SSE of Burgos, and partido of Lerma. Pop. 300.

QUINTANILLA-DEL-MONTE-EN-JUARROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. ENE of Burgos, and partido of Belorado. Pop. 109.

QUINTANILLA-CABE-SOTO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Bur-

gos, partido and 5 m. N of Bribiesca, on the l. bank of the Matapan. Pop. 58.

QUINTANILLA-SAN-GARCIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Burgos, and partido of Bribiesca. Pop. 582. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. It is of modern foundation, but the site which it occupies appears to be that of an ancient town, of the walls of which traces are still to be met with.

QUINTANILLA-DE-SOLLAMAS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 14 m. W of Leon and partido of Astorga, on the r. bank of the Orbiga. Pop. 400.

QUINTANILLA-DE-TRIGUEROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Valladolid and partido of Villalon. Pop. 80.

QUINTANILLA-DE-URZ, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 39 m. N of Zamora, partido and 6 m. E of Benavento, in the lower part of the valley of Vidriales. Pop. 230.

QUINTANILLAS (LAS), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. W of Burgos, in an undulating plain, on the r. bank of the Urbel. Pop. 414. It has two churches.

QUINTE' (BAY OF), a bay and harbour on Lake Ontario, to the W of Amherst island, formed at the mouth of the river Trent, of which it may be regarded as an expansion, between the peninsula of Prince Edward co. on the S, and the mainland of the midland district on the N. Its entire length, through the various crooked turns it makes, is little short of 50 m.; its breadth varies between 6 and 12 miles. The isthmus formed between it and Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, is not more than 3 furl. broad, over which there is a portage. This inlet affords safe shelter from the heavy gales frequently experienced on the lake. The peninsula on every side is indented by numerous small bays and coves. The rivers Niorra, Salmon, and Napanee, flow into this bay.

QUINTERRO, a port of Chili, on the Pacific, in the prov. of Quillota, in S lat. 32° 57'.

QUINTI (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Barcelona. Pop. 1,680. It has manufactures of cotton and of paper.

QUINTIN, a town of France, dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, situated in a valley on the river Gouet, 9 m. S by W of St. Brieuc. It contains, including its five small suburbs, a pop. of 4,000, and has manufactures of paper, linen, cambric, gauze, and lawn.

QUINTIN (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Gard, 14 m. N by E of Nîmes. Pop. 1,700.

QUINTO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 1,373. There are thermal baths here of considerable celebrity.

QUINTO, a large village of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, and the valley of Laventina, 25 m. NNW of Bellinzona. The vicinity is famous for its cheeses.

QUINTO, a river of the La Plata prov. of Cordova, which rises in the Chilian Andes, and running SE, loses itself in a marsh after a course of about 250 m.

QUINTO-AL-MARE, a village of the Sardinian states, on the gulf of Genoa, 6 m. ESE of Genoa, Pop. 1,560.

QUINTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 5 m. SSE of Northampton. Area 1,170 acres. Pop in 1841, 143; in 1851, 133.—Also a parish of Gloucestershire, in the hund. of Shipstone-on-Stour. Area 4,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 666; in 1851, 587.

QUINZANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Brescia, on the small river Savarona, 11 m. N of Cremona. Pop. 3,900.

QUIOCH (LOCH), a lake of Inverness-shire, in the upper part of Glengary, about 6 m. in length, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in average breadth.

QUIONES, a port of Costa-Rica, on the SW coast of the peninsula of Nicoya.

QUIOTEPEC, a village of Mexico, in the dep. and 90 m. N of Oaxaca. There are numerous ancient remains here. Pop. 1,000.

QUIQUIBE, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Apolabamba, which runs N, and enters the Cobito.

QUIRCE (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Burgos.

QUIRIA. See **GURIEL**.

QUIRICO (SAN), a town of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, situated on a hill, 44 m. S of Florence. Pop. 1,600.—Also a town of the Sardinian states, 6 m. W of Genoa, on the Polcevera.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, situated on an eminence near the Rhone, 30 m. E of Lyons. Pop. 900.

QUIRIQUINA, a small island of the Pacific, at the entrance of the bay of Concepcion, in S lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$. It is a little more than a league in length from N to S, and is a quarter of a league distant from the continent.

QUIROS, a large river of Peru, in the province of Piura. It rises in the mountains to the E of Jaen, runs W, and uniting itself with others, enters the Catamayu, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 33'$.

QUIROS (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of the island of Espiritu-Santo, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 56'$.

QUIRPON, an island near the N coast of Newfoundland, at the NE entrance of the strait of Belle Isle, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$.

QUIRY-LE-SEC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 6 m. S of Ailly-sur-Noye. Pop. 600.

QUISANGA, a small seaport of Eastern Africa, opposite to Ibo, one of the Querimba isles, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$.

QUISISANA, a village of Naples, 18 m. SE of Naples.

QUISONGALA ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, near the coast of Africa, in S lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$.

QUISONGO, a river of Mozambique, which flows into the channel, opposite the Primeiraz islands, after a SE course of 60 m.

QUISPICANCHI, a prov. of Peru, in the central part of the dep. of Cuzco, traversed from N to S by the Cordillera-de-Vilcanota. Its length is 35 leagues from N to S; its breadth, 30. It produces grain, cotton, plantains, pines, papayas, lemons, and various other fruits. Pop. in 1802, 25,000. A considerable quantity of cloth is made in this prov.

QUISSAC, a town of France, dep. of Gard, on the l. bank of the Vidourle, 19 m. W by N of Nîmes. Pop. 1,560. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton stockings, caps, and leather.

QUISSAH, a village of Ashantee, between Ekrofrum and Amorful, at the N base of the Adansi hills. Pop. 750. The surrounding scenery is comparatively open, and presents a forest-prospect of singular beauty.

QUISTELLO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 14 m. SE of Mantua, on the r. bank of the Secchia, near its influx into the Po. Near this, in September 1734, the French and Piedmontese were surprised and driven from their intrenchments by the Imperialists.

QUISTROM, a village of Sweden, 70 m. NNW of Gottenburg.

QUISTINIC, a village of France, in the dep. of

Morbihan, cant. and 9 m. ESE of Plouay. Pop. in 1846, 2,491.

QUITA-SUENOS, a bank of sand and shoals, on the coast of Mexico, ESE of Cape Gracias-a-Dios, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 20'$.

QUITO, a country of South America, which retained its independence of all the neighbouring states, until a short time previous to the conquest by Pizarro; but was ultimately incorporated with the audiencia of New Granada, in which it formed the departments of Assuay, Ecuador, and Guayaquil. It was bounded by Santa-Fe on the N; on the E its jurisdiction extended over the districts of Maynas, Macas, and Quixos, to the Portuguese frontiers; on the S it was coterminous with Peru; on the W the Pacific washed its shores from the gulf of Puna to the government of Atacames. Its breadth from N to S was about 600 m., whilst its nominal length exceeded 1,800 m. Throughout its immense extent, the pop. was chiefly confined to the valley formed on the main chain of the Andes, and to the country from the W slope of the Cordillera to the ocean. The eastern governments were chiefly immense tracts, roamed over by independent Indians, and thinly scattered with missionary villages.

Quito, the capital of the above country, now the cap. of the republic of Ecuador, situated on the E slope of the volcanic mountain of Pichincha, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 13'$, W long. $78^{\circ} 50'$, at an alt. of 9,540 ft. above sea-level. Owing to the inequalities of the ground, its streets are irregular and uneven, and so numerous are the crevices of the mountain, that many of the houses are built on arches! The principal central square has four sides, on one of which stands the cathedral, and on the opposite the episcopal palace; the third side is taken up with the town-house, and the fourth by the president's palace. Four streets, terminating at the angles of this square, are comparatively straight, broad, and well-paved. The principal houses are large, and some of them have spacious apartments, but none are above one story in height. The materials made use of in building at Q. are chiefly sun-dried bricks, cemented or joined together by a certain adhesive composition called *sangagua*, a species of mortar used by the ancient Indians in building their houses. Q. was erected into a bishopric in 1545. It contains several churches, a university, a large hospital, and several courts for the administration of justice. The pop. is estimated at 50,000, embracing some families of distinction, the descendants either of the original conquerors, of the presidents, auditors, and other parties who at different times came over from Spain to fill some lucrative post in the country. The Whites compose one-sixth part of the inhabitants; the Mestizoes a third part; the Indians a sixth. Ulloa describes Q. as "the capital of one of the most charming regions of the world." Neither heat nor cold are here troublesome, though the extremes of both may be felt in the neighbourhood; and what renders this equality of temp. more delightful is that it is constant throughout the whole year, the difference between the seasons being scarce perceivable. This city, however, and indeed the whole country, is liable to the horrible calamity of earthquakes. On the 4th Feb. 1797, a most dreadful concussion occurred, by which the face of the whole district was changed, and in the space of a second, 40,000 persons were hurled into eternity. Since this period, violent shocks of earthquakes have been frequently experienced. Eleven snow-capped mountains are within view from Q. which is backed by the conical summit of Javirac, immediately under that of Pichincha. The city is plentifully supplied with

water from several streams which flow from the sides of the mountains, and are conducted into the town by means of conduits. Its chief articles of manufacture are woollen and cotton goods, lace, jewellery, and confectionary. It exports grain and agricultural produce largely to Guayaquil and to Peru.

QUITTA, formerly a Danish fort, now a British settlement, on the coast of Upper Guinea, at the mouth of the Rio-Volta, in N lat. 5° 55', E long. 0° 5'.

QUITTELSDORF, a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 m. WSW of Rudolstadt, on the Rinne.

QUIVOX (Sr.), a parish of Ayrshire, 3 m. NE of Ayr, having an area of about 4,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,055; in 1851, 7,147. Coal is wrought here.

QUIVIRA (LA GRAN), a remarkable ruined city of New Mexico, about 100 m. S of Santa-Fé. According to Gregg, the ruins appear to have belonged to a city "larger and richer by far than the present capital of New Mexico has ever been;" and their style of architecture is superior to anything at present known N of Chihuahua.

QUIXOS-ET-MACAS, the most easterly prov. of the audiencia of Quito, under the old Spanish regime; bounded on the N by Popayan; on the E by Portuguese Guayana; on the W separated from Latacunga and Ibarra by the cordilleras of Cotopaxi and Cayambe; and on the S by the Maynas and Bracamoros territories. It is a mountainous district, intersected by several considerable rivers, all tributaries of the Amazon, and covered with dense forests. It produces cotton and tobacco.

The S part, or Macas, formed a distinct district under that appellation, of which the chief town is Macas or Sévilla-de-Oro. The chief occupation of the settlers in Macas is the cultivation of tobacco; sugar-canes, cotton, and grain, are also grown by them. The district was reported in 1750 to contain eight principal villages, and numerous missionary settlements.

QUIZAMA, a mountainous district of Guinea, situated between the Coanza and Longa. The inhabitants are warlike, and have never been subdued by the Portuguese.

QUIZIMAFUGO, a river of Eastern Africa, which falls into the Indian sea near Quiloa, in S lat. 8° 50'.

QUOD (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magalhaen, in S lat. 53° 32', and W long. 72° 29'.

QUODDY HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Maine, U. S., in N lat. 44° 49', and W long. 66° 59'.

QUOIN, an island off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 12° 24'.—Also a small island near the W coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 14'.—Also a small island in the gulf of Bengal, in N lat. 8° 48', and E long. 93° 25'.

QUOLLA. See JOLIBA.

QUONDANGA, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the Irrawaddi, 42 m. N of Prome.

QUORNDON, a township in the p. of Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, 2 m. NW by W of Mount-Sorrel, intersected by the Midland co. railway. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,876.

QUORRA. See NIGER.

R

RAAB, or **GYÖR-VarMEGYE**, a comitat or county of Hungary, lying on both sides of the Danube, and of the river Raab; and bounded on the N by the com. of Presburg; on the E by that of Comorn; on the S by Wesprim; and on the W by Oedenburg and Wieselburg. It has an area of 600 sq. m., with 113,000 inhabitants, of whom about 2,000 are Jews, but the great bulk are Magyars. It produces corn, cattle, wine, flax, and a little silk.

RAAB, or **NAGY-GYÖR**, the capital of the above com., situated 67 m. WNW of Buda, and 66 m. ESE of Vienna, in N lat. 47° 41', and E long. 17° 36', in a fine plain, nearly surrounded by the Danube, the Raab, and the Rabnitz. Pop. in 1845, 18,000. It is fortified both by nature and art; and has a large glacis and open space between the town and the suburbs. It is a bishop's see; and contains an episcopal palace and a diocesan seminary, besides several schools. The chief manufacture is cutlery, particularly of knives and swords, and tobacco. R., under the name *Arabo*, was a place of strength in the time of the Romans; but the present fortifications are comparatively modern. In the 16th and 17th cents., when the Turks advanced into Hungary, this town fell for a time into their hands. It sustained a siege of some length from the French, after the defeat of the archduke John, in its neighbourhood, on 14th June, 1809.

RAAB, a large river of the Austrian states, which rises to the N of Passail, in Lower Styria near Grätz; flows SE, then E, and then NE, through the Hungarian palatinates of Güns, Eisenburg, Oedenburg, and Raab; separates into three branches, and falls into the Danube near the city of Raab, after a course of 180 m. Its affluents are the Feistritz, Pinka, Sorok, and Gintz, on the L.; and the Marczal on the r.

RAAGOE, a small island of Denmark, off the N coast of the island of Laaland, in N lat. 54° 58'.

RAALTE, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, 10 m. SE of Zwolle. Pop. 500.

RAAMSDONK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 10 m. NE of Breda.

RAASAY. See RASAY.

RAASE, a small town of Austrian Silesia, 12 m. W of Troppau, on the Mora. Pop. 1,820. It has linen manufactories.

RABAGH, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, on the N side of a small bay of the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 22° 38'.

RABANERA-DE-CAMEROS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Logrono, on the l. bank of the Leza. Pop. 350.

RABANERA-DEL-PINAR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 450.

RABASTENS, a town of France, dep. of Tam

situated on the r. bank of the Tarn, 18 m. NE of Toulouse. It is ill-built, but contains above 4,000 inhabitants, and has a castle. It has manufactories of woollens, which, with the wine made in the neighbourhood, constitute the chief traffic of the place.—Also a town in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, 25 m. ENE of Ally. Pop. 1,380.

RABAT, a seaport of Morocco, in Fez, at the mouth of the river Bu-Regreb, immediately opposite Salli, in N lat. 34° 5', and 20 m. SSW of Mehediyah. Its houses are well-built, and it has some manufactories of cotton and trade, with a pop. of 21,000. The environs are fertile in figs, grapes, oranges, and cotton. See SALLI.

RABATO, a village near the centre of the island of Gozzo, in the Mediterranean, 21 m. NW of Valetta.

RABBAH, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger, in N lat. 14°, and E long. 5° 26'. It is of great extent, with villages clustering round the suburbs, and contains a pop. of nearly 40,000 natives of Houssa, Yariba, Ibo, and the Nuff country. It is governed by a chief and several elder *mallams*. In the markets, cloth, indigo, senna, ivory, and cattle are largely sold; also saddles, beads, sandals, and tobies.

RABBI, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle and 23 m. NW of Trento, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Adige. It has mineral springs of considerable repute.

RABBIT ISLAND, a small island near the coast of Sutherlandshire, in N lat. 58° 32'.

RABBLES (ISLES-AUX), a number of small islands at the E end of Lake Superior.

RABE-DE-LAS-CALZADAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. W of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Urdel. Pop. 400.

RABECA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which gives origin to the Rio-dos-Barbados, an affluent of the Alegre.

RABENAN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 7 m. SW of Dresden. Pop. 800.

RABENSBURG, a village of Lower Austria, at the influx of the Theya into the March, 15 m. NNE of Zistersdorf.

RABNSTEIN, a town and castle of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the river Bielach, 11 m. SSW of St. Polten.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Ellbogen, on the r. bank of the Strzele. Pop. 350.

RABINAL, a settlement of Guatemala, in the prov. and 42 m. SSW of Vera-Paz, on an affluent of the Usumasinta.

RABISHAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, 15 m. SSW of Lowenberg. Pop. 1,300.

RABISHI, a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into a bay on the E coast, in N lat. 13° 5'.

RABKE, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, in the circle and 7 m. SE of Konigsutter, on the Schunter. Pop. 700. It has paper-mills.

RABLAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, near Layon. Pop. 600.

RABNABAD, an island in the bay of Bengal, in N lat. 22°, formed by the sediment deposited by the river Ganges, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. It is 15 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and is covered with jungle, the habitation only of deer and tigers.—Also a town of Bengal, in the district of Buckergunge, situated on the eastern bank of one of the numerous branches of the delta of the Ganges, to which it gives its name. It carries on a considerable trade in salt fish and rice.

RABNITZ, or **RABCA**, a river of Hungary, which rises near Wasen-Hansag, in the com. of Oeden-

burg; and flows into the Danube on the r. bank, after an E course of 30 m.

RABODEAN, a river of France, which rises at Praye, in the dep. of Vosges, and flows into the Meurthe near St. Blaise, after a course of 18 m.

RABOLDSHAUSEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel near Neuenstein. Pop. 800.

RABUN, a county in the NE part of Georgia, U. S., on the W side of the Blue-ridge, and watered by the Turoree and the Chatuga. It is an elevated table-land of 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,912; in 1850, 2,448. Its cap. is Clayton.

RABUTAB, a village of Sennaar, in Africa, 35 m. SSW of Sennaar.

RABY, a township in Staindrop p., in the copalaine of Durham, 6 m. ENE of Bernardcastle.—Also a township of Neston p., in Cheshire, 3 m. NE of Great Neston.

RABY, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 27 m. W of Pisek.

RACALE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 6 m. SW of Casarano. Pop. 1,300.

RACANELLO, a small river of Naples, in Calabria Citra, which falls into the gulf of Tarento, in N lat. 49° 37'.

RACAVAN, a parish of co. Antrim. Area 17,563 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,479; in 1841, 5,356. The surface comprises a considerable portion of the central watershed of the co.

RACCA, a town of Diyarbekir, in the pash. of Ufa, on the E bank of the Euphrates, at the mouth of a small river named Beles, founded, according to Pliny, by Alexander the Great. It was the favourite residence of Harun-al-Rashid, the ruins of whose palace are still visible. The town and adjoining country are inhabited by different tribes of wandering Arabs.

RACCANO-EX-VENETO, a village of Austrian Italy, 7 m. SSW of Rovigo. Pop. 1,600.

RACCUJA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 46 m. WSW of Messina.

RACE (CAPE), the SE extremity of Newfoundland, in N lat. 46° 40'.

RACE (POINT), a cape on the coast of America, W of Cape Cod, in N lat. 42° 6'.

RACHAGU, one of the Kurile islands, to the SW of Mattira, in N lat. 47° 47', E long. 155° 17'.

RACHEVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Psiol, 58 m. NNW of Poltava.

RACHNIA, a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 15 m. NNE of Kruchovatz, on the r. bank of the Ratshanska, an affluent of the Morava.

RACHORE, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore; bounded on the N by the river Kistnah, and on the S by the Tungbudra. Its chief town, of the same name, is pleasantly situated on the S bank of the Kistnah, in N lat. 16° 20'.

RACHOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Gurrah-Mundella, in N lat. 23°.

RACINE, a county in the SE part of Wisconsin territory, U. S., on the W side of Lake Michigan. Area 610 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,475; in 1850, 14,973. It is drained by the Fox, Pike, Root, and Des-Plaines rivers. Its cap., of the same name, is situated at the mouth of Root or Racine river, in N lat. 42° 49', and W long. 87° 40', 73 m. ESE of Madison, on the Green bay and Chicago railroad. It is a thriving place, and exports large quantities of wheat. Pop. in 1850, 5,103.

RACION, a village of Poland, 18 m. NNW of Brzesc, near the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 450.

RACKENFORD, a parish of Devon, 8½ m. NW by W of Tiverton. Area 3,938 acres. Pop. 473.

RACKET, a river of the state of New York, U. S.,

which rises near the sources of the Hudson, and flows N through Racket lake, a body of water 14 m. in length, and from 2 to 5 m. in width, into the St. Lawrence, 2 m. above St. Regis, after a course of 140 m. in length.

RACKETON, a village of New York, U. S., at the head of the boat navigation on Racket river, 20 m. above its confluence with the St. Lawrence.

RACKHAM, or ROCKHAM, a hamlet in Amberley p., Sussex, 5 m. NE by N of Arundel, near the river Arun.

RACKHEATH, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Norwich. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. 281.

RACKIBIRN ISLAND, an island near the W coast of co. Donegal, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 40'$.

RACKMAH ISLANDS, a cluster of four small islands off the coast of Abyssinia, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 45'$, forming a species of harbour, which Mr. Salt supposes may have been the *Portus Isidis* of Pliny. The anchorage is bad.

RACKWITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, 24 m. N of Fraustadt. Pop. 1,200.

RACONIGI, or RACONIGGI, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 11 m. NE of Saluzzo, situated in a rich level country, on the Grana, near its junction with the Maira. It is surrounded with a wall, and is tolerably well-built; and has a pop. of 10,000, chiefly employed in the rearing of silk. It contains several good churches, but its chief ornament is a magnificent castle and park, originally belonging to the prince of Carignano, now royal property. It is seated in a park of 400 acres in extent, and the domains around form the favourite hunting-ground of the royal family.

RACoon, a township of Gallia co., Ohio, U. S., 88 m. SSE of Columbia. Pop. 1,474.—Also an island of the United States, in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 3'$, 9 m. long and 1 m. wide.

RACoon CREEK, a river of Ohio, U. S., which runs into the Ohio, 6 m. below Gallipolis, and 90 m. SSE of Columbus.—Also a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 38'$.

RACoon KEY, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the S coast of W. Florida, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 46'$.

RACoon KEYS, a cluster of small islands near the coast of S. Carolina, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$.

RACTON, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. WNW of Chichester. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1851, 96.

RACZ-KEVI, a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Pesth, on the Csepel, an island formed by the Danube, 24 m. S of Pesth.

RACZKI, a town of Poland, 13 m. SE of Augustow. Pop. 800, chiefly Jews.

RADA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Cuenca.

RADACK ISLES, the eastern range of which has been called Mulgrave's Archipelago, in the N. Pacific, lying between the parallels of 6° and 12° N.

RADAFALVA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, on the Lapenez. Pop. 1,000.

RADANAGUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Burdwan, 54 m. W of Calcutta, principally inhabited by weavers dependent on the East India company's factory at Kirpooy, 2 m. to the NW.

RADAUNE, a small river of West Prussia, which issues from a lake to the SW of Carthaus, and falls into the Mottlau near Dantzic, after a course of 30 m.

RADBOURNE, a parish in Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Derby. Area 2,034 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

RADBUSA, a river of Bohemia, which rises in the SW of the circle of Pilsen, and joins the Misa, near the town of Pilsen.

RADCLIFFE, or RADCLIVE with CHACKMORE, a parish in Bucks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Buckingham, on the river Ouse. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1851, 387.

RADCLIFFE, or RATCLIFFE, a parish in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. SW by S of Bury. Area 2,466 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,497; in 1831, 3,904; in 1851, 6,028. There are large cotton-weaving works in this p. and several collieries.

RADDINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Wiveliscombe. Area 1,505 acres. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1851, 120.

RADEBERG, a town of Saxony, on the river Röder, 8 m. NE of Dresden. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of ribbons, parchment, gloves, and tape.

RADEBURG, a town of Saxony, on the Röder, 14 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 130.

RADEGAST, a town of Anhalt-Dessau, 18 m. SSW of Dessau. Pop. 450.

RADEGONDE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. of Baigne. Pop. 2,000.

RADEN, or RAHDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 m. NW of Minden. Pop. 1,500.

RADES, a village of Tunis, supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the ancient *Ades*, 5 m. SE of Tunis.

RADE-VOR-DEM-WALDE, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Dusseldorf, 3 m. ENE of Lennep. Pop. 4,500. It was completely burnt down in 1802.

RADFORD, a parish and village in Nottinghamshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Nottingham, within which borough part of it is included. Area of p. 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,806; in 1851, 12,637.

RADFORD-SIMELE, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. E of Warwick, crossed by the Warwick and Napton canal. Area 2,093 acres. Pop. in 1851, 494.

RADICENA, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra, 1ma, 12 m. E of Palmi. Pop. 1,850.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Sienna, situated near the summit of a mountain at an elevation of 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,200. It has a strong citadel.

RADICONDALI, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Sienna.

RADIPOLE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 2 m. NNW of Melcombe-Regis. Area 1,338 acres. Pop. in 1851, 609.

RADKERSBURG, a town of Styria, situated on an island in the Muhr, 36 m. SSE of Grätz. Pop. 2,400. It is a neatly built place, and has a brisk traffic in iron, corn, and wine.

RADLEY, a parish in Berks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Abingdon. Area 2,994 acres. Pop. in 1851, 560.

RADSMANNSDORFF, a town of Illyria, 30 m. NW of Laybach, near the l. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 8,000.

RADMAR, a village of Styria, with productive iron mines, and a number of forges, 20 m. WNW of Leoben.

RADNA, a town of Hungary, on the Marosch, in the com. and 17 m. E by N of Arad.

RADNAGE, a parish in Bucks, 6 m. NW by W of High Wycombe. Area 1,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 399; in 1851, 433.

RADNITZ, a town of Bohemia, 14 m. NE of Pilsen. Pop. 2,000.

RADNO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 80 m. N by W of Luck.

RADNOR, a township and village of Delaware co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the E side of Scioto river, and 30 m. NNW of Columbus. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. of township in 1840, 1,174; in 1850, 1,204. It is inhabited chiefly by Welsh emigrants.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 81 m. E by S of Harrisburg. It has a level surface,

is extremely fertile, and is drained by Darby creek and other streams. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1,372.

RADNOR (New), or MAES-YFED, a parish and parl.-borough, in the co. of Radnor, 30 m. NNE of Brecknock. Area of p. 3,342 acres. Pop. in 1831, 472; in 1851, 481. It returns one member to parliament, Knighton, Cefn-Llys, Rhaydrwgwy, Knucklas, and Presteign, being contributory. The pop. of the parl. burgh in 1841, was 6,419. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 578; in 1848, 515. The borough boundary includes the parishes of New and Old Radnor and Llanvihangel-Nantmellon, and parts of Cascoed and Llandegley, embracing an area of nearly 30 m. in circumf. This town was originally of importance, and defended by a castle.

RADNOR (Old), or PEN-Y-CRAIG, a parish comprehending several townships in the co. of Radnor, 3 m. ESE of New Radnor. Area 10,069 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,592; in 1851, 1,263.

RADNORSHIRE, one of the six divisions of South Wales; bounded on the N by the cos. of Montgomery and Salop; on the E by the co. of Hereford; and on the S and W by the cos. of Brecon and Cardigan. Its greatest length from E to W is about 30 m.; its greatest breadth from N to S 24 m. Area 272,640 acres. It is divided into the hundreds of Radnor, Rhayader, Knighton, Keven Lleece, or Cefn-llys, Colwyn, and Pain's-castle; comprising 52 parishes, in which are 1 borough, New Radnor, with 5 contributory boroughs, Knighton, Cefn-llys, Rhaydrwgwy, Knucklas, and Presteign. Pop. in 1801, 19,050; in 1831, 24,651; in 1841, 25,186; in 1851, 24,951.—The general aspect of this county is mountainous, bleak, and dreary, with the exception of the SE districts, which are comparatively level and fertile. The attention of the agriculturist, however, is chiefly turned to the breeding of sheep and cattle, the staple produce of the county. Lead has been found at Caer-Elan, and copper in the vicinity of Llandrindod wells; limestone underlies the surface generally in the vale of Radnor. This co. is nearly environed by rivers. The Wye separates it from Brecon and Hereford. In the S are the Arrow, Machawy, and Eddow. The central districts are watered by the Lugg, Cwmarron, Clewedag, and Ython, and the N by the Teme, Elan, Infant Wye, and others of less note. The Wye rises in Plynlimmon hill, very near the source of the Severn, and, crossing the NE corner of the county, gives name to the town of Rhaiadergwy. The Ython is the principal tributary to the Wye in this co. The principal lakes are Llyn-Gwynne near Rhayader, Llynllanbychllyn in Llandilo-graban, and Glanhilyn in Radnor Forest, all abounding, as do the rivers, with salmon, trout, and grayling. The co. returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at New Radnor, Presteign, Rhayader, Pains-castle, Colwyn, Knighton, and Pen-y-bont, the principal place of election being New Radnor. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 1,945; in 1848, 1,943. The county is included in the South-eastern circuit. The assizes are held at Presteign, and the quarter-sessions, alternately, at New Radnor and Presteign. The family of Bouverie derive the title of Earl from Radnorshire. This co. forms the deanery of Elwell in the dio. of St. David's, and prov. of Canterbury.

RADNORTH, a village of Transylvania, in the N part of the comitat of Kockelburg.

RADO, a village of the Punjab, in the Dejerat, to the E of the Indus, and WNW of Multan.

RADOBITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 9 m. NW of Pisek. It has a large paper-mill.

RODOBOJ, a village of Military Croatia, in the generalat and 26 m. SW of Warasdin, and 3 m. E of Krapina. It has some sulphur-mines.

RADOCHKOVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 27 m. NW of Minsk, district and 30 m. SSE of Vileika.

RAD-OE, an island of the North sea, off the W coast of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, in N lat. 60° 40', and E long. 5° 5'.

RADOGALA, a group of islands in the Mulgrave archipelago, North Pacific, in N lat. 11°, and E long. 167°.

RADOLFSHAUSEN, a bail. of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Grubenhagen. Pop. 1,500.

RADOLFSSELL, or **RADOLPHSELL**, a bail. and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, on the N bank of the Unter-see, an arm of the lake of Constanx, and 12 m. NW of Constanx. Pop. (Cath.) 1,205. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Capuchin convent and a harbour. It possesses numerous tanneries, and two dye-works. Pop. of bail., 10,460.

RADOLIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 63 m. WSW of Bromberg, circle and 8 m. N of Czarnikow, on the Bükow, an affluent of the Netze. Pop. in 1843, 721. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and several manufactories of cloth and tanneries.

RADOLZA. See **RATMANSDORF**.

RADOM, an administrative prov., obwodie, and town of Poland, formed in 1844, by the junction of the gov. of Kielce and Sandomir. The gov. comprises an area of 24,145 sq. kil. Pop. in 1844, 944,625. The town is 63 m. S of Warsaw, on the Radomka. Pop. 5,700. It has two Catholic churches, a Piarist college, and gymnasium, and is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

RADOMIE, or **DRAGOMIR**, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sanj, and 18 m. NNE of Ghiustendil, on the r. bank of the Kara-Su, or Strumza, near its source in the Balkan chain.

RADOMKA, a river of Poland, in the gov. and obwod of Radom, which has its source a little to the S of the town of that name; runs NNE, and joins the Vistula on the l. bank near Riczywol, and after a course of 30 m.

RADOMSKO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisz, obwod and 27 m. SSW of Petrikau, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1,816.

RADOMYSL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. NE of Tarnow, near the confines of Poland.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. W of Kiev, on the l. bank of the Teterev. Pop. 3,300.—Also a town in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 24 m. NW of Doubno.

RADONITZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. W of Saatz. Pop. 800.

RADONVILLIERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Brienne-le-Château, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Aube. Pop. 500. It has a manufactory of earthenware.

RADOSNA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 18 m. NNW of Neutra.

RADOSOCZ, or **RADOSOTZ**, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Neutra, 45 m. N of Presburg.

RADOSTIN, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. WNW of Iglau. Pop. 490.

RADOSZYCE, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 50 m. WSW of Radom, obwod and 21 m. S of Opoczno, on the Csarna. Pop. 1,800.

RADOUL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov, district and 48 m. W of Gorodina, on the l. bank of the Dnieper.

RADOUN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. ENE of Grodno, and 17 m. NW of Lida.

RADOVICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 39 m. SSE of Janina, at the foot of the Tzumerka mountains, near the source of an affluent of the Arta.

RADOVITZ, or **RADOVITCH**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, capital of a district of the same name, in the sanj. and 50 m. SSW of Ghivstendil, and 75 m. NNW of Salonica, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, at the foot of a lofty range of mountains. It contains about 400 houses, inhabited chiefly by Christians. It is surrounded with vineyards, and towards the SE is a fine plain, in which corn, tobacco, and citron are extensively cultivated.—The river R. has its source in the mountains, near the town of the same name; flows E, passing Ostromja and Petrovitch; and 5 m. below the latter town, throws itself into the Struma or Karasu, on the r. bank, after a course of 78 m.

RADSANN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the Argisch.

RADSTADT, a town of Austria, in the regency of Linz, circle and 99 m. SW of Salzburg, on the l. bank of the Ens, at an alt. of 662 metres above sea-level. Pop. 1,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Capuchin convent. Its trade consists chiefly in timber, iron, and cattle.

RADSTAEDTER-TAUERN, a range of mountains in Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, 12 m. S of Radstadt. It belongs to a ramification of the Noric Alps, and has an alt. of 3,074 metres.

RADSTOCK (CAPE), a headland of S. Australia, in Eyre Land, on the NW side of Anxious bay, in S lat. 33° 12', and E long. 134° 16'.

RADSTOKE, or **RADSTOCK**, a parish and village of Somersetshire, 7 m. NW of Frome. Area 1,005 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,792.

RADSTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 3 m. N of Brackley. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 168.

RADUE, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and circle of Koslin, an affluent of the Persante.

RADUKAN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the Argisch, to the S of the town of that name.

RADWAN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Sohl, 1½ m. SW of Neusohl, on the r. bank of the Gran. Pop. 2,000. It has woollen factories.

RADWAY, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 m. SE of Kineton. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1851, 344.

RADWELL, a parish of Herts, 2 m. NNW of Baldock. Area 748 acres. Pop. in 1851, 88.

RADWINTER, a parish in Essex, 4½ m. N of Thaxted. Area 3,802 acres. Pop. in 1851, 916.

RADYMNO, a town of Austrian Poland, on the l. bank of the San, 7 m. ESE of Jaroslav. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactories of sailcloth and ropes.

RADZANOWO, a town of Poland, in the woivode and 30 m. NE of Plock, on the r. bank of the Ukra. Pop. 510.

RADZIEW, a town of Poland, 17 m. W of Brzesce. Pop. 900.

RADZILOW, a village of Poland, in the woivode of Augustowo, 52 m. SSW of Suwalki.

RADZIONZ, a town of Poland, 20 m. NW of Plock. Pop. 900.

RADZIVILOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 18 m. WNW of Kremnitz. There is here a considerable transit trade. The principal importations are silk, wrought metal wares, and manufactured merchandise; the exports are wax, skins, furs, and tallow.

RADZYN, a town of Poland, 38 m. N of Lublin. Pop. 1,200.

RAEFSKOI ISLANDS, a group of three small islands in S lat. 16° 43', W long. 144° 11'.

RAEFSUND, a lake of Sweden, in Jemtland, to the SE of Oestersund. It is 23 m. in length from NW to SE, and 9 m. in greatest breadth, and discharges itself on the SE into the Niirunda.

RAEN, or **RAAN**, a town of Styria, on the Save, 28 m. SE of Cilly.

RAFAEL (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 19° 2', W long. 68° 53'.

RAFAEL (PUNTA-DE-SAN), a cape on the SW coast of Vancouver's island, in N lat. 49° 20', to the SE of Nootka bay.

RAFAEL (SAN), a town of Venezuela, 40 m. SSE of Caracas.—Also a town of Bolivia, 270 m. ENE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.—Also the name of several inconsiderable settlements in Venezuela, New Granada, and Chili.

RAFAEL (SAN), a river of New Mexico, which takes its rise on the western side of the Sierra-Verde, a range which forms the separation between the streams that flow into the gulf of Mexico, and those which flow into the Pacific; and by its union with the San-Xavier, and the Rio-de-los-Dolores, forms the great Rio-de-Colorado of California.

RAFALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 75 m. SE of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Tastavins, an affluent of the Monaspe. Pop. 750.

RAFFADALE, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Girgenti.

RAFFLES BAY, an inlet on the N coast of Coburg peninsula in N. Australia, 13 m. E of Port Essington. See COBURG.

RAFFORD, a parish in the co. of Elgin, on the E bank of the river Findhorn, 2 m. SE of Forres. Pop. in 1841, 987; in 1851, 1,020.

RAFZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 3 m. N of Eglisau.

RAGATZ, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the river Tamina, 5 m. SSE of Sargans. Pop. 1,337. It has a carrying trade from Italy and the Grisons, over the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zurich; and is frequented for its hot baths.

RAGAY, a town on the S coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 13° 50'.

RAGDALE, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. W of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. 114.

RAGENDORF, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 11 m. NNW of Weiselsburg, on the Danube. Pop. 3,200.

RAGGED HARBOUR, a bay on the E coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 49° 45'.

RAGGED ISLAND, an islet of the Bahamas, in N lat. 22° 27'. It is not inhabited, but salt is made upon it during the season.—Also an island off the coast of Cork, 1½ m. E by S of Castle-Haven.

RAGGED POINT, a cape on the E coast of the island of Borneo, in S lat. 2° 11'.

RAGGENDORF, a town of Lower Austria, in the Marchfeld, on a small affluent of the March, 20 m. NE of Vienna. Pop. 1,400.

RAGGIOLO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Mantua, 6 m. E by N of Guastalla.

RAGHLEY, a peninsula, and a fishing-village of co. Sligo, 7½ m. NW of Sligo. The peninsula is 3½ m. in length, and about 2½ m. in breadth.—The village is built on the isthmus, which is only 50 fath. across. Pop. in 1831, 122; in 1841, 170. It has a good harbour and a dock, with 540 ft. of quay.

RAGHTINMORE, a mountain in co. Donegal, overhanging the E side of the entrance of Lough Swilly. Its summit is situated 2½ m. SE of Donaff Head; and has an alt. of 1,656 ft. above sea-level.

RAGLAND, a parish and village of Monmouthshire, noted for its ancient and magnificent castle, the ruins of which still command the attention of travellers. Area 4,083 acres. Pop. in 1851, 880.

RAGNIT, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Gumbinnen, on the l. bank of the Niemen, 6 m. SE of Tilsit. Pop. 2,100. It has a trade in cattle, corn, and linseed.

RAGOARNE, an island of Russia, off the N coast of Esthonia, in N lat. 59° 21'.

RAGOEGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, near the r. bank of the Parbutti, in N lat. 24° 23'. Pop. 4,000.

RAGOL, a town of Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. of Almeria. Pop. 1,217.

RAGOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 25 m. NNW of Vilkomir. Pop. 1,500.

RAGUHN, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Desau, on the Mulda, and almost surrounded by that river, 6 m. S of Dessau. Pop. 1,589. It has woolen factories and potteries.

RAGUNDA, a river of Sweden, which flows from the Storsien into the Indals, by an E course of 70 m.

RAGUSA, a circle or district of Austrian Dalmatia, containing the territory of the ancient republic of R., with the islands of Curzola, Lagosta, Meleda, Guipana, Mezzo, Calamata, and a few others. It is bounded by the Turkish frontier on the E, and by the Adriatic on the W. Its area is about 560 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 49,458. It contains no town of consequence, except Ragusa. Much of the soil is arid and stony, and particular tracts along the banks of the Narenta are marshy and unhealthy; but in general the climate is good, and the soil productive. Wine and oil are the chief articles of export. The rivers are the Narenta, Drino, Gliuta, and Ombla.

RAGUSA, the chief town of the above district, and an archbishop's see, situated on a peninsula on the Adriatic, in N lat. 42° 38', E long. 18° 7', 94 m. SE of Spoleto, and 37 m. WNW of Cattaro. The peninsula on which it stands forms two large and commodious harbours; and a hill shelters it from the N winds, which are so pernicious in many towns of the Adriatic. The town itself is surrounded by a wall of enormous height, thickness, and solidity, flanked with old towers; the harbours are protected by modern works of considerable strength. The streets are narrow, with the exception of the Corso which traverses the town from N to S. The mansion of the governor, the custom-house, the cathedral, and some of the churches, are good buildings. In the vicinity are numerous handsome villas. The inhabitants, 3,500 in number, exhibit a heterogeneous mixture of dress and language. "The language, the nationality, and the mass of the people, are Illyrian, but Illyrian conjugated with Italy's happiest moods and tenses of embellishment." [Paton.] R. is the port of the Herzegovina, whence its raw products are exported; but its mercantile marine does not exceed 60 small coasting-vessels. The manufactures chiefly consist of leather, and silk and woollen stuffs, and rosoglio.—R. was founded in the 7th cent., by fugitives from Epidaurus. Subject for some time to the Roman, and afterwards to the Greek empire, R. became eventually independent, and pursued steadily a pacific policy, paying a slight tribute to Venice and other maritime powers, rather than participate in hostilities against the Turks. This petty republic did not lose its independence until seized by Bonaparte, who conferred on Marshal Marmont the title of duke of Ragusa. It has suffered severely from pestilence and earthquakes at different times, in particular by the great earthquake of 1667. Boscovich,

a philosophical writer of the 18th cent., was a native of this place.

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Nota, on the small river Ragusa, 3 m. W of Modica, and 28 m. W by S of Syracuse. It is said to contain nearly 20,000 inhabitants, who manufacture woollen and silk goods, and conduct a considerable trade in wine, oil, and grain. The town has enjoyed important privileges for several centuries, so that the whole country forms a striking contrast to the general backwardness of the island. The vicinity produces vines, olives, and other fruit, and is noted also for its breed of horses and mules.—The river R. flows into the Mediterranean after a S course of about 25 m.

RAGUSA-VECCHIA, a town of Dalmatia, 7 m. SE of Ragusa, at the entrance of the bay of Breno.

RAH. See **RICHA**.

RAHABAH, an ancient castle in the pash. of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 3½ m. SW of Maden in Irak-Arabi.

RAHAD, a river of Abyssinia, which rises to the NW of Lake Dembea, and joins the Blue Nile, 70 m. N of Sennaar after a NW course of 270 m.

RAHAIN, a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, which rises on the frontier of Vosges, and flows into the Oignon, on the l. bank, after a SW course of 27 m.

RAHAN, or **RAGHAN**, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. E of Mallow, containing the village of Ballymagoolley. Area 10,083 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,781; in 1841, 4,061. The surface is part of the S side of the valley of the Blackwater, and part of the N side of the chain of Nagles mountains.—Also a parish in King's co., 4½ m. W of Tullamore. Area 14,985 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,032; in 1841, 4,311. The surface is a flat, bleak, dismal expanse of bog, traversed across its middle by the Grand canal.

RAHAPA, a small island near the E coast of Borneo, in N lat. 4° 50'.

RAHARNEY, or **RATHEARNE**, a village in the p. of Killucan, co. Westmeath, on the rivulet Deel, 2 m. ENE of Killucan. Pop. in 1841, 190.

RAHARROW, or **RAHARA**, a parish in co. Roscommon, 4½ m. SE of Athleague. Area 5,262 acres, of which 161 acres are in Lough Ballagh. Pop. in 1831, 1,630; in 1841, 1,514.

RAHAT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, district of Bundelcund, in N lat. 25° 32'.

RAHAT-DAGH, a high bold mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in N lat. 37° 9', E long. 29° 54', 10 m. E of Alimne, on the N side of a large marsh supposed to be the ancient *Lacus Carasis*. It has an alt. of 6,000 ft. above sea-level.

RAHDEN, a cluster of villages in Rhenish Prussia, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Minden.

RAHDUNPUR, or **RADONPORE**, a small state and town of Hindostan, in Gujerat. The state has an area of 850 sq. m., and is tributary to the Guicowar.—The town is situated on the N side of the Puddar river, in N lat. 23° 42'. It is enclosed with a brick wall and a good ditch, and possesses a respectable citadel. It carries on a considerable traffic in grain and clarified butter, and the vicinity is highly cultivated.

RAHEEN, a village in the p. of Knoeklong, co. Limerick, 6 m. E by S of Bruff. Pop. in 1831, 174.—Also a village in the p. of Clonenagh, Queen's co., 3½ m. N by W of Abbeyleix.

RAHEINA, or **LAHAINA**, a port on the SW coast of the island of Maui, in the Sandwich group, in N lat. 20° 50'. See **MAUI**.

RAHELTY, or **RATHEALTY**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. NE of Thurles. Area 4,875 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,740; in 1841, 1,765.

RAHENY, or **RATHENY**, a parish in co. Dublin, containing a village of the same name. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1841, 722. The surface lies on the middle of the N sea-board of Dublin bay. Pop. of v. in 1831, 282; in 1841, 295.

RAHILL, a parish in co. Carlow, 2 m. N by W of the village of Rathvilly. Area, 2,684 acres. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1841, 498.

RAHLING, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 4 m. S of Rorbach. Pop. 1,200.

RAHMANIEH, a town of Lower Egypt, situated at the junction of the Rosetta branch of the Nile with the canal of Alexandria, 42 m. ESE of Alexandria. The French, during their occupation of Egypt, made it a fortified station, and attempted to make a stand here against the British army, but the place was taken, and the division defending it compelled to surrender.

RAHNIZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 32 m. SE of Erfurt. Pop. 600.

RAHNY, a town of Bengal, in the district and 34 m. NW of Dinajpore.

RAHO, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 18 m. NE of Szeged. Pop. 2,500.

RAHOON, a parish, partly within the municipal borough of Galway, co. Galway. Area of the borough and the barony of Galway section, 11,014 acres. Area of the Moycullen section, 4,154 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 14,140; in 1841, 14,433. The surface extends westward from the Corrib river to the shore of Galway bay, nearly 3 m. beyond Barna, and N from Galway bay to the foot of Lough Corrib.

RAHOVA, or **ORCHAVA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 36 m. W of Silistria. Pop. 1,800. The river a little below the town winds its way through an immense reedy swamp.—Also a village of Romelia, 18 m. ESE of Seres.

RAHUE, **RAHUGH**, or **RATHUGH**, a parish in co. Westmeath, 3 m. SE of Kilbeggan. Area 4,973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,129; in 1841, 1,255. The surface lies on the S margin of the county.

RAHUN, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 4 m. W of the Sutledge river, and 50 m. ESE of Amritsir. It has a considerable manufacture of coarse cotton cloths.

RAHWAY, a township of Essex co., New Jersey, U. S., 35 m. NE of Trenton, at the head of the tidal navigation of a river of the same name, and 5 m. from its mouth. Pop. in 1850, 3,300.

RAI, a small river of Austrian Italy, which issues from the lake of Santo-Croce, and falls into the Piave.

RAIATEA, the **ULITEA** of Cook, an island in the Society group, about 120 m. NW of Tahiti, in S lat. 16° 50'. It is about 50 m. in circumf.; of a mountainous character, and profusely covered with vegetation. A range of mountains occupies the centre of the island, extending in a direction nearly N and S, and rising about 2,000 ft. above the sea. The summit, attaining an alt. of 7,000 ft., presents a level and extensive plain of bleak aspect, over-spread with swamps, and streams of water running over exposed rocks of a red colour, and entirely destitute of verdure, with the exception of short grass and mosses; although, but a few ft. below, on the less exposed spots, vegetation is lofty and abundant. The low lands are extensive and capable of high cultivation. It produces arrow-root and cocoa nuts. On the NW coast is a small but secure harbour.

RAIBAG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, advantageously situated between two branches of the Kistnah, in N lat. 16° 35'.

RAICHOR, a town of Hindostan, in the state and 110 m. SW of Hyderabad.

RAIDAH, a port on the SE coast of Arabia, in N lat. 15° 0', E long. 50° 30'.

RAIDRUG, a town and hill-fortress of Hindostan, on the frontier of Mysore, in N lat. 14° 50'. The fort surmounts a pinnacle of granite, and is of great strength. At its base lies the town with about 700 inhabitants.

RAIE, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 118 m. SW of Diyarbekir.

RAIGOROD, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 15 m. WNW of Gaisin, on the Bug.

RAILAWUN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 60 m. E of Kotah.

RAIN, a town of Bavaria, 22 m. W of Ingolstadt, on the Acha, an affluent of the Danube. Pop. 1,200. It was here that Tilly, the Austrian general, and great opponent of Gustavus Adolphus, received a mortal wound in 1632.—Also a small town of Styria, on the Save, 26 m. SSE of Cilly.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 3 m. NNE of Brugg.

RAINE, a parish in Essex, 2 m. W by S of Braintree. Area 1,676 acres. Pop. in 1851, 388.

RAINE'S ISLET, an islet in the Great Barrier reef, in S lat. 11° 36', E long. 144° 2'. It is 1,000 yds. in length, and 500 yds. wide, and in no part is more than 20 ft. above high-water mark. It is covered with a low scrubby vegetation, and is inhabited by myriads of sea-birds.—*Jukes*.

RAINFORD, a chapelry in Prescott p., in Lancashire, 6 m. NNE of Prescott. Pop. in 1851, 2,333.

RAINHAM, a parish in Kent, 4 m. ESE of Chatham. Area 3,868 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,222; in 1851, 1,155.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. SW by S of Fakenham. Area 1,635 acres. Pop. 128.

RAINHAM (South), a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. N by E of Swaffham. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. 155.

RAINHAM (West), a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. SW by S of Fakenham. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. 391.

RAINHILL, a township of Prescott p., in Lancashire, intersected by the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Pop. in 1831, 679; in 1851, 1,522.

RAINOW, a township of Prestburg p., in Cheshire, 3 m. NE by E of Macclesfield.

RAINSCLIFF, a township of Wolstanton p., in Staffordshire, 4 m. NE of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1841, 967; in 1851, 1,274.

RAINTON (East), a township and village in the p. of Houghton-le-Spring, in the co. and 5 m. NE by E of Durham. Area 1,065 acres. Pop. 1,695.

RAINTON (West), a township and village about 1 m. NE of the foregoing. Area 1,788 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,509.

RAINY LAKE, a lake of N. America, on the boundary of the British and American territory, and 160 m. W of Lake Superior. It lies 1,160 ft. above sea-level, and is divided by an isthmus near the middle into two parts. The W part is called Great Rainy lake; the E, Little Rainy lake. It is in general very shallow. The broadest part of it is not more than 20 m.; its length is about 40 m. It discharges itself by Rainy river into the Lake-of-the-Woods. The land on the borders of this lake is in some places very good, but rather thickly covered with wood. The rocks of Rainy lake are a continuation of those on the S, both towards the head-waters of the Mississippi, and the Fond-du-Lac of Lake Superior. Dr. Norwood considers the great plutonic chain, N of Lake Superior, and running nearly parallel with its N shore, from NE to SW, to be the main axis of dislocation for wide regions in this part of America. This opinion is strengthened by finding in Rainy lake, and along

the chain of lakes (225 m. long) which lead to the Grand portage of Lake Superior, that the dip of all the stratified rocks is almost invariably to the N; whilst that of kindred rocks in Wisconsin and Michigan, S of Lake Superior, is with great constancy to the S, and this over areas of many thousand sq. m.

RAIRY, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, situated on the top of a steep hill, in N lat. 18° 16', E long. 73° 45'.

RAISIN, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated between the 23d and 24th parallels of N lat., and intersected by the river Betwah. Its principal towns are Raisin, Bilsah, and Chunpore.

RAISIN, a river of Michigan, U. S., which flows into Lake Erie, 2½ m. below Monroe, after a circuitous course of 140 m. Great quantities of wild grapes are found on its banks, from which it derives its name.—Also a township of Lenawee co., in Michigan, 68 m. SSE of Lansing. Pop. 1,260.

RAISIN (MARKET). See **RASEN**.

RAISMES, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, 3 m. NW of Valenciennes. Pop. 3,500. It is in the centre of an extensive coal-field, and has extensive iron-works.

RAITENBUCH, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. N of Eichstätt.

RAITHBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. W by N of Spilsby. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1851, 167.—Also a parish, with Maltby, 2 m. SW of Louth, in the same co. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1851, 163.

RAITZ, a village of Moravia, 15 m. N of Brunn.

RAIX, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 2 m. SE of Villefagnan.

RAIZ (SERRA DA), a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of São-Miguel. It runs from NE to SW, at the distance of about 90 m. from the coast.

RAIZAMO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which joins the Tacoraal, and thence takes the name of Peixe, an affluent of the Mortes.

RAJABARY, a trading town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, advantageously situated on the r. bank of the Megna, in N lat. 23° 25'.

RAJAHNAGUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, on the E side of the Ganges, in N lat. 23° 22'.

RAJAMUNDUG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of the Concan, in N lat. 14° 30'. It commands the entrance into the navigable river of Mirji.

RAJAMUNDRY, a district of Hindostan, one of the northern Circars, between Cicacole on the N, and Ellore on the S, and bounded on the E by the bay of Bengal. It has an area of 4,690 sq. m., and lies between the parallels of 16° 20' and 17° 35' N. Part of this district lies to the S, but the greater part to the N of the Godavery, which river, at the distance of 35 m. from the sea, divides itself into two great branches, which form the island of Nagur, a triangular space comprehending 500 sq. m., prized for its fertility and the excellence of its tobacco. The coast is low and sandy; under the parallel of 17° 15' the country becomes hilly. It contains a number of towns, the chief of which is Rajamundry; its principal seaport is Coringa; the other towns are Peddapur, Pittapur, Amlapur, Narsapur, and Mundapitta. There are tide harbours at Bendamurlunkah and at Narsapur. This district was ceded by the nizamat to the French, in 1753; but was taken from them by the British in 1765, and now constitutes one of the five collectorships into which the prov. has been divided. About two-thirds of the district are in the hands of zemindars and proprietors. Its produce consists of cotton,

sugar, rice, and tobacco. The principal exports are cocoa-nuts, rice, piece goods, and salt. The revenue in 1835-6 was 21,40,729 rupees, of which 17,69,137 r. was land-revenue. The pop. in 1835-6 was 578,528. In the same year the number of schools was 574, attended by 7,459 scholars. The rajahs of this country are mentioned in the Mahomedan histories as early as the 13th cent. The district was first conquered by the princes of that race in 1295.

RAJAMUNDRY, the capital of the above mentioned district, and the residence of the British civil establishment, is situated on the N side or l. bank of the Godavery, in N lat. 16° 59', E long. 80° 54', 40 m. from the sea, 373 m. from Madras.

RAJANG, a river of Borneo, flowing into the sea, on the NW coast, by six deltoid branches. Its main branch is easy of entrance, having a depth of 3 fath. on the bar at low water, with a rise and fall of 10 ft., and a depth inside of from 8 to 10 fath. It is navigable as far as the influence of the tide which flows to the foot of the rapids, a distance of from 90 to 100 m. from the sea. The rapids are 2 m. in length, and their ascent is a work of difficulty and danger. From the rapids to Bacaga, a distance of about 60 m., the river's course is NE. The Kayans, by following its course to the E above Bacaga, arrive at the great central mountain of Tibang, and thence, by a land-journey of five or six days, reach the rivers Tidan, Coti, or Banjar.—*Burns*.

RAJANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abuzzo-Ultra, district and 7 m. NW of Sulmona, cant. and 3 m. W of Pratola. Pop. 1,550. It has two convents, and an aqueduct about 5 m. in length carried through a solid rock, and supposed to have been the work of the inhabitants of the ancient *Corfinium*. See also **SERINO**.

RAJAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Jecundar doab of the Punjab, 45 m. E of Amritsir.—Also a town in the prov. of Aurungabad, 48 m. S of Bombay.

RAJAPUR, a village of Sind, 120 m. N of Rori.

RAJARAMPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the zillah of Dinajpur. Area of district 340 sq. m.—The town is a small place, 50 m. NNE of Maldeh.

RAJARIE, a village of Sind, 28 m. SE of Rori. It is inhabited chiefly by goatherds.

RAJASSE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 3 m. ESE of St. Symphorien-le-Châtel, near the l. bank of the Coise. Pop. 1,856.

RAJA-SANSI, a village of the Punjab, in the Bari doab, 6 m. NNW of Umritsir.

RAJAWUR, or **RAJUR**, a town of the Punjab, on the Tohi, an affluent of the Chenab, 27 m. SSE of Kotli, at an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. A few of the principal dwellings are built of brick, the rest are constructed of mud with frame-works of timber. The surrounding territory produces considerable quantities of rice and maize, but is extremely unhealthy.

RAJCA. See **RATSCHDORF**.

RAJECZ, or **RAJEC**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Trentschin, 9 m. ESE of Vag-Besztircze, and 38 m. NW of Neusohl, on the l. bank of the Zsilincea, an affluent of the Vag. Pop. 3,450. It has a Catholic church and a synagogue; and possesses several tanneries and paper-mills. In the vicinity are thermal springs and baths. The culture of flax and hemp, and the rearing of bees, form important branches of local industry.

RAJEMAI, or **RAJAMAHAL**, an extensive district of Bengal, on the W side of the Ganges, under the 25th parallel. It comprises a large extent of waste

and mountainous territory, inhabited by a race of people of low stature, but stout and well proportioned, very dark complexion, with flat noses and thick lips, who carry on a trifling commerce with the low lands, exchanging cotton, honey, charcoal, iron, and plantains, for salt, tobacco, rice, cotton cloths and manufactured iron. This territory is separated from Bahar by a range of hills consisting of coarse granite, through which there are several passes, the principal of which, called Terriagally, commanded the high road leading from Murshedabad to Patna, and was considered the key of Bengal. The district is now annexed to the collectorship of Boglipoore.

RAJEMAHAL, the capital of the above district, a very ancient city of Bengal, situated on the W bank of the Ganges, 66 m. NW of Murshedabad, at the foot of a range of hills. The modern town consists of one street composed of stone houses generally two stories in height. It carries on a trifling traffic with the inhabitants of the hills. In 1639, Shuja, the son of the emperor Shah Jehan, restored Rajemahal to its former dignity, and expended large sums of money in rendering the city worthy of royal residence; but the following year, nearly the whole of the city, and the principal part of the palace, was destroyed by a dreadful conflagration; about the same time the current of the Ganges changed its bed, and pouring its torrents against the walls of the new capital, washed away many of the stately edifices. In 1659, the city suffered considerable injury from the troops of Aurungzebe. After the expulsion of Shuja, the Mogul governor, Mir Jumla, fixed his residence at Dacca, since which period R. has declined. Under the succeeding governors of Bengal, this city was the residence of the *fujedar* or military collector of the district, which contributed to its support; but since the union of the district with Boglipoore, and the transfer of the public offices to that town, the place has sunk into insignificance, and is now little else but a mere fishing-village.—It has been determined that the East Indian railway line, which commences at Howrah, opposite Calcutta, shall be carried to R., at which point the Ganges is navigable for 500 m. upwards, or in a NW direction. By connecting in this way the two great channels of commerce, the Hoogly and Ganges, 528 m. of circuitous route, large portions of which are extremely dangerous and intricate, through the labyrinth of the Soonderbunds, would be saved for eight months in the year; and the railway train would, with certainty, perform within 10 or 12 hours, a distance which now takes the steam vessel, on the average, as many days, and which is only precariously accomplished by the heavily laden country-boat in a month. It is understood that the present governor-general has recommended that the line should be carried up the valley of the Ganges from R. to Allahabad. This line would pursue, along the entire route, the beaten track of commerce through the most populous and productive regions of India, and has, besides, the great advantage, that every few miles, when opened, would be available for traffic, and yield some beneficial result on the capital expended. The actual linear distance from Calcutta to Mirzapore by this route would only be increased by about 80 m.—a disadvantage more than counterbalanced perhaps by the considerations pointed out.

RAJESHAYE, or **RAJSHAHYE**, a district of Bengal, lying between the parallels of 24° and 25°, having Dinajpur and Rangpur on the N, and the Ganges on the S. Its area is estimated at 3,950 sq. m. Pop. in 1822, 1,087,155. Its surface is generally level

and under rice cultivation. Its principal towns are Natore and Banliah.

RAJGHUR, a village and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, on the W bank of the Sopra, in N lat. 23° 56'.—Also a town and fortress in the prov. of Allahabad, on the W bank of the Cane, in N lat. 24° 44'.

RAJH, a village of the Punjab, 5 m. W of Multan, on the l. bank of the Chenab.

RAJKA. See **RAGENDORF**.

RAJOKA, a town of Hindostan, in the Daob-Richna of the Punjab, in N lat. 30° 44', near the l. bank of the Chenab, 50 m. SSW of Ramnuggur.

RAJOWEC. See **RAGOWIEC**.

RAJPEPLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujarat, 34 m. E of Baroach, in a rugged mountainous district, intersected by the Nerbudda.

RAJPUTANA. See **AJMIR**.

RAJTULLA, a village of Sind, at the mouth of the Pintiani, one of the embouchures of the Indus.

RAJUNPUR, a station in Afghanistan, 80 m. SW of Dera-ghazi-khan, on the road thence to Kahun.—Also a village of Sind, 18 m. W of Subzulcote, on a kind of lagoon formed by the waters of the Indus.

RAJUR, a village of Sind, 30 m. SE of Rori.

RAJURA, a village of Sind, in the desert, 50 m. SE of Omerote.

RAKAH, a town of Nigritia, in the state of Wawa, near the Quorra.

RAKAMAH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 105 m. SSW of Bagdad, and near the NW extremity of lake Rumiah, to which it formerly gave its name.

RAKAN, or **RACAN**, a river of Sumatra, which issues from a lake in the mountainous state of Menangkabau, flows NNE between the states of Batak and Siak, and throws itself by a wide embouchure into the strait of Malacca, to the W of Cape Perbebean, about N lat. 2°, and E long. 100° 40'. It has depth sufficient for vessels of considerable size, but is difficult of navigation from the rapidity of its current. Rana is the chief place on its banks.

RAKAU-MANGA. See **BRETT (CAPE)**.

RAKENDORF. See **RAGENDORF**.

RAKESTAD, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, and bail. of Smaalehnen, 45 m. SSE of Christiania. Pop. 2,000.

RAKHAND. See **ARACAN**.

RAKHLIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda, and district of Veliki-Onstiong. It is enclosed by a rampart.

RAKHMANOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 17 m. ENE of Kremenitz.

RAKICSAN, or **KAKITSAN**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 14 m. ESE of Radkersburg, and 29 m. NNW of Warasdin, near the r. bank of the Lendva. Pop. 320 (chiefly Slaves). It has a fortress, and possesses an active trade in wine.

RAKITNAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk, district and 18 m. N of Kotmysk, on a small river, an affluent of the Psioi.

RAKKA. See **RACCA**.

RAKKOKE, or **RAIKOKE**, one of the Kurile islands, in N lat. 48° 16', E long. 153° 15', to the N of Matua.

RAKMAH, or **RUCKMAH**, a headland or peninsula of the Dankali coast, Abyssinia, on the SE side of the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 13° 35', and E long. 42° 20'. To the N of the headland is a group of islets, one of which, bearing the same name, is distant 34 m. NW from Ras-Billul.

RAKNI, a village of Afghanistan, at the intersection of the Sangar and Sakhi-Sarwar passes, and

40 m. W of Deraghshi-khan. It consists of about 40 mud huts, and is well supplied with water.

RAKONG. See ARACAN.

RAKONIEWICE. See RACKWITZ.

RAKONITZ, a circle and town of Austria, in Bohemia. The circle is enclosed by those of Leitmeritz, Bunslau, Kaurzim, Beraun, Pilsen and Saatz, and comprises an area of 850 sq. m. Pop. in 1843, exclusive of the military, 180,656. It contains 11 towns and 71 seignories. It is generally mountainous, and gives rise to several streams which flow into the Beraun and Moldau, affluents of the Elbe, by which the circle is intersected for a short distance on the NE. In the centre are numerous ponds. The mountains are densely clothed with wood. Corn and hops are in some parts extensively cultivated. Its capital is Schlan. R. is 18 m. SW of Schlan, and 29 m. W of Prague, at the junction of a river of the same name, with the Gelden. Pop. 2,388. It has 4 churches, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics, and of pottery, and several paper-mills; and in the environs are extensive iron and glass-works. It is also noted for its beer. Coal is found in the vicinity.

RAKOW, a town of Russian Poland, 62 m. ENE of Cracow, on the l. bank of the Czarna, formerly one of the chief settlements of the Polish Unitarians, who composed here their celebrated manual called the Racovian catechism. Pop. 1,000—Also a town in the gov. and 21 m. W of Minsk.

RAKOWINA, or **RAKOVINOI**, a harbour on the coast of Kamtchatka, in Avatsha bay, 3 m. S of St. Peter and St. Paul.

RAKSA, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Szathmar. Pop. 1,258.

RAKWITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 33 m. SW of Posen. Pop. 1,716.—Also a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 1,050.

RALDANG, a peak of the Himalaya range, on the S of the Sutledge, in N lat. 31° 33', E long. 78° 16', 8 m. W of the village of Chini, rising above Murang to an alt. of 21,411 ft. above sea-level. It is a rugged rocky mass, forming a prominent object from a great part of the valley of Kunawur.—*Hodgson—Thomson.*

RALDONE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 6 m. SE of Verona. Pop. 2,000.

RALEIGH, a county in the centre of the state of Virginia, U. S., erected in 1850 out of Fayette co. Area 531 sq. m. Pop. 1,765. Its cap. is Beckley.—Also a village in Smith co., Missouri, 44 m. ESE of Jackson.—Also the cap. of Wake co., in N. Carolina, in N lat. 35° 47', W long. 78° 48', 6 m. W of Neuse river. It is pleasantly situated on ground considerably elevated; is laid out with great regularity; and contains a state-house, a court-house, a jail, a governor's house, a market-house, a theatre, state bank, and 7 churches. In the centre of the town is a square, containing ten acres, from which extend four streets, dividing the town into four quarters. The four large streets are each 99 ft. wide, the others 66. The state-house is a fine building 166 ft. in length, and 90 ft. in breadth, built after the model of the Parthenon. Pop. in 1840, 2,244; in 1850, 4,518.—Also the cap. of Saline co. in Illinois, 149 m. SE of Springfield.—Also the cap. of Shelby co. in Tennessee, 181 m. WSW of Nashville.

RALEIGH, a township and village of Upper Canada, in Kent co., skirted by Lake Erie on the S, and intersected by the Thames. Pop. in 1842, 1,877. Wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and staves are exported from this township.

RALEMO, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific, in S lat. 38° 9'.

RALLS, a county on the NE of Missouri, U. S. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,670; in 1850, 6,151. Its cap. is New London.

RALOO, a parish of co. Antrim, 4 m. SW of Lerne. Area 6,105 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,179.

RALSTON, a village of Lycoming co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 83 m. N of Harrisburg, on the Williamsport and Elmira railway.

RAM, or **HARAM**, a small town and fortress of European Turkey, on the r. bank of the Danube, opposite to the Hungarian fortress of Uj-Palanka, 40 m. E of Belgrade.

RAM-HEAD, a cape on the S coast of Ireland, in co. Waterford, 4 m. E of Youghal-bay.

RAM-HEAD, a cape on the SE coast of Australia, in S lat. 37° 40', E long. 149° 30'.

RAM ISLAND, a small island of co. Antrim, in Lough Neagh, 3½ m. SW by W of Crumlin.

RAMA, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia, 20 m. NW of Mostar, the chief place of a district watered by the river Rama.

RAMA, a township and village of Upper Canada, in Home district, bounded on the W by the Severn river and Lake Gougichin. There is a settlement of Chippewa Indians in this township.

RAMA, **RAMLA**, or **RAMLEH**, a considerable town of Palestine, situated in a fertile district, 26 m. NNW of Jerusalem. R. and Lydda were the two first cities of the Holy Land which fell into the hands of the Crusaders. R. was then in its greatest splendour, a fenced city, abounding in all the luxuries of the East, adorned with stately buildings, well fortified with walls, and exceedingly populous. It is now an open town, with a pop. of about 2,000, amongst whom ophthalmia and leprosy are fearfully prevalent. Its suburbs are thickly wooded with olive and palm-trees, and the surrounding fields are well-cultivated.

RAMACCA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Catania.

RAMADA, or **NUOVA SALAMANCA**, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. and 90 m. E of Santa Marta, situated on the Enca river, in N lat. 11° 10'.

RAMAGIRY, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, in N lat. 12° 44'. The fort, situated on a rock, and a place of considerable strength, surrendered to the British in 1791. The country in the vicinity is overrun with jungle.

RAMALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. SE of Santander. It was nearly destroyed during the Carlist war.

RAMAPO, a township of Rockland co., in New York, U. S., 108 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 3,197. There are considerable iron-works here.

RAMAPO, or **RINGWOOD**, a river of the states of New York and New Jersey, U. S., which flows SW, and joins the Pompton, a branch of the Passaic.

RAMAPO-WORKS, a village of Hampstead co., New York, U. S., 35 m. N of New York, on Ramapo river, containing extensive iron works.

RAMAS (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Malabar, to the S of the embouchure of the Salsette, in N lat. 15° 10'.

RAMATUELLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 4 m. S of Saint-Tropez. Pop. 550.

RAMBANG, a Dutch settlement in a very deep bay on the NE coast of Java, 40 m. NE of Samarang. The neighbouring forests abound in excellent wood.

RAMBE', one of the Fiji group, in S lat. 16° 24', W long. 179° 53'. It is lofty and thickly wooded.

RAMBERT (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, 9 m. NW of St. Etienne, on the Loire, at the place where that river becomes navigable. It is a considerable entrepot for wine. There are

several iron forges in the neighbourhood. Pop. of com. in 1846, 3,026.

RAMBERT-DE-JOUX (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of the Ain, situated on the r. bank of the small river Albarne, 18 m. SW of Nantua, in a valley between two mountains. Pop. in 1846, 2,567. It has woollen, linen, and silk factories, and considerable iron works.

RAMBERVILLERS, a town of France, dep. of the Vosges, on the r. bank of the Mortagne, 14 m. NE of Espinal. Pop. in 1846, 4,900. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, and paper; also forges and iron works.

RAMBLA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. S of Cordova. It is well-built. Pop. 9,000. The manufacture of large water-jars forms a chief article of employment.

RAMBODDE, a village of Ceylon, 16 m. S by E of Kandy, at the base of the heights that girdle the plains of Nuvera-Elliya, at the point where the pass commences its ascent at the rate of 1 ft. in 13 ft. to the elevated table-land.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 17 m. SW of Versailles. Pop. in 1846, 4,089. It has a royal castle, situated between two forests, and frequently resorted to by hunting-parties from the coast.—The arrond. of R. has an area of 132,350 hect., and comprises 5 cant. Pop. in 1846, 67,983.

RAMDRUG, a hill-fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, on the N side of the Malpurba river, 43 m. SE of Bellary.

RAME, a parish and village in Cornwall, 4 m. SW of Devonport. Area 1,231 acres. Pop. in 1851, 741.—The promontory called Ramehead, on the coast of this p. is in N lat. 59° 19', W long. 4° 13'.

RAMECROIX, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Leuze.

RAMELTON, a town of co. Donegal, on the W side of Lough Swilly, 5 m. SW of Rathmullen. Pop. in 1831, 1,783; in 1841, 1,428.

RAMERGH, a town of Hindostan, in Hyderabad, in N lat. 18° 31'.

RAMERUPT, a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, 18 m. NE of Troyes, near the r. bank of the Pins. Pop. 620.

RAMET, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,472.

RAMETTA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 6 m. W of Messina. It was terribly devastated by an earthquake in 1783.

RAMGERRY, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, on the N side of the Paniany.

RAMGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Agra, 24 m. NE of Alighur, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Ganges, which is sometimes fordable at this place.—Also a pass leading over the western Ghauts in Hindostan, from the prov. of Bejapore to the Malabar coast.

RAMGHUR, an extensive district of Hindostan, comprising the SE part of the prov. of Bahar. Area 8,524 sq. m. Pop. 372,216, chiefly Hindus. Great part of the soil is rock, and a considerable portion of it is covered with jungle. Its chief produce is coarse rice; the hills are reputed to abound both with iron and coal. The chief towns are Ramghur, Chitra, and Muckundgunge.—The town of R. is situated on the N bank of the Dummudah river, in N lat. 23° 38'.—Also a mountain village of Sirmur, 40 m. NNE of Sirhind, at an alt. of 4,054 ft. above sea-level.

RAMGHURRY, a hill-fort of India, in the prov. of Mysore, 24 m. SW of Chitteldrug.

RAMGUNGA, a river of Bengal, which rises in Gurwhal, and flows SW, and then SE, in a course

of above 280 m., to the l. bank of the Ganges, which it joins 6 m. NE of Canodje. It receives the Kurula on the r.; and the Kosila and Gula on the l.

RAMGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, in N lat. 26° 37'.

RAM-HORMUZ, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, 80 m. SE of Shuster.

RAMILLIES, or **RAMELIES**, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 26 m. SE of Brussels. Pop. 735. On 23d May 1706, the allied forces under Marlborough, obtained here a signal victory over the French under Villeroi and the Duke of Bavaria. The numbers engaged were about 60,000 on each side. The result of the battle was the immediate evacuation of Flanders by the French.

RAMIONE, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Catania, 7 m. ESE of Calatagirone.

RAMIQUIRI, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Bayaca. Pop. 560.

RAMIREZ. See **DIEGO**.

RAMLA. See **RAMA**.

RAMLEAH, a ridge of mountains in the NW of Arabia, crossing the Nedjed, and extending about 250 m. from SW to NE.

RAMLOSA, a village of Sweden, 3 m. N of Helsingborg, remarkable for a medicinal spring.

RAMMEKEN, a fort of Holland, situated in the island of Walcheren, on the Scheldt, about 3½ m. from Middleburg.

RAMMELSBERG, a summit of the Harz mountains, to the S of Goslar, rising 1,810 French ft. above sea-level.

RAMMISSER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, situated at the junction of the rivers Ghirah and Tupri, in N lat. 21° 4'.

RAMMISSERAM, an island situated in the straits between the continent of Hindostan and Ceylon, at the N extremity of Ceylon. It is a low flat island, about 10 m. in length, separated from the coast of Ramnad by the Paumban channel 1½ m. in width; and may be considered as the most southerly pier of that series of shoals and coral-rocks which, under the name of Rama's or Adam's bridge, serves to connect Ceylon with the coast of Coromandel, and separates the gulf of Manar on the S, from Palk's strait on the N. The whole island is dedicated to the purposes of religion; no plough is allowed to break its soil, and no animal, wild or tame, to be killed within its precincts. It is inhabited chiefly by priests, who are supported by the produce of certain lands in Coromandel, and the donations of pious individuals; and by immense crowds of pilgrims, jugglers, and beggars, who resort to it from all parts of India. At its W extremity is the port of Paumban. On its E coast is a town which bears the name of the island. The total pop. is about 5,000.

RAMNAD, or **RAMNADPURAM**, a town in the S of India, in the prov. of Marawa, in N lat. 9° 13', 65 m. SE of Madura. Pop. 10,000. It carries on a considerable traffic in grain, and coarse cloths, and chank shells; and is much frequented by small country-vessels.—The district has an area of about 1,300 sq. m., and a pop. of 207,417, chiefly Hindus, but 10,000 of whom profess Roman Catholicism.

RAMNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, district of Benares, on the E bank of the Ganges, opposite the upper part of the city of Benares. It is esteemed one of the neatest towns of its size in India.—Also a town of Northern Hindostan, in the Jumbo territory, 17 m. ENE of Jama, in N lat. 32° 37'.—There are several other places of this name in Hindostan, but none of importance.

RAMNI, a summit of the Himalayas, in the prov. of Kamsan, in N lat. 30° 20', rising to an alt. of 22,768 ft. above sea-level.

RAMNODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 25° 6'.

RAMNUGGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 70 m. NNW of Lahore, in N lat. 32° 20', W long. 73° 38'. It is a walled town, with a pop. of about 10,000. In November, 1848, Lord Gough having marched from Lahore, came up with the Sikh army under Shere Singh at this place, occupying a strong entrenched camp on the r. bank of the Chenab, here 300 yds. wide, when a fierce encounter took place.

RAMOAN, or **RATHMOAN**, a parish on the coast of co. Antrim. Area 12,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,056; in 1841, 3,110. Knocklaid in this p. has an alt. of 1,685 ft. above sea-level.

RAMONCHAMP, a town of France, dep. of the Vosges, on the l. bank of the Moselle, 11 m. SE of Remiremont. Pop. 2,540.

RAMOR (Lough), a lake in co. Cavan, a source of the Blackwater. It has an area of 102 acres, and an alt. of 270 ft. above sea-level.

RAMOS, or **LAMOS**, a river of Western Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 60 m. NNW of Cape Formosa.

RAMPISHAM, a parish and village of Dorsetshire, 6 m. E by N of Beaminster. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 416; in 1851, 412.

RAMPTON, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 7 m. NW of Cambridge. Area 1,312 acres. Pop. in 1851, 231.—Also a parish of Notts, 7 m. ESE of E. Retford. Area 2,155 acres. Pop. in 1851, 455.

RAMPUR, a city of Hindostan, the capital of an extensive district of the same name, in the prov. of Delhi, situated on the banks of the Kosila, a tributary of the Ganges, 18 m. E of Moradabad. It contains some good houses; but the greater part of the town is composed of sun-burnt brick houses, with thatched or tiled roofs.—The district embraces an area of 720 sq. m., with a pop. of 320,000. After the conquest of the Rohillas, by Shuja Adowla, and the British, in 1774, this district, then valued at 14 lacs of rupees per annum, was ceded to the nabob Fyzula Khan, and under his superintendence it increased in value to double the original amount. In 1798, the nabob of Oude, jealous of the power of the Rohillas, had several of the principal families removed to Lucknow; but in 1802, the adjoining territory of Bareilly having been ceded to the British, R., with all the other places belonging to the Rohillas, was placed under the control of the British agent in Rohilcund.

RAMPUR, the capital of the little state of Bussahir, situated on the l. bank of the Sutledge, which has here an alt. of 3,400 ft. above sea-level, and a breadth of 211 ft., in N lat. 31° 27', E long. 77° 38'. The houses are substantially built, and arranged in the form of a square. All the *coutures* of the rajah have houses here; and the rajah's palace, a collection of buildings, some of which are 3 or 4 stories high, is in the NE corner of the town. White soft shawl cloths and blankets are manufactured here, and the town has a considerable trade with Tibet. Three *melas* or fairs are held yearly here.—Also a town of Oude, 65 m. SE of Lucknow. Pop. 4,000.

RAMRI, an island and town of Arracan, 115 m. E by S of Arracan, at the head of a small creek. Pop. in 1835, 8,000. It produces rice, cotton, silk, and indigo.

RAMSAY, a town in the Isle of Man, situated in a spacious bay on the NE corner of the island, 14 m. NNE of Douglas, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name. It is an irregular straggling town, but acquires some importance from being the seat of the administration of justice for the northern district. The bay affords good anchorage, but the har-

bour of the town is only adapted for small vessels. Pop. in 1841, 2,104; in 1851, 2,701.

RAMSAY, a township and village of Upper Canada, in the co. of Lanark, on an affluent of the Ottawa.

RAMSAY (Point), a cape on the SE coast of the island of Lewis, in N lat. 57° 44'.

RAMSBURY, a parish and village of Wilts, 30 m. NNE of Salisbury. Area of p. 9,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,290. It was at one time an episcopal see, which was afterwards transferred to Old Sarum. The church is a large and spacious structure, containing various monuments.—Also a manufacturing village in Lancashire, 5 m. N of Bury, on the East Lancashire railway.

RAMSDEN, a village of Oxfordshire, between Charlbury and Witney, 3½ m. N of the latter town. Pop. in 1831, 423.

RAMSDEN-BELLHOUSE, a parish of Essex, 3 m. E of Bellericay. Area 2,685 acres. Pop. 465.

RAMSDEN-CRAYS, a parish of Essex, 2 m. E by S of Bellericay. Area 1,453 acres. Pop. 252.

RAMSDEN (Point), a cape on the NW coast of N. America, at the entrance of Observatory inlet, in N lat. 54° 49'.

RAMSDONCK, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 12 m. N of Brussels, on a small affluent of the Rupel. Pop. 500.

RAMSDORF, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Munster, 4 m. NNE of Borken. Pop. 980.

RAMSEY, a parish and market-town of Huntingdonshire, 10 m. NNE of Huntingdon, formerly noted for an extensive and wealthy Benedictine abbey, founded here in the reign of Edgar. Area of p. 16,196 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,006; in 1851, 4,645. The town is situated in the midst of the fens, and consists chiefly of one long street, lined with old houses.

RAMSEY, an island on the coast of Pembroke-shire, at the N point of St. Bride's bay, in N lat. 51° 51'. It is about 1½ m. in length, and ½ m. broad, and was formerly the station for passengers to and from Ireland. It is partially cultivated. Its highest point has an alt. of 459 ft. above sea-level.

RAMSEY, a county in Minnesota territory, U. S., bounded on the S and partly on the N by the Mississippi. Area 2,150 sq. m., of which 300 are occupied by the Minsi-Sagaigomig lake. Pop. in 1850, 2,227. Its cap. is St. Paul.

RAMSEY, or **MISELTOX**, a parish and village of Essex, 3 m. W by S of Harwich. Area 6,698 acres. Pop. in 1831, 708; in 1851, 657.

RAMSGATE, a parish and sea-port in the hund. of Ringlow, county of Kent, in N lat. 51° 19', E long. 1° 25', 43 m. E by N of Maidstone, and 67 m. E by S of London. Area of p. 260 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,110; in 1831, 7,985; in 1851, 11,838. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity and summits of two hills, commanding a prospect of the English channel. The streets are well-paved and lighted; and the modern part of the town contains several handsome buildings. It is much frequented by visitors from London, who arrive by the daily steam-packets to enjoy the benefit of sea-bathing, for which the beach to the southward of the pier is excellently adapted. Extensive barracks for cavalry and infantry have been constructed here, and also batteries for the defence of the harbour. The pier, forming the harbour, is a magnificent structure. The entrance of the harbour is 200 ft. in width. It comprises an area of 48 acres, and may be entered at all tides by ships of 300 tons, and at spring-tides by those of 500. Large sluices scour the harbour of sand and mud. A lighthouse stands on the W pier; and there is an excellent dry-dock, with

storehouses and accommodation for vessels under repair. The gross receipts of the port in 1839, amounted to £7,213; in 1848, to £10,044.

RAMSGRAVE, a township in Blackburn p., Lancashire, 2½ m. N by W of Blackburn. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. 515.

RAMSHOLT, a parish in Suffolk, 5½ m. SE of Woodbridge, on the E bank of the Deben. Area 2,107 acres. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1851, 203.

RAMSHORN, a township in Ellastone p., 5½ m. ENE of Cheadle. Pop. 130.

RAMSTADT (NIEDER), a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. SE of Darmstadt, on the Modau. Pop. 1,100.

RAMSTADT (OBER), a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Modau, 7 m. SE of Darmstadt. Pop. 2,147.

RAMSYDE, or **RAMPSIDE**, a chapelry in Dalton-in-Furness p., Lancashire, 9 m. SSW of Ulverston.

RAMTABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 32 m. NW of Nellore.

RAMTSHIN, a lake of Tibet, in the prov. of Thsang, 80 m. NE of Pharidzung. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.

RAMU, a town of Bengal, in the district of Chittagong, on the high road leading from Islamabad to Aracan, and 69 m. S of the former place. The neighbouring country is thinly inhabited, and overrun with jungle.

RAN, or **PRÜCHZE**, a village of Styria, 30 m. SE of Cilly, on the l. bank of the Save, nearly opposite Gurk. Pop. 750.

RANAI, or **ORANAI**, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 20° 44', to the W of Maui and S of Morotai. It is 15 m. in length, and 6 m. broad. To the S it is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, though it is prevalently barren. It produces plantains, breadfruit trees, yams, sweet potatoes, and tarro.

RANBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. E of Wragby. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 115.

RANCAGUA. See **TRIANA** (SANTA-CRUZ-DE).

RANCE, a river of France, which has its source in the mountain of Menez, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, a little to the S of Collinee; runs first SE then E to St. Jouan-de-l'Île; thence it bends NE to Evran, where it directs its course to the N towards Dinan, below which it increases considerably in breadth, enters the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, bathes St. Servan, and after a total course of 63 m. throws itself into the English channel at St. Malo. This river communicates by the canal of Ille-et-Rance with the Vilaine.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Longuyon, and com. of Pierrepont on the Crune.

RANCHAL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 5 m. NW of St. Nizier-d'Azergues, on a mountain, near the source of the Rhine. Pop. 1,083.

RANCIE, a mountain of France, in the Pyrenees, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 1½ m. ESE of Vic-Dessos, and 15 m. SSW of Foix, in the valley of Vic-Dessos. It has an iron-mine which furnishes the best quality of that mineral in the Pyrenees.

RANCOCUS CREEK, a river of the state of New Jersey, U. S., which has its source in Monmouth co., flows W through Burlington co., and falls into the Delaware, opposite Pegasus creek.

RANCOGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 4 m. S of La Rochefoucauld, near the l. bank of the Tardouère. Pop. 440. It has an oil-mill. In the vicinity are grottoes.

RANÇON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and cant. of Chateauponsat, 7 m. E of Bellac, on the l. bank of the Gar-

tempe, a little below the confluence of the Couze. Pop. 2,137. It has a paper-mill, and carries on an active trade in wine.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 2 m. NE of Caudebec, in a woody valley, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Seine. Pop. 240. It has mineral wells.

RAND, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1½ m. NW of Wragby. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1851, 148.

RANDAL, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Murray, about 60 m. E of Peel.

RANDALSTOWN, a post and market town, and formerly a parl. borough, in the p. of Drummaul, co. Antrim, on the river Main, 4 m. NW by W of Antrim. The town has a pleasant site, and a neat appearance. It contains a church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a barrack, and a market-house. The principal trade carried on is the spinning of cotton and the weaving of calico. Pop. in 1831, 618; in 1841, 588.

RANDAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Riom. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,978; in 1846, 10,283. The town is 15 m. NE of Riom, on a woody mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,050. It has a castle and domain formerly the property of Mad. Adeline, sister of the late ex-king of France; and contains a tannery, and several saw-mills and iron-works.

RANDAZZO, a market-town of Scily, in the prov. and district and 30 m. N of Catania, on the Alcantara, at the foot of Mount Ætna. Pop. 4,500. It is the *Tissa* of the ancients. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

RANDECK, or **RANDIOG**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, bail. and 11 m. W of Radolfzell. Pop. 550. It has a sulphurous spring.—Also a town of Austria, in the circle below the Ens, and upper circle of the Wienerwald, on the Little Erlaf, 11 m. ENE of Waidhofen, and 38 m. WSW of St. Polten.

RANDENS, a village of Savoy, 21 m. N of St. Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 500.

RANDERATH, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the river Wurm, 10 m. NW of Juliers. Pop. 1,600.

RANDERS, a trading-town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, on the Gudenaa, at the point where that river merges in the Randers-fjord, in N lat. 56° 27', and 2° 32' W long. from Copenhagen. Although vessels can only come to within 7 m. of the town, it has a considerable trade in corn, salted meat, cured fish, butter, wool, beer, earthenware and gloves. The salmon fishery is valuable. Pop. in 1851, 7,738.—The bailiwick of R. has an area of 44½ German sq. m., with 69,900 inhabitants in 1844.

RANDERSACKER, a town of Bavaria, on the Maine, 2 m. SE of Würzburg. Pop. 1,100.

RANDIER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Baroach, situated opposite to Surat on the N side of the Tapti river.

RANDOE, an islet off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 59° 12'.

RANDOLPH, a county in the E part of the state of Alabama, U. S., containing an area of 917 sq. m., intersected by Tallapoosa river, its tributary Little Tallapoosa river and other streams. It has a level surface and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,973; in 1850, 11,581. Its cap. is Weedowee.—Also a county in the NE part of the state of Arkansas, containing an area of 830 sq. m., drained by Big Black river and its branches. Its surface is diversified, but its soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,196; in 1850, 3,275. Its cap. is Pochontas.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Georgia, con-

taining a surface generally undulating of 713 sq. m. It is bordered on the W by Chattahoochee river, drained by branches of that and of Flint river, and intersected by the South Western railway. It has a fertile soil, and produces large quantities of cotton. Pop. in 1840, 8,276; in 1850, 12,868. Its cap. is Cuthbert.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 514 sq. m., bordered on the SW by the Mississippi, and intersected by Kaskasia river, and St. Mary's and Horse creeks. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,944; in 1850, 10,980. Its cap. is Chester.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Indiana, containing an area of 428 sq. m., drained by the W fork of White and Mississinewa rivers and their branches. It has an undulating surface, is in some parts marshy, but has some good soil. It is intersected by the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, and Union and Fort Wayne, Dayton and Greenville Extension railways, &c. Pop. in 1840, 10,684; in 1850, 14,725. Its cap. is Winchester.—Also a central county of the state of Missouri, containing a surface generally level of 457 sq. m., drained by E. Chariton river and its branches, and by branches of Salt river. The soil is highly productive, and bituminous coal is abundant. Pop. in 1840, 7,198; in 1850, 9,439. Its cap. is Huntsville.—Also a central county of N. Carolina, containing an area of 724 sq. m., drained by Deep river and its branches, and by branches of Yadkin river, and intersected by the North Carolina railroad. It has a diversified surface, but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 12,875; in 1850, 15,832. Its cap. is Ashboro'.—Also a county in the NW part of the state of Virginia, containing a superficies of 1,484 sq. m., drained by Cheat river and its branches, and by branches of East Fork—all head branches of Monongahela river. The surface is mountainous, but in some parts it possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 6,208; in 1850, 5,243. Its cap. is Beverly.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 198 m. NW of Harrisburg, drained by creeks of Venango river. Pop. in 1840, 1,040; in 1850, 1,500.—Also a township of Norfolk co., in the state of Massachusetts, on Fall River railroad, 15 m. S of Boston. It has an undulating surface, drained by Manticquot river, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 3,213; in 1850, 4,741. It contains several villages, one of which bears the same name.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the state of Wisconsin, 42 m. NNW of Madison, drained by tributaries of Fox and Wisconsin rivers. It has a generally level surface. Pop. in 1850, 618.—Also a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, 81 m. N by E of Concord. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by head branches of Israels river. Pop. 113.—Also a town of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, 272 m. W by S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Conewango creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,283; in 1850, 1,606. It has a village of the same name with about 300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. NE of Columbus, drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,649; in 1850, 1,703.—Also a village of Tipton co., in the state of Tennessee, on the E side of Mississippi river, at the confluence of Big Hatchie river, 173 m. W by S of Nashville.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of Vermont, 23 m. S of Montpelier, drained by branches of White river, and intersected by the Vermont Central railroad. The surface is elevated, but the soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1850, 2,666. It has a village of the same name.

RANDOM, a small island in Trinity bay, near the E coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 48° 15'.

RANDONNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Tournouvre, on the r. bank of the Ayre. Pop. 650.

RANDOW, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, which rising near Angermünde, falls into the Ucker, 3 m. S of Uckerunde, after a course of 72 m.

RANDS-FIORD, a beautiful lake of Norway, at the base of the Fille-field, on the route from Christiania to Bergen. It winds upwards of 50 m. among the defiles of the mountains, and discharges itself by the Drammen-elv into the gulf of Christiania.

RANDWICK, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW by W of Stroud. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,031; in 1851, 959.

RANDWORTH, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NNW of Acle. Area, with Panxworth, 1,902 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 476.

RANEA, a river of Sweden, which falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 18 m. N of Luleå, after a SSE course, parallel to that of the Luleå, of about 150 m.

RANEAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 180 m. WNW of Delhi. Pop. 5,000.

RANELAGH, a suburb of the city of Dublin, in the p. of St. Peter's, co. Dublin, 1½ m. SSE of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1831, 1,999; in 1841, 932.

RANERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Guadalaxara, on the l. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 890.

RANES, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 12 m. SW of Argentan. Pop. 2,300.

RANGALORE, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, district of Cicacole, in N lat. 18° 20'.

RANGAMUTTI, a district in the NE extremity of Bengal, formerly included in the Hindu kingdom of Kamrup. It stretches on both sides of the Brahmaputra river, and adjoins the territory of Assam on the E.—The capital, of the same name, is situated near the hills, between two rivers which fall into the Brahmaputra, 54 m. ENE of Rungpur.

RANGAON, a town on the W coast of the island of Banka, in the Sonda group.

RANGATIRA, one of the Chatham group, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 44° 20'.

RANGENDINGEN, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the river Sturzel, 4 m. NW of Hechingen. Pop. 1,297.

RANGEWORTHY, or RANGWORTHY, a chapelry and hamlet in Thornbury p., Gloucestershire, 3 m. SW of Wickwar. Pop. in 1831, 332; in 1851, 322.

RANGITOTO, an island off the North island of New Zealand, in S lat. 36° 45', E long. 174° 50'. It is of volcanic form, and shoots up to an alt. of 920 ft. above sea-level. It has on its summit three cones, one of which presents a perfect crater.

RANGOON, a city and principal port of the province of Pegu, on the Panlang or Rangoon river, E branch of the Irrawaddy, in N lat. 16° 47', E long. 96° 9', 58 m. SW of Pegu, at the distance of about 25 m. from the sea. The channel of the river is bold and free from interruption till you reach the mouth of the Syrian or Pegu river, opposite to which there is a shoal; from hence to R. the course is W, and the channel grows considerably narrower till opposite the town it is not much more than 800 yds. broad. The town, which, with the exception of the public offices, and one or two houses, is built of wood, is now at the distance of 1½ m. from the river, having been removed from the bank of the river some years ago. The pop. amounts to 25,000, Birmans, Peguers, native Portuguese, and Chinese. Ships of 1,200 tons burden can sail up as high as the town. All kinds of European goods are

imported, and a variety of cloths from different parts of India, also tea, sugar-candy, porcelain, opium, tobacco, and spirits. The exports are chiefly confined to catechu, wax, ivory, cotton, and timber. In the vicinity of the town there are several convents inhabited by rahans or priests. The whole country from the mouth of the river is a dead flat, but about 2 miles to the N of the old site of the town, a small conical hill starts somewhat abruptly from the plain, the summit of which is formed into a succession of extensive terraces rising over each other, and surmounted by the Shoé-Dagon, one of the principal religious edifices of the empire, a pagoda 350 ft. in height. Connecting this hill with the old town, is a gradual slope, along which are two excellent roads. The ground on either side is swampy; there are also several large tanks along the road overgrown with rushes and weeds, and full of mud and stagnant water. After the removal of the town to its present site, the Shoé-Dagon was included within its fortified lines. Towards the S, as far as the mouth of the river, rice-flats extend on every side, intersected here and there by low bushes; but on the N, a dense jungle reaches almost to the very verge of the pagoda, and with the exception of occasional patches of forest and open plain, forms the only prospect in that direction. The ground on the opposite side of the river consists principally of rice-flats; but towards the N and E it is also shrouded in low wood interspersed with a few forest-trees. R. rose into celebrity on the ruin of the city of Pegu in 1757. It was the residence of the mayun, or viceroy of the province and his council, until it last fell into the hands of the British. It has frequently been injured by fire; but in a country abounding with timber, devastation from this cause is soon replaced. In 1824, the city was taken by the British, and again on the 18th of April 1852. In January 1854, the greater part of the city was destroyed by fire.

RANHADOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 27 m. NW of Pinhel. Pop. 700.

RANIANI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, to the W of Kragojevatz.

RANIENBURG. See **ORANIENBURG**.

RANIGUE, a lake of Chili, the source of the river Valdivia. It is about 20 m. in circuit, and abounds in fish.

RANIHATH, a village of Northern Hindostan, in Gurwhal, a little to the N of Sirenagur.

RANIPUR, a town of Sind, 45 m. SW of Hyderabad. Pop. 5,000, chiefly employed in weaving cotton.

RANIPURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, near the entrance to the passes of the Satpura mountains, and 80 m. ENE of Surat. Pop., consisting chiefly of Arabs, Maharattas, and Bheels, in 1816, 800.

RANIS, or **RAHNIZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency of Erfurt, circle and 9 m. NW of Ziegenrück, on the Saale. Pop. in 1843, 1,186.

RANI-SONGKOL, a district of Eastern Hindostan, in the prov. of Dinajpur, intersected by the Nagor river. It has an area of 210 sq. m., of a fine sandy soil. Its chief town, Songkol, is 32 m. NW of Dinajpur.

RANJUNPUR, a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, on the W bank of the Indus.

RANKIN, a central co. of the state of Mississippi, comprising an area of 795 sq. m., bounded on the W and NW by Pearl river, and drained by its branches. It has a generally level surface, and possesses considerable fertility. It is intersected by the Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon, the New Orleans,

Jackson, and Northern railways, &c. Pop. in 1840, 4,631; in 1850, 7,227.

RANKIN'S INLET, a bay of British N. America, on the NW side of Hudson's bay, in New North Wales, to the S of Chesterfield inlet.

RANKWEIL, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of Vorarlberg, 3 m. NE of Feldkirch, and 11 m. NW of Bludenz, on a mountain. Pop. 900. It has two churches, and possesses manufactories of woodenware and of kirschwasser.

RANMUTSH, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Nepal, 17 m. ENE of Chinachin or Jemlah.

RANN, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Cilly, on the Save. It has a castle.

RANNAPUNGERN, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Revel, or Esthland, on the N bank of Lake Peipus.

RANNERTSHOFEN, or **RANERZHOFEN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 12 m. SE of Monheim, on a small affluent of the Danube. Pop. 700.

RANNOCH, a district in the NW extremity of Perthshire. Its whole extent is 28 m. from E to W, and 16 m. from N to S; but the inhabited portion is only a stripe from E to W of 16 m. by 2 m. The district has Lochaber on the NW; Badenoch on the N; Blair-Athole on the E; Breadalbane or the Glenlyon and Fortingal sections of that district on the S; and Glenorchy and Appin on the W. All the N part is filled with a section of the towering range of the central Grampians,—that range which runs from sea to sea between Ben-Nevis and the coast of Kincardineshire; all the W part is filled with the boggy wilderness of the moor of Rannoch, which intervenes between the great central mountain-range of Scotland and the commencement of the range which runs down at right angles from it to the Clyde at the Kyles of Bute; and a stripe along the border of the southern part consists of the N declivities and spurs of the water-shedding range, which forms the left screen of the romantic vale of Glenlyon. The moor on the W is the largest and the dreariest tract of its class in Scotland, and probably one of the most desolate in the world,—an open, monotonous, silent, black expanse of bog and morass, with a few dreary pools, and one long dreary lake, some ditchy naked lines of dark water-course, and a far-distant enviroing mountain-screen. Loch-Rannoch occupies about 10 m. of a narrow valley, nearly 20 m. in length, and from 2 to 2½ m. in breadth. Its shores are beautifully indented by descending sweeps of the adjoining mountains, and by points of land richly wooded, which run far into the lake. Two hamlets, called Kinloch-Rannoch and George-town, stand respectively at the E and at the W end of the lake, and are the sites of the two places of worship.

RANNOCH, that part of the northern great head-water of the Tay, or of what, in a large sense, is called the Tummel, which runs between the foot of Loch-Rannoch and the head of Loch-Tummel, Perthshire. The stream is only 9½ miles in length; but as it contains all the waters of the Gaur and of minor streams drained into Loch-Rannoch, it possesses the volume of a second-rate Scottish river.

RANO, a small island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 65° 42', and E long. 40° 56'.

RANOUFOUTSI, a bay of Madagascar, on the S coast, 30 m. SW of Fort Dauphin.

RANOUMENA, a river of Madagascar, in the Baques territory, which flows SW, and after a course of about 90 m., throws itself into the bay of St. Augustine, in the channel of Mozambique.

RANOUMINTE, a river of Madagascar, which

flows W, and after a course of 90 m. throws itself into the channel of Mozambique, to the N of Mouroudeva bay.

RANOW. See ROUSPERG.

RANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 1 m. SSW of Dampierre-les-Frains, near the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 659. It has several iron-works.

RANS (Rio de), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which has its source on the N side of the Sierra-das-Almas; runs W and throws itself into the São-Francisco, on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Carinhonha.

RANSART, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 4 m. N of Charleroi. Pop. 2,043. It has nail forges.

RANSBEEK, a hamlet of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, com. of Vilvorde, near the Brussels canal.

RANSKILL, a township in Blyth p., Nottinghamshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S of Bawtry.

RANSOM, a village of Hillside co., in Michigan, U. S., $\frac{6}{8}$ m. S of Lansing. Pop. in 1850, 549.

RANST, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. ESE of Antwerp, dep. and 5 m. WSW of Sant-hoven. Pop. 5,000.

RANSTADT, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, and bail. of Nidda, on an affluent of the Nidda. Pop. 620. It has a tile-kiln and a quarry of free-stone.

RANSTADT (Alt), or **ALTRANSTADT,** a village and castle of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and circle, and 9 m. ESE of Merseburg, and 10 m. W of Leipsig. Pop. 329.

RANTAMPUR, or **RINTIMBUR,** a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Rajputana, 110 m. ESE of Ajmir, and 80 m. SSE of Jyepur, in a mountainous locality, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ and E long. $77^{\circ} 30'$. This is one of the strongest native fortresses of India.

RANTIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 1 m. W of Liancourt, near the r. bank of the Breche.

RANTON, a parish in Staffordshire, $\frac{4}{8}$ m. W by N of Stafford. Area 2,670 acres. Pop. in 1851, 330.

RANZA (Loch), a bay and hamlet on the NW coast of Arran, $\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the N extremity of the island, 5 m. SSE of Skipness-point in Kintyre, and $\frac{7}{8}$ m. SW of Inch-Marnoch, off Bute. The bay is about 1 m. in length, and 3 furl. in mean breadth. On the S side, near its head, a natural harbour is formed by the projection of a small low peninsula. During the season of the herring-fishery, 200 or 300 boats frequent the bay. There is a chapel-of-ease here.

RAON L'ETAPE, a town of France, situated among the Vosges mountains, at the confluence of the Etape and the Meurthe, 10 m. NNW of St. Drey. Pop. 3,217, whose chief employment is the manufacture of linen.

RAOUDKANI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 140 m. NW of Wilna.

RAOUL ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, W long. $1^{\circ} 15'$.

RAPA, a lofty and many-peaked island of the Pacific, in S lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, W long. $144^{\circ} 11'$, discovered by Vancouver in 1791. It is about 20 m. in circumference, and is well-wooded and watered. On its E side is a fine harbour, called Aurai, extending some miles inland. The pop. was estimated at 500 in 1829.

RAPA (Cape), a headland of Brazil, at the S extremity of the island of Santa Catharina, in S lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, and forming, with the island of Arvoredo, the ordinary approach of war vessels to the bay of Santa Catharina.

RAPADA, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

RAPALLO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 16 m. ESE of Genoa, at the bottom of a small gulf, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. 9,950. It has a tolerably good port. The environs abound in olives.

RAPEL, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$. There is a settlement of the same name on its banks.

RAPHAEL (SANT), a town of Hayti, 10 leagues S of Cape Francois, on the r. bank of the Porte.

RAPHAEL (CAPE SANT), a cape at the E end of the island of Hayti, the SE limit of Samana bay, $\frac{7}{8}$ leagues distant from Cape Samana or Cape Rezon.

RAPHOE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Donegal. Area 13,224 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,227; in 1841, 5,694. The church is an old building, and serves as the cathedral of the district.

RAPHOE, a post and market town, and the seat of a diocese, in the above parish, on the road from Stranorlar to Londonderry, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Londonderry. The episcopal palace, an elegant and spacious edifice, adjoins the SE side of the town, in the midst of a handsome park. The town itself consists chiefly of a market-place and three small streets; and is well-built and respectably inhabited. The cathedral is a plain cruciform edifice, of unknown date of erection, with a square tower, added in the 18th cent. Pop. in 1831, 1,408; in 1841, 1,362.—The diocese of R. lies wholly in the co. of Donegal, and comprises upwards of two-thirds of that co. Its area is 694,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200,068. By the act of 1833, the see of R. became united to that of Derry. The gross and the nett amount of episcopal income, upon the average of 3 years ending on December 31, 1831, was respectively £5,787, and £5,052. Number of parishes in the diocese, 35. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 33,507 Churchmen, 28,914 Presbyterians, 24 other Protestant dissenters, and 145,385 Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic diocese of R. is still unannexed, and is divided into 27 parishes or parochial benefices. The bishop's residence is at Letterkenny.

RAPHOE, a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 23 m. ESE of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, and is bounded on the E and W by the Chiques creeks. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1850, 4,000. It is intersected by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railway.

RAPHOE (Point), a cape on the W coast of N. America, on the coast of New Hanover, in N lat. $52^{\circ} 43'$.

RAPHTI, a village and port of Greece, 18 m. ESE of Athens, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 52'$. It is supposed by some geographers to occupy the site of the ancient *Penormus*.—Also a village of the Morea, 18 m. W of Tripolizza.

RAPID-ANN, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in the Blue ridge, and runs into the Rappahannock, 10 m. above Fredericksburg.

RAPID-PLAT, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 56'$.

RAPID RIVER, a river of Louisiana, which rises in N lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$, in the Black mountains, and flows into the Missouri, after a course of 260 m. It throws into the Missouri great quantities of sand, which form sand bars and shoals near its mouth.

RAPIDES, a central county of Louisiana, on Red river. Area 1,900 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,132; in 1850, 16,581. Its cap. is Alexandria.

RAPIDS, a village of Portage co., in Ohio, U. S., 120 m. NE of Columbus.—Also a village of White-

sides co., in Illinois, 137 m. N of Springfield.—Also a village of Niagara co., in New York, 200 m. W by N of Albany.

RAPINÁ, a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the gulf of Kolohythia.

RAPINO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, S of Chieti. Pop. 1,800.

RAPITA (SAN-CARLOS-DE-LA), a port of Spain, in the prov. of Tarragona. Pop. 919.

RAPOLANO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. ESE of Sienna, near the Ombrone. Pop. of district, 3,300.

RAPOLLA, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 2 m. SE of Melfi. It is the see of a bishop, whose diocese is united to that of Melfi. Pop. 3,000.

RAPOZOS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 6 m. S of Sabara. The district contains 4,500 inhabitants, who cultivate millet, pulse, and sugar-cane.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in the Blue ridge, and flows into the Chesapeake, 25 m. S of the Potomac, after an ESE course of 130 m. It passes by the towns of Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Leeds, Tappahannock, and Urbanna. It is navigable for vessels of 130 or 140 tons to Fredericksburg, 40 m. from its mouth.—Also a co. in the NE of Virginia. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,257; in 1850, 9,782. Its cap. is Washington.

RAPPELSDORF, a village of Prussian Saxony, 33 m. SSW of Erfurt, on the Schleusse.

RAPPENAW, a town of Baden, in the bail. of Neckars-Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,038. It has productive salt-springs.

RAPPERSWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the NE shore, and at the narrowest part of the lake of Zurich. It is remarkable for a wooden bridge over the lake, 1,850 ft. in length. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village of the cant. and 9 m. N by W of Bern. Pop. 1,719.

RAPS, a village of the archd. of Austria, 27 m. W of Znaim. Pop. 360.

RAPSIANE, a town of European Turkey, at the foot of Mount Olympus, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the r. bank of the Peneus, and 18 m. from Larissa. It contains 4,000 inhabitants, chiefly Greeks, who are employed in the manufacture of cotton.

RAPTÍ, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Himalayas, to the N of Peytahn, in Nepal, and flows in a SE course of 150 m. to the l. bank of the Gogra, into which it falls by two branches. Its principal affluents are the Nagolpany and the Buani-Rapti.

RAQUETTO, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Utawa river, just before the latter falls into the St. Lawrence.

RARAH, a town of Nepal, 15 m. NE of Jemlah.

BARAKA, an island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$, W long. $144^{\circ} 47'$. It is of a triangular form, and encloses a lagoon which communicates with the sea by a narrow channel.

RARATONGA, or **ROBOTUNGA**, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Harvey archipelago, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 13'$, W long. $160^{\circ} 6'$. It consists of a mass of lofty mountains of volcanic formation, and is about 30 m. in circumf. It has a pop. of about 7,000, nearly all of whom have embraced Christianity, under the teaching of missionaries from Tahiti.

RARCE, a seaport town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, 24 m. NW of Goa. It has a strong citadel situated on an eminence.

RAREN, or **RARON**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Valsais, 21 m. E of Sion.

RARITAN, a river of New Jersey, U. S., formed by two branches, which unite in Somerset co., about

20 m. above New Brunswick. It becomes navigable 2 m. above that city, and passing Amboy, widens into Raritan bay, between Staaten island and Sandyhook, which is immediately connected with the ocean. It is navigable for sloops of 80 tons as far as New Brunswick, 17 m. Its general course is S by E.—Also a township in Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Raritan, 20 m. N of Trenton.

***RAS**, an Arabic word signifying 'cape,' and a frequent prefix in Eastern geography. Names compounded with this word will generally be found under the second word of the compound name.

RAS, a rocky and shallow strait on the NW coast of France, between the island of Sains and the mainland, a little S of Brest.

RAS-ADDAR. See Box.

RAS-ARUBAH, a headland on the coast of Beluchistan, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$.

RAS-EL-KHYMA, a town of Arabia, on the Persian gulf, the capital of the Pirate coast, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, E long. $55^{\circ} 30'$. It stands on a sandy peninsula, the isthmus of which is defended by a battery, while the sea-line is fortified for the space of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by batteries at regular intervals. The depredations of pirates from this quarter became so formidable, that in 1809, the British fitted out an expedition against them, and destroyed the place. In the course, however, of a few years, the enemy had repaired their losses, and again became so formidable that a new expedition was again employed to chastise them.

RAS-MALAN, a headland on the coast of Beluchistan, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, 33 m. E of Ras-Arubah.

RAS-ZAFERAN, a cape on the Red sea, 32 m. SSE of Suez, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$.

RASA (CAPE), a headland of Uruguay, on the estuary of the Plata, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 34'$.

RASA, a small island in the Indian ocean, near the E coast of Africa, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 8'$.

RASAIN, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 110 m. NW of Shiraz.

RASASNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. NNE of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Dnieper.

RASAY, a river of Ross-shire, which rises in Dirmymore, and traverses Strath-Vaich and Strath-Garve, to the Conan, 7 m. above the head of the Cromarty frith. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 20 m.; its prevailing direction is towards the SE; and its chief tributaries are the Dirry and the Kannooh.

RASAY, or **RAASAY**, a considerable island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, and lying between the island of Skye and the Ross-shire district of Applecroes. It forms a long belt of land stretching due N and S; and separated by the sound of Rasay, from the Skye district of Trotternish. Its distance from Skye varies between 1 m. and nearly 5 m.; and its distance from Ross-shire varies between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. On a line with it due northward extends Rona, distant at the nearest point about 1 m.; and at its NW corner lies Fladda separated from it only during flood-half tide, and by a very narrow channel. R. measures about 14 m. in length, about 2 m. in mean breadth, and about 28 sq. m. in superficial extent. Pop. 650. It may be viewed as consisting of two continuous hilly ridges; the one on the N composed principally of gneiss, and the one on the S, of porphyritic rocks superincumbent on red and white sandstone. All the W and the N of the island have a most uninteresting aspect, and exhibit dreary amassments of grey rock ill diversified by the brown hue of the heath, and the arid yellow of the *scirpus cespitosus*. But the E side of the southern district is powdered over with farm-steads, and chequered with tracts of cultivated

lapd. The sound of R. and all the encincturing sea abound in cod, ling, herrings, haddocks, whittings, flounders, skate.

RASCIENS, of **RAITZEN**, a tribe of Slavonic descent, inhabiting the S of Hungary Proper, and Croatia, and Slavonia. They are supposed to be the descendants of those Christians who fled from the district of Rasica, in the S of Servia and Bosnia, when it was invaded by the Turks. They came into Hungary in 1400, and received particular privileges from succeeding sovereigns. The Uskoks and Morlachians appear to be of the same descent, but are behind the Rasciens in civilization. Each of these tribes calls itself Sribi or Serviana. They all speak dialects of the Illyrian language.

RASEB (AL), a fortified pass in the mountains of Bokhara, 165 m. E of Samarcand.

RASEBORG, a port of Finland, 30 m. SE of Abo.

RASEK, a village of Sistán, in Persia, 60 m. SW of Zareng.

RASEN (MARKET), a parish and market-town of Lincolnshire, 15 m. NE by N of Lincoln. The town is well-built. Area of p. 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,428; in 1851, 2,110.

RASEN (MIDDLE), a parish immediately to the W of the above. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 685; in 1851, 948.

RASEN (WEST), a parish adjacent to the above, on the W. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1851, 275.

RASGRAD, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 28 m. SE of Rustchuk, on the Ak-Low river, which falls into the l. bank of the Danube at Rustchuk, and on the road from Shumla to the latter place.

RASHARKIN, a parish in co. Antrim, 5 m. N of Portlone. Area 19,337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,481; in 1841, 7,507. The surface lies on the W border of the county; and is bounded on the whole of the W end by the river Bann.

RASHEE, a parish in co. Antrim, 3 m. NNW of Ballyclare. Area 6,460 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,545.

RASHID, a small district in Sennaar, near the frontier of Abyssinia, 32 m. NW of Ras-el-Fil.

RASHKAR, a town of Bokhara, 60 m. WNW of Herat. Pop. 1,500.

RASHMA, a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 15 m. NNE of Krukhotatz, on the Rashanker.

RASKELF, a chapelry of Easingwold p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNW of York. Pop. 550.

RASLUK, a village of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 96 m. WNW of Gallipoli, on the r. bank of the Karasu.

RASCOLMO (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of Sicily, in N lat. 38° 18', 9 m. N of Messina.

RASBERRY ISLAND, a small island off the NW coast of N. America, in N lat. 54° 3'.

RASPENAU, a village of Bohemia, 39 m. N of Bunzlau. Pop. 1,400, chiefly linen weavers.

RASQUERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Tarragona. Pop. 560.

RASS (Et), a town of Arabia, in the Nedjed, 230 m. NW of Derreyeh.

RASSADES, a cluster of small islands in the river St. Lawrence, in N lat. 48° 15'.

RASSEGU, one of the Kurile islands, in N lat. 47° 50', E long. 153° 30'.

RASSEIN, a lake of Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, between Babadagh and the Black sea, connected with the southern deltoid branch of the Danube, by a stream which flows from its NE bank, and communicating with the Black sea by two outlets towards the SE. It is 30 m. in length from NW to SE.

RASSELWITZ, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, near Glogau. Pop. 1,000.

RASSINA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 35 m. E of Florence, at the confluence of a small stream of the same name with the Arno.

RASSOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Bul-

garia, in the sanj. of Silistria, on the great bend of the Danube, 25 m. S by W of Hirshova, and 35 m. W of Kostendje, on the coast of the Black sea.

RASTADT, a town of Baden, on the r. bank of the Murg, in N lat. 48° 50', E long. 8° 8', 14 m. SSW of Carlsruhe, and on the railway from Mannheim to Basle. Pop. 6,300. It is a well-built town, and the seat of one of the courts of justice of the grand-duchy. It has manufactories of tobacco, chicory, carriages, fire-arms, mathematical and philosophical instruments, and silver and plated wares. In 1714, a peace was negotiated here between France and the empire. In 1798, long conferences were held here, which were broken off in the beginning of 1799. In the campaign of 1796, the French obtained here an advantage over the Austrians.

RASTAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Damascus, 16 m. S of Hama.

RASTEDE, a town of Oedenburg, 6 m. N of Oedenburg. Pop. 3,000.

RASTENBERG, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the river Lossa, 15 m. N by E of Weimar. Pop. 1,000.

RASTENBURG, a town of East Prussia, on the Guber, 54 m. SE of Königsberg. Pop. 4,340. It has considerable traffic in linen.

RASTICO HARBOUR (GRAND), a bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N coast of Prince Edward island, in N lat. 46° 25'.

RASTLA, a river of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, which runs WSW into the gulf of California, to the NW of Muzattim.

RASTRICK, a township of England, in the p. of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N by W of Huddersfield. Pop. 3,482.

RASZINA, a town of Austria, in Croatia, in the com. and 15 m. NE of Kreutz.

RASZKOW, a town of Prussian Poland, in the gov. of Posen, 15 m. W by S of Kalisch. Pop. 1,540.

RAT ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Sumatra, 9 m. W of the settlement of Fort Marlborough.—Also an island in Easter group, off the W coast of Australia, in S lat. 32° 42', W long. of Swan river, 1° 57'.

RATAH, a town of Central Africa, in Haoussa, 18 m. SSW of Kashna, on the route between Sakatu and Kann. It is a populous place, and is surrounded by a stone wall.

RATAINE, or **RATHAYNE**, a parish in co. Meath, 3½ m. NNE of Trim. Area 1,631 acres. Pop. 403.

RATAN, a harbour of Sweden, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 58'. It is well-sheltered, and has, at the entrance, an island of the same name.

RATASS, or **RATHASS**, a parish in co. Kerry, containing a small part of the town of TRALEE [which see]. Area 2,365 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,838.

RATBY, or **ROTBY**, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. W by N of Leicester, in the line of the Leicester and Swannington railway. Area 5,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 996; in 1851, 1,241.

RATCLIFFE, a chapelry and hamlet in Stepney p., Middlesex, 2¼ m. E by S of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1801, 5,666; in 1831, 9,741; in 1841, 11,874.

RATCLIFFE-CULEY, a chapelry and hamlet in Sheepy-Magna p., Leicestershire, 6 m. WSW of Market-Bosworth. Pop. 212.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 8¼ m. SW by S of Nottingham, crossed by the Midland Counties railway. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1851, 146.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-TRENT, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5¼ m. E by S of Nottingham. Area 1,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,125; in 1851, 1,273.

RATCLIFFE-on-the-WREAK, a parish in Leicestershire, 7 m. NE by N of Leicester, in the line

of the Midland Counties railway. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 144; in 1851, 128.

RATEAU (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. W of Vaison, near the r. bank of the Ouvèze. Pop. 760.

RATES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, 9 m. SSW of Barcellos, on the r. bank of the Atro, an affluent of the Ave. Pop. 780.

RATESH, a village in the p. of Kilconla, co. Galway, 6 m. WNW of Tuam. Pop. in 1841, 309.

RATH, a parish in co. Clare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Corrofin. Area 8,488 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,647.

RATH, a village in the p. of Drumeullen, King's co., 4 m. SW of Frankford. Pop. in 1831, 107.

RATHANGAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Kildare. Area 11,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,915; in 1841, 2,991.—The market and post town of R. stands on the Little Barrow river, on the N bank of the Monastereven branch of the Grand canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Monastereven. Pop. in 1831, 1,165; in 1841, 1,033.

RATHASPECK, or **RATHASBUCK**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 5 m. SSW of Athy. Area 8,215 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,032; in 1841, 4,133.

RATHASPECK, a parish in co. Wexford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Wexford. Area 2,804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 626; in 1841, 737.—Also a parish in co. Westmeath, containing the small town of Rathowen. Area 7,664 acres, of which 134 acres are in Lough Iron, 198 acres and in Lough Glen. Pop. in 1841, 2,135.

RATHBARRY, a parish in co. Cork, 3 m. S of Clonakilly. Area 4,735 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,726.

RATHBEAGH, a parish in co. Kilkenny, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Freshford. Area 2,823 acres. Pop. in 1831, 736; in 1841, 1,014. In comparatively very ancient times, copper and silver ores were found in this p.; and the first money coined in Ireland is alleged to have issued from Rathbeagh.

RATHBEGGAN, a parish in co. Meath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of the village of Ratoath. Area 2,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1841, 304.

RATHBOURNEY, a parish in co. Clare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Ballyvaughan. Area 9,633 acres. Pop. in 1831, 848; in 1841, 1,000. Cappanavilla, on the N boundary, has an alt. of 1,023 ft. above sea-level.

RATHBOYNE, or **BALEATHBOYNE**, a parish of co. Meath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Kells. Area 3,992 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,271; in 1841, 1,235.

RATHBRAN, a parish in co. Wicklow, containing the town of **STRATFORD-UPON-SLAXEY**: which see. Area 5,831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,833; in 1841, 2,221. The summit of Rathcoran on the S boundary has an alt. above sea-level of 1,256 ft.

RATHCLARIN, a parish in co. Cork, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Bandon, containing the village of **KILBRITTAIN**: which see. Area 5,901 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,907.

RATHCLINE, or **RATHLINE**, a parish in co. Longford, containing the town of **LANESBOROUGH**: which see. Area 12,883 acres, of which 1,820 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1841, 3,095.

RATHCONNELL, a parish in co. Westmeath, 6 m. ENE of Mullingar. Area 15,659 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,002; in 1841, 3,605. Loughs Drin, Pot, Slevin, Roch-Hole, Sheevir, Black, and White lie on the boundaries; and Loughs Brittas and Black in the interior.

RATHCONRATH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Westmeath, 6 m. W of Mullingar. Area 8,745 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,862; in 1841, 3,378.—The village of R. stands on the Mullingar and Ballymahon road, on the E verge of the p. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1841, 213.

RATHCOOLE, a parish in the co. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Kilkenny. Area 3,672 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,225; in 1841, 1,283.—Also a parish in co. Tipperary, $1\frac{1}{2}$

m. NW by N of Fethard. Area 5,904 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,501; in 1841, 1,677.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 4,705 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,409; in 1841, 1,527.—The village of R. stands on the Dublin and Limerick railroad, 2 m. SE of Newcastle.

RATHCOONEY, a parish in the co. and 4 m. ENE of the city of Cork, containing the villages of Glanmire, and Sallybrook. Area 5,152 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,988; in 1841, 3,376.

RATHCOR (**LOWER** and **UPPER**), two villages in the p. of Carlingford, co. Louth. Lower R., the larger of the two, is situated on the N shore of Dundalk bay, 2 m. W of Cooley Point; and Upper R. between 2 and 3 furlongs inland from Lower Rathcor. Pop. in 1831, 274; in 1841, 175.

RATHCORE, a parish in co. Meath, containing the town of **ENFIELD**: which see. Area 13,882 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,455; in 1841, 3,546.

RATHCORMACK, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Cork. Area 13,995 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,113; in 1841, 5,324.—The town of R., formerly a parl. borough, stands on the river Bride, on the road from Dublin to Cork, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Fermoy. Pop. in 1831, 1,574; in 1841, 1,321.

RATHCOURSEY, a village in the p. of Garranekenneffick, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 165.

RATHDOWNEY, a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of Rathdowney. Area 7,116 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,654; in 1841, 6,756.—The town stands on the road from Mountrath to Thurles, near the source of the river Erkin, 5 m. S by E of Borris-in-Ossory. Pop. in 1841, 1,414.

RATHDRUM, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Wicklow. Area 5,798 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,688; in 1841, 2,905.—The post town stands on the W bank of the river Avonmore, on the road from Dublin to Wexford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Ballinacor. It occupies the acclivities and the summit of a hill. Pop. in 1841, 1,232.

RATHDRUMMIN, a parish in co. Louth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Dunleer. Area 1,211 acres. Pop. 710.

RATHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle.

RATHEN, a parish on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the N by Fraserburgh bay; and on the E by the German ocean. Area 6,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,100; in 1851, 2,368.

RATHENAU, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the r. bank of the Havel, 42 m. W of Berlin. Pop. 5,350. It comprises an old and a new town; and has manufactories of woollen, linen, leather, and gloves. It was near this that Frederick William, commonly called the Great Elector, surprised and defeated the Swedes in 1675, in memory of which, a colossal statue of the elector is erected on the spot.

RATHENY. See **RAHENY**.

RATHERNAN, a parish in co. Kildare, 3 m. NW of Newbridge. Area 5,140 acres. Pop. 977.

RATHFARNHAM, a parish in co. Dublin, containing the villages of Rathfarnham, Ponds, and Roundtown. Area 2,781 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,573; in 1841, 4,469.—The large and pleasant village of R. stands on the r. bank of the Dodder, on the road from Dublin to Glencree and Laragh, 3 m. S of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 1,572; in 1841, 644.

RATHFEIGH, or **RATHFAYGHT**, a parish in co. Meath, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Duleek. Area 2,887 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1841, 301.

RATHFRAN, a small bay, and a fishing harbour, in the p. of Templemurray, co. Mayo. It opens immediately north of Ross-Point, on the W side of Killala bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Kilcummin-head.

RATHFRILAND, or **RATHFRYLAND**, a market

and post town in the parishes of Drumballyrone and Drumgath, co. Down, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Belfast. It stands on the ascent of a small hill; and radiates, downward, in a series of streets toward the five roads which meet at its site. Pop. in 1841, 1,450.

RATHGORMUCK, or **RATHGORMACK**, a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. SW of Carrick-on-Suir. Area 17,965 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,252; in 1841, 2,498. Lough-Cammeragh lies on the S border, has a surface-elevation of 1,650 ft. above sea-level. Loughs Coumstillogemore and Coumstillogebeg, on the southern boundary, have an elevation of upwards of 1,200 ft. Lough Coumdoula in the centre, has an elevation of 1,533 ft. Lough More lies in the W border between two mountains of respectively 2,181 and 2,478 ft. of altitude. The river Mahon rises within the SE border, at an elevation of 2,030 ft. The principal summits of the Cammeragh mountains within the p., named in an order from SE to NW, have alts. of severally 2,504, 2,028, 2,478, 2,181, and 1,751 ft. above sea-level.

RATHGRAFF, or **RATHGARVE**, a parish in co. Westmeath, containing the town of CASTLE-POL-LARD: which see. Area 6,024 acres. Pop. 3,606.

RATHGRANAGHER, a village in the p. of Kilmainmore, co. Mayo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of the village of Kilmain. Pop. in 1841, 137.

RATHJORDAN, a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. E of Six-Mile-Bridge. Area 1,064 acres. Pop. 473.

RATHKEALE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Limerick. Area 12,095 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,800; in 1841, 8,293.—The town stands on the r. bank of the river Deel, 6 m. NNE of Newcastle. It consists principally of one street, about a mile in length; and contains some good houses and shops. Pop. in 1831, 4,972; in 1841, 4,201.

RATHKENNAN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 2 m. WSW of Holycross. Area 786 acres. Pop. 277.

RATHKENNY, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NW of Slane. Area 5,496 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,177.

RATHKIERAN, or **RATHKIRAN**, a parish of co. Kilkenny, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Waterford. Area 3,478 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,511; in 1841, 985.

RATHLACKAN, a village in the p. of Kileummin, co. Mayo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Killala. Pop. 497.

RATHLIN, or **RAGHERY**, a parish and an island, in co. Antrim. Area 3,398 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,040; in 1841, 1,010. The island is called *Ricinea* by Pliny, *Ricina* by Ptolemy, *Riduna* by Antonius, *Recarn* and *Reccain* by the Irish historians, *Raclinda* by Buchanan, *Rathlin* by Ware, *Rathlin* by almost all modern writers and mapmakers, and *Raghery* or *Raghery* by its own inhabitants. Bull-Point, at the SW extremity of the main district, lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Kenbane-head; and Altacarra, at the NE extremity, lies $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of the island of Islay, and 14 m. W by N of the Mull of Kintyre. The shores rise very abruptly from the sea. The surface is in general elevated above the ocean, the lowest point, Altahony, being 83 ft. high, and the highest, Slieve Ard, 372 ft. The mean elevation is 200 ft. R. was, at an early period, the scene of mutual predatory expeditions between the Irish and the Scotch; it was used by both nations, in their alternate successes, as a place of both retreat and depot; and it belonged, for a considerable period, to the principality, lordship, or kingdom of the Scottish Hebrides.

RATHLIN-O'BIRNE, a group of islets in the p. of Kilbarron, co. Donegal. It screens the N side of the entrance of Donegal bay, and consists principally of Large Island, Small Island, and Gull Island.

RATHLOGAN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4 m. NNE of Urlingford. Area 484 acres. Pop. 218.

RATHLYNAN, a parish in co. Tipperary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Tipperary. Area 2,781 acres. Pop. 1,347.

RATHMACKNEE, a parish in co. Wexford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Wexford. Area 1,861 acres. Pop. in 1831, 549; in 1841, 573.

RATHMELL, a township in Giggleswick p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Settle. Area 3,382 acres. Pop. in 1851, 308.

RATHMICHAEL, a parish in co. Dublin, 2 m. NW by N of Bray. Area 2,808 acres. Pop. 1,447.

RATHMOLYON, a parish of co. Meath, containing a village of the same name, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Summerhill. Area 9,782 acres. Pop. 2,953.

RATHMORE, a parish in co. Carlow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Tullow. Area 815 acres. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1841, 323.—Also a parish in co. Kildare, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the town of Naas. Area 7,756 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,473; in 1841, 1,495.—Also a parish in co. Meath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Athboy. Area 5,345 acres. Pop. 1,780.

RATHMOYLAN, a parish of co. Waterford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Dunmore. Area 2,455 acres. Pop. in 1831, 789; in 1841, 817. The principal hamlet is Ballymacaw.

RATHMULLEN, a village in the p. of Killygarvan, co. Donegal, on the shore of Lough Swilly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of the island of Inch. Pop. in 1841, 639.—Also a parish on the coast of co. Down. Area 3,369 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,742; in 1841, 2,603.

RATHNAVEOGE, or **RATHMACVEOGE**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 4 m. SW of Roscrea. Area 5,152 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,387; in 1841, 1,635.

RATHNEW, a parish on the coast of co. Wicklow. Area 8,640 acres, of which 207 acres are in Broad Lough. Pop. in 1831, 3,718; in 1841, 3,754.

RATHO, a parish in the NW division of Edinburghshire. Area about 10 sq. m., or 5,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,313; in 1851, 1,718.—The village of R. is 8 m. W by S of Edinburgh. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway has a station within a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the village.

RATHOWEN, a village in co. Westmeath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Edgeworthstown. Pop. in 1841, 550.

RATHPATRICK, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 2 m. NE of Waterford. Area 4,479 acres. Pop. 1,774.

RATHREAGH, a parish in co. Longford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Edgeworthstown. Area 4,023 acres. Pop. 1,123.

RATHREAGH, or **RATHBRAN**, a parish in co. Mayo, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Killalla. Area 4,164 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,851, in 1841, 1,664.

RATHREGAN, a parish in co. Meath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Dunshaughlin. Area 2,577 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1841, 304.

RATHROE, a parish in co. Wexford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Ballyhack. Area 2,396 acres. Pop. 770.

RATHRONAN, a parish in co. Limerick, containing the village of Athea. Area 18,117 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,102; in 1841, 3,245.—Also a parish in co. Tipperary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Clonmel. Area 2,641 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,010; in 1841, 1,112.

RATHSALLAGH, a parish in co. Wicklow. Area 1,776 acres. Pop. in 1831, 271; in 1841, 226.

RATHSARAN, a parish in Queen's co., 2 m. W of Rathdowney. Area 2,291 acres. Pop. 965.

RATHTOOLE, a parish of co. Dublin, 4 m. NW by N of Baltinglass. Area 692 acres. Pop. 170.

RATHVEN, a parish on the coast of Banffshire, bounded on the N by the Moray frith. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,901; in 1831, 6,484; in 1851, 7,518. It contains the fishing-villages of Buckie, Porteous, Findochtie, Portcockie, and Port-Gordon.

RATHVILLY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Carlow. Area 2,212 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,474; in 1841, 3,493. The village

stands on the l. bank of the Slaney, 5 m. W by N of Hacketstown. Pop. in 1831, 301; in 1841, 449.

RATHWIRE, a village in the p. of Killucan, co. Westmeath, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNW of Kinnegad. Pop. 258.

RATIBOR, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, formerly the chief place of a small principality, on the l. bank of the Oder, which here becomes navigable, 42 m. SSE of Oppeln. Pop. 8,400. It has manufactories of woollen, linen, honey, tobacco, and leather. In 1574, it was burned by accidental fire. In 1745, the Prussians took it from the Austrians.

RATIBORZICZE, a town of Bohemia, 46 m. S by E of Prague. Pop. 1,000.

RATINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the gov. and 6 m. NNE of Düsseldorf. Pop. 4,068. It has manufactories of hats, earthenware, and paper.

RATISBON, a city of Bavaria, long known as the place of meeting for the diet of the empire, situated on the S bank of the Danube, opposite to the influx of the river Regen, from which its German name, **REGENSBURG**, is derived. The Danube is here crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, 1,091 ft. in length. Its streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses high and old fashioned; and it is surrounded by very dilapidated ramparts. A few modern streets and squares are handsome. The best edifices are the cathedral, founded in 1375, and the church of St. Emmeran. The town-house, the episcopal residence, a palace belonging to the prince of Thurm and Taxis, a building formerly the Jesuits college, the Unterhaultungs-haus, and the arsenal, are points of interest. The town contains several monasteries, convents, and schools, a public library, a theatre, and a picture-gallery. R. had formerly the exclusive navigation of the Danube downwards to Vienna and upwards to Ulm; and it still possesses a considerable share of that traffic. The most bulky articles thus conveyed are timber, corn, and salt. The manufactories consist of woollen and cotton goods, hardware, porcelain, wax candles, and tobacco. The town has also a number of breweries and distilleries, and extensive dock-yards for the building of boats and lighters. The pop. is estimated at 23,000, of whom the majority are Catholics; R., though reduced in 1817 to a bishopric, was long the see of an archbishop.—R., the *Regina Castra* of the Romans, according to Gunther, owes its name of *Ratisbona* or *Ratispona*, to its convenience as a landing-place. Here the Roman merchant traded for furs; and, in later times, under Arnulph the Bastard, it was still a flourishing commercial town. In 1633 it was taken by the duke of Saxewimar, but was retaken in the following year. In April 1809, obstinate contests between the French and Austrians took place in the vicinity of this town. After the actions at Abensberg, Eckmühl, and Landshut, an engagement took place here, the result of which compelled the Austrians to retreat towards Bohemia.

RATKO, or **RATKOWA**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. NW of Gömör, and 38 m. ESE of Libethen, on the Túréc. It is well-built, is very populous, and has a Lutheran church. It has manufactories of hosiery, and several tanneries. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

RATKO-BISZRA, or **RATKOWA-BYSTRA**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 19 m. NW of Gömör, and 5 m. SW of Nagy-Röcze, on the Túréc. It has manufactories of cloth.

RATLEY-AND-UPTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SE of Kineton. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 376; in 1851, 471.

RATLINGHOPE, a parish in Salop, 7 m. NE by N of Bishop's-castle. Area 5,559 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1851, 272.

RATMANOFF, an island of Russian America, in Behring's straits, in the group of the Diomed islands.

RATMANDORF, or **RADOLZA**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and circle and 30 m. NW of Laybach, and 24 m. S of Klagenfurt, at the foot of mountains, on the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of coarse cloth and of muslin.

RATNA-PURA, a military port of Ceylon, in the district of Korovitty, 15 m. W of Adam's Peak, and about 60 m. ESE of Colombo. The barracks are situated on a hill on the r. of the Kallu-ganga, surrounded by numerous fertile and well-cultivated plains, bounded in the distance by finely wooded hills and majestic mountains. The locality is extremely salubrious, and the river is navigable for large vessels.

RATNO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 36 m. NNW of Kowel, and 102 m. ENE of Lublin. Pop. 1,300.

RATO, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It has some cultivation, and possesses a substantial pier.

RATOATH, a parish and village in co. Meath. Area 9,331 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,779; in 1841, 1,597.—The village, formerly a parl. borough, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Navan. Pop. in 1831, 552; in 1841, 533.

RATONEAU, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Lyons, near the coast of the French dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, 2 m. WSW of Marseilles, and to the N of the island of Pomègue, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 16' 58''$, and E long. $5^{\circ} 18' 33''$. It is 2 m. long, and about 1 in breadth, and has numerous bays. It is fortified, and forms a defence to the roadstead of Marseilles.

RATONES, a group of islands, two in number, of Brazil, in the bay of Santa-Catharina, at the mouth of a river of the same name. On the larger is Fort Ratón, in S lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$.

RATOS (ILHA DOS), a granitic island of Brazil, in the bay of Niterohi, a little to the SE of the island of Cobras.—Also a mountain range in the prov. of Ceara and district of Mecejana.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source in the Serra-Geral, runs from N to SE, and joins the Jacubi on the r. bank.

RATSCHA, **RACSA**, or **RACHA**, a village of military Slavonia, in the regimentary district and 38 m. SW of Peterwardein, and 17 m. WSW of Mitrovitz, on the l. bank of the Save, which here forms the boundary line of the Turkish prov. of Bosnia, at the distance of 2 m. SE, opposite the embouchure of the Drin. It has a fortress of the same name.

RATSCHACH, or **RADEZHL**, a market-town of Illyria, in the gov. and 35 m. E of Laybach, circle and 18 m. NNE of Neustädt, on the r. bank of the Save, by which it is separated from Illyria. It has a castle in ruins. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

RATSCHDORF, **RATERSDORF**, **RATZISDORF**, **RECSE**, **RACISSDORF**, or **RAJCA**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 6 m. NNE of Presburg, near the foot of the Little Carpathian mountains. Wine is cultivated in the vicinity.

RATSCHITZ, or **RACICE**, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. ENE of Brünn, and 9 m. N of Austerlitz, in a wood. Pop. in 1834, 708.

RATTAN. See **RUATAN**.

RATTAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Kaurzim.

RATTE, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, an affluent of the Chier.

RATTELSDOERF, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 12 m. SSW of

Sesslach, and 9 m. N of Bamberg, on the l. bank of the Itz, near its confluence with the Main. Pop. 700. It has a castle and a handsome church, and possesses a considerable trade in corn and cattle.

RATTENBERG, a town of Tyrol, in the Lower Inthal, regency and 26 m. ENE of Innsbruck, on the r. bank of the Inn. Pop. 850. In the environs are mines of copper and silver.

BATTERY, a parish in Devonshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W by N of Totness. Area 2,823 acres. Pop. in 1851, 413.

RATTINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 6 m. NE of Düsseldorf. Pop. 3,272. It has some cotton mills, and in the vicinity a tile-kiln, a paper-mill, and a marble-quarry.

RATTLEDSEN, a parish in Suffolk, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W of Market-Stow. Area 3,254 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,201.

RATTRAY, a parish of Perthshire, 15 m. NE of Perth. Pop. in 1831, 1,362; in 1851, 2,336.

RATVIK, a village of Sweden, in the laen of Stora Kopparberg, on the Sillan-See.

RATZBUHR, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 57 m. SSE of Köslin, circle and 15 m. SSE of New Stettin, on the Zahr or Kzarnebach. Pop. in 1843, 1,579. It has a manufactory of cloth.

RATZBURG, a principality of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, of which it forms the W part; bounded on the N and E by the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; on the S by the Danish duchy of Lauenburg; and on the W by that duchy, and by the free town of Lübeck. On the latter side, its confines are marked by Lake Ratzburg, and by the Wackenitz and Trave. It comprises an area of 54 sq. m., and is tolerably fertile. This principality, which formerly constituted a bishopric, forms the bail of Schönberg, the capital of which bears the same name. A portion of the town of Ratzburg, in Denmark, belongs to this principality. Pop. 14,500.—Lake R. is formed by an expansion of the Wackenitz, an affluent of the Trave, and is 8 m. in extent from N to S, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. In the S part is an island, on which is the town of the same name.

RATZBURG, **RATZBOURG**, or **RATSENBURG**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, of which it is the capital, 14 m. SSE of Lauenburg, and 14 m. SSE of Lübeck, on an island of the lake of the same name, joined to the continent on the E by a bridge, and on the W by a causeway. Pop. 2,150. It is enclosed by walls, and has three schools, a poor-house, and a cathedral. The latter, with some dependencies, are situated within the territory of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. This town was formerly the seat of a bishopric. In 1693, it was bombarded and reduced to ashes by the Danes. Pop. of bail. 12,000.

RATZENDORF, **DRASSENMARKT**, **DRESSENMARKT**, or **DREBSKE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. SSW of Oedenburg, and 11 m. NW of Güna, on a small affluent of the Repeze.

RATZERSDORF. See **RATSCHDORF**.

RATZKA. See **RATSCHA**.

RATZWILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 7 m. NE of Sarre-Union, on a mountain. Pop. 400.

RAUBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 17 m. N of Coblenz, circle and 14 m. NE of Neuwied, on the l. bank of the Holzbach. Pop. 350. It has an iron-mine and forge.

RAUCEBY (North), a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. W of Sleaford. Area 3,460 acres. Pop. 277.

RAUCEBY (South), a parish in Lincolnshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Sleaford. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 255; in 1851, 367.

RAUCOULES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Montfaucon, and 10 m. ENE of Issengeaux, on a plateau which commands the gorges of the Duniers. Pop. 1,386. In the vicinity are a brick-kiln, a vein of galena, and the remains of a Roman way.

RAUCOURT, or **ROCOURT**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes and arrond. of Sedan. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,826; in 1846, 7,628. The town is 8 m. S of Sedan. Pop. 1,453. It has extensive manufactories of iron-ware.

RAUDANUPR, a headland of Iceland, on the NE coast, in the district of N. Fiörðing, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 25'$, and W long. $17^{\circ} 30'$.

RAUDEN, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau, to the SW of Guhrau.

RAUDEN (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. and 42 m. SE of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. NNW of Rybnik, in a woody locality, on the Rudka. Pop. of former, 800. It has a copper-work. Of latter, 250.

RAUDNITZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 17 m. NNE of Schlan, and 10 m. SE of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 3,193. It is well-built; has a castle belonging to the princes of Lobkowitz, with a fine library and an armoury, and a convent, in which is the mausoleum of the ducal family.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. and SE of Marienwerder.

RAUDTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 45 m. NW of Breslau, circle and 10 m. NW of Steinau, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. in 1843, 1,213. It has an hospital, and manufactories of cloth.

RAUENBERG, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, to the S of Heidelberg. Pop. 985.

RAUENSTEIN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail, and 4 m. NE of Schalkau. Pop. 500. It has manufactories of fine porcelain. In the vicinity are the ruins of several castles.—Also a village and castle of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, to the N of Lengefeld, at the foot of a hill on the Floke. Pop. 150.

RAUGHTON-AND-GATESGILL, a township in Dalston p., Cumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 330; in 1851, 302.

RAUKOKE. See **RAIKOKE**.

RAULHAC, or **ROUILLAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Vic, and 11 m. ESE of Aurillac, in a narrow valley, near the l. bank of the Goul, an affluent of the Trueyre. Pop. 1,020.

RAUMA, or **RAMMA**, a river of Norway, in the stift of Drontheim, which flows NW into the bay of Romsdal.

RAUMO, a town and port of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. and 54 m. NW of Abo and district of Nedre-Satakunda, on the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 8'$, E long. $21^{\circ} 26' 50''$. Pop. 1,700. Its trade consists chiefly in timber, the produce of the surrounding forests.

RAUNDES, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. NE by N of Higham-Ferrers. Area 3,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,370; in 1851, 1,970.

RAUNEBURG. See **RUMBURG**.

RAUNULA, a village of Sweden, in N. Bothnia, on the confines of Finland, near the sources of the Kängäriä.

RAURIS, a market-town of Austria, in the country above the Ens, in the circle and 42 m. S of Salzburg, in a valley and on a river of the same name, which descends from the Rauriser-Goldberg, on the frontiers of Illyria, and flows into the r. bank

of the Salza. Pop. 1,625. In its vicinity are gold and silver mines.

RAUSCHE, a village of Prussia, in the regency and 47 m. WNW of Liegnitz, circle and 23 m. NNE of Gorlitz, in a woody locality, on the Tzschirne. It has a glass-work.

RAUSCHENBACH (OBER), **RUSSEBACH**, or **DEUSBACH**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, at the foot of the Magura mountains, on the Rauschenbach, 14 m. NNE of Kaysmark, and 21 m. N of Leutschau. Pop., Cath., 635. It has mineral wells.

RAUSCHENBACH (UNTER), or **ALSO-RUSSEBACH**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 2 m. SSE of Ober-Rauschenbach, on the l. bank of the Poprad, at the confluence of the Rauschenbach. Pop., Cath., 917.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Electoral-Hesse, capital of an amt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, circle and 5 m. N of Kirchham, and 11 m. ENE of Marburg, on the Wohre. Pop. 1,461. It contains the ruins of an ancient residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, a Lutheran and a Reformed school, and an hospital; and has a brewery and manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics. Pop. of bail., in 1842, 5,907.

RAUSCHENBERG, or **RAUSCHBERG**, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria and presidial of Traunstein. Calamine is found in the vicinity.

RAUSENBROCK, or **STRACHOLINZ**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 7 m. SE of Znaym, near the r. bank of the Taya. Pop. 700.

RAUSOL, a mining village in the valley of Andorra, 7 m. NE of Andorra, and 30 m. S of Foix.

RAUSSNITZ (NEU), or **NOWY-RAUSENOW**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. E of Brunn, and 4 m. N of Austerlitz, in a valley. Pop. 2,070, of whom 1,086 are Jews. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, and carries on a considerable trade in hops.

RAUTENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, regency and 51 m. NW of Gumbinnen, circle of Niederung, and 9 m. SW of Kaukehmen, on the Gilge. Pop. 102.

RAUTENKRANZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, and bail. of Voigtsberg, and 17 m. E of Plauen, on the Mulde. Pop. 270. It has several forges and manufactories of tin-ware.

RAUVILLE-LA-PLACE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Douve. Pop. 1,010.

RAUWERD, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, arrond. and 7 m. NE of Sneek, and 8 m. S of Leeuwarden.

RAUZAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Pujols and 11 m. SE of Libourne. Pop. 459.

RAVA. See **RAHOVA**.

RAVANHRAD, **Tso-LANAK**, or **RAKAS-TAE**, a lake of Tibet, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $81^{\circ} 15'$, to the W of Lake Manasarowar. The latter lake discharges itself by a small stream into the E side of the Ravanhrad, which again occasionally sends off a feeder into the Sutledge river. See **MANASAROWAR**.

RAVANIEMI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland and gov. of Uleaborg, on the Kemi-Elf, 70 m. NE of Tornaa.

RAVANUSA, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. and 23 m. S of Caltaniceffa, 27 m. ESE of Girgenti, near the r. bank of the Salso.

RAVEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. E of La Charité, in a marshy valley. Pop. 975. It has a fine castle, and possesses several forges.

RAVEDA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in VI.

Rumelia, in the sanj. and 65 m. NNE of Kirkkilissia, and 5 m. SW of Missivri, on a bay of the same name. It has a dock-yard. The bay extends between Missivri on the N, and Ahiali on the SSW, and is 9 m. in breadth, and about 5 m. in depth. It is capable of affording shelter to the largest vessels.

RAVEE. See **RAVI**.

RAVEGNA, a circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino and district of Locarno.

RAVEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and cant. of Vertaison, 17 m. E of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,020. It has manufactories of pottery and earthenware.

RAVELEY (GREAT), a parish in Huntingdonshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW by S of Ramsey. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 326.

RAVELEY (LITTLE), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 4 m. SW by S of Ramsey. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1851, 61.

RAVELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato Citra, district and 9 m. W of Salerno, cant. and 1 m. E of Scala. Pop. 1,700. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, seven other churches, two convents, and 3 alms-houses. This town was founded in 1086, and erected the following year into a bishopric.

RAVELSBACH, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, at the foot of the mountains of that name, on a small affluent of the Bulka, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Meissau, and 20 m. NNW of Tulln.

RAVENDALE (EAST), a parish in Lincolnshire, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. SSW of Great Grimsby. Area, with west R., 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 104; in 1851, 135.

RAVENEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 3 m. E of St. Justen-Chaussée. Pop. 1,120.

RAVENGLASS, a small port in Muncester p., Cumberland, 57 m. SSW of Carlisle. The town is well-built, and the harbour convenient. A few vessels are engaged in importing coal from Whitehaven, and in taking back oysters.

RAVENINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 12 m. SW by W of Great Yarmouth. Area 2,415 acres. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1851, 284.

RAVENNA, a city of the Papal states, once the capital of the Western empire, situated in a marshy district near the mouth of the Montone, 43 m. ESE of Bologna, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $12^{\circ} 12'$. In the time of the Low empire, it stood on a bay of the Adriatic, and had a considerable port, separated from the city only by a road called the *Via Cassaris*; but this port has been long silted-up, and the mud has accumulated to such a degree that the city, though still occupying its former site, is now at a distance of 5 m. from the sea. The intermediate space is partly occupied by an extension of the town on that side; and the Canale Naviglio connects the town with Porto-Corsini. In ancient times, R. was surrounded with lagunes for its defence; at present, though encircled with earthen ramparts about 3 m. in circuit, it is not a place of strength. Its streets are tolerably straight and broad, but gloomy; and the town, like Padua or Ferrara, has a deserted aspect, the houses being antiquated and in many cases ruinous. The cathedral is a fine modern edifice, having its nave supported by four ranges of columns. The church of San Vitale, erected about the 6th cent., is of an octagonal form, and in the Byzantine style. The church of Santa Agata, the archbishop's palace and chapel, the theatre, the public library containing 40,000 vols., the museum, the mausoleum of the empress Placidia, and the tomb of Dante, constitute the chief remaining points of

interest in the city. The only manufactories of importance are those of silk. A large annual fair is held in the city. The pop. in 1845 was estimated at 11,500.—R. was made a Roman colony by Augustus. Tiberius repaired its walls, and made some other improvements. Honorius made it the seat of his residence, both before and after the burning of Rome by Alaric. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, having, in the latter part of the 5th cent., made himself master of Italy, fixed the seat of his empire at R. It was the residence of the imperial lieutenants, when, in the reign of Justinian, the Goths were vanquished by Belisarius and Narses Longinus. The successor of the latter took the title of exarch, a title borne by the governors of Italy while they resided at R. The exarchate was brought to a close in the 8th cent., when Pepin took R. and made it over to the see of Rome. In 1512, a battle was fought in the neighbourhood, between the French and Spaniards, in which 20,000 men were slain. The Pineta, or forest of pines, which stands between R. and the sea-shore, has been celebrated by Dante, Boccaccio, and Byron.—The deleg. of R. has an area of 1,731,908 *tavole censuarii*, or 500 sq. m. It is a fertile tract, producing corn, wine, oil, and silk; and abounding in rich pasturage. Pop. in 1843, 168,413.

RAVENNA, a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 121 m. NE of Columbus. It has an undulating surface, drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river, and by the W branch of Mahoning river. Pop. in 1840, 1,542; in 1850, 2,239. It has a village of the same name, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railway, and Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 38 m. from Cleveland, and 62 from Wellsville.—Also a township of Ottawa co., in the state of Michigan, 77 m. WNW of Lansing, drained by Crockery creek. Pop. in 1850, 77.

RAVENSBERG, an ancient county of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, the regency of Minden and circle of Halle. It derived its name from an ancient fortress now in ruins, situated near Borgholzhausen, and 4 m. NW of Halle.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Württemberg, the cap. of an amt, in the circle of the Danube, on the l. bank of the Schussen, 24 m. ENE of Constance, and 51 m. SSW of Ulm. Pop., chiefly Cath., in 1840, 4,664. It is enclosed by walls, has 3 gates, and the same number of suburbs. It is divided into 5 parts, and contains 9 churches, a castle, an hospital, a royal institute, a lyceum, and an elementary polytechnical school. Its industry which is considerable consists chiefly in the manufacture of calico, hosiery, cloth, playing cards, wooden ware, paper and glass. It has also several wool and silk spinning mills, and a forge. In the vicinity are baths; and on the adjacent mountain of Veilstberg or Schlossberg, are still to be found traces of the ancient fortress belonging to the powerful ducal family of Guelphs or Welf, the rivals of the Hohenstaufen or Ghibellins, erected at the beginning of the 11th century, and reduced by the Austrians to ashes in 1646. It was formerly a free imperial town.

RAVENSBURG (New), a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 6 m. SW of Wangen, and 9 m. N of Lindau, near the l. bank of the Argen. Pop. 150. It is the capital of a seignory, belonging to the princes of Dietrichstein.

RAVENSDEEN, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4 m. NNE of Bedford. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. 371.

RAVENSFIELD, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE by E of Rotherham. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 180.

RAVENSTEIN, or **RAVESTEIN**, a town of Hol-

land, in the prov. of N. Brabant, cant. and 4 m. NW of Grave, and 19 m. ENE of Bois-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 1,200. It has an old fortress, and a Latin school.

RAVENSTHORPE, a parish in Northamptonshire, 9 m. NW by N of Northampton, watered by a branch of the Nene. The p. includes the hamlets of Coston and Teeton. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 612; in 1851, 467.

RAVENSTONE, a parish partly in the co. of Derby, and partly in Leicestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 380; in 1851, 396.—Also a parish in Bucks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Olney. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1851, 444.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a parish in Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Kirkby-Stephen, on a branch of the Eden. Area 18,450 acres. Pop. in 1851, 930.

RAVENSWOOD, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham.—Also a town in the co. of Argyle, 8 m. from Bungonia.

RAVENSWORTH, a township in Chester-le-Street p., co. of Durham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Gateshead, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of the Great North of England railway. The family of Liddell derive the title of baron from this place. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 158.—Also a township in Kirkby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Richmond. Area 2,176 acres. Pop. 327.

RAVI, **RAIWA**, or **RAVEY**, a river of Northern Hindostan, the central and least river of the Punjab, which rises in Barmawur, on the SW flank of the Himalayas, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, at an alt. of 7,000 ft. above sea-level, and flows in a prevailing SW course of about 450 m. to its junction with the Chenab, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, at a point 30 m. NNE of Multan. It passes Chumba, Bisuli, and Miani, before approaching Lahore, which is situated at a small distance from its l. bank. Below Lahore, its banks are covered with small villages, and the principal places it passes are Byeduru, Sira, Futtipur, and Chichawutni, all on its l. bank, in the Bari doab. It is fordable in most places eight months in the year. It is the *Hydraotes* of the Greeks.

RAVIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 5 m. SE of Ancy-le-Franc, on the slope and at the foot of a hill near the canal of Dijon, and the r. bank of the Armancon. Pop. 1,120. It has a paper-mill, and a considerable trade in corn and wine.

RAVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 7 m. E of Pange, and 15 m. E of Metz, on the l. bank of the Nied-Allemande. Pop. 450. It has the remains of an ancient fortress.

RAVINE-DES-CASOARS, an opening on the W coast of Kangaroo Island, South Australia, to the W of Mount Torrens, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 49'$.

RAVLIK, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. of Salonika, at the mouth of the Monte-Santo.

RAVNAĞORA, a market-town of civil Croatia, in the comitat and 65 m. SW of Agram, and 29 m. E of Fiume, on a height. Pop. 700. It has a manufactory of potash.

RAVYL, a defile of the Bernese Alps, between the Swiss cantons of Valais and Berne, at an alt. of 7,235 ft. above sea-level. It is traversed by the road from Sion to Zweisimmen.

RAWA, a town of Poland, capital of an obwod of the same name, in the gov. and 50 m. SW of Warsaw, on the Rawka. Pop. 3,200. It was formerly a fortress, and possesses an ancient castle, 4 churches, and an Augustine convent, and has a brewery and a distillery.

RAWAN-HRAD. See **RAVANHRAD**.

RAWCLIFFE, a chapelry and township in Snaith parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Snaith, on the S bank of the Aire. Area 4,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,450; in 1851, 1,552.

RAWCLIFFE (NETHER), a township in St. Michael p., Lancashire, 4 m. NE by E of Poulton, on the N bank of the Wyre. Area 4,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 575; in 1851, 791.

RAWCLIFFE (UPPER), a township in St. Michael p., Lancashire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Poulton. Area 3,743 acres. Pop. in 1831, 665; in 1851, 697.

RAWDEN, or **RAWDON**, a chapelry and township in Griseley p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE by N of Bradford, in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,057; in 1851, 2,567. There is a school here in which 100 sons of Wesleyan ministers are educated, boarded, and clothed.

RAWDON, a group of villages in Sind, 11 m. N of Schwab, about 2 m. W of the Indus, in a well-cultivated locality.

RAWDON, a township of Upper Canada, in the Victoria district, intersected by the Marmora river. Pop. in 1842, 1,310. It has a village of the same name containing about 125 inhabitants.

RAWICZ, or **RAWITSCH**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 60 m. S of Posen, circle and 14 m. SSW of Kroben, on the confines of Silesia. Pop. in 1843, 9,999. It is enclosed by walls and ditches and has 4 gates. It is built with considerable regularity, and has well-paved streets, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, a synagogue, a Franciscan convent, an orphan's asylum, and a Lutheran gymnasium. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, and salt. This town was founded by German emigrants, during the thirty years' war. In 1704 it was occupied as winter quarters by Charles XII. of Sweden, and three years after was destroyed by the Russians. It 1802 it suffered extensively by fire.

RAWIL-PINDE, a town of the Punjab, between the Jelum and the Indus, 90 m. ESE of Peshawur, and 165 m. NNW of Lahore. It is enclosed by a bastioned wall, and has an old dilapidated fort. It is large and populous, and has a large bazaar, and carries on an active trade, but with the exception of an edifice, dignified with the name of palace, it consists entirely of mud-built houses with flat roofs.

RAWKA, a river of Poland, in the gov. of Warsaw, which has its source in the obwod, and 18 m. W of Rawa, passes that town, then bends N, enters the obwod of Sochaczew, bathes Bolimow, and after a course of about 51 m. throws itself into the Bzura an affluent of the Vistula, on the r. bank, and 9 m. SSW of Sochaczew.

RAWMARSH, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. N by E of Rotherham, in the line of the Midland Counties railway. Area 2,448 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,538; in 1851, 2,533.

RAWRETH, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Rayleigh. Area 2,377 acres. Pop. in 1851, 416.

RAWTONSTALL-BOOTH, a chapelry and township in Whalley p., Lancashire, near Haslingden. Pop. in 1851, 5,643. There are large cotton and woollen mills in the chapelry.

RAXENDORF, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 11 m. NNE of Pechlarn, and 13 m. WSW of Krems.

RAY, a county in the NW part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 563 sq. m., drained by Crooked river and its E and W forks, and by other affluents of the Missouri by which it is bounded on the S. It has an undulating surface,

and is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,553; in 1850, 10,373.—Also a township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan, 83 m. E of Lansing, drained by the N branch of Clinton river. Pop. in 1840, 805; in 1850, 1,232.

RAY (CAPE), a headland of Newfoundland, at the SW extremity of the island, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 37' 0''$, and W long. $59^{\circ} 13' 24''$.

RAYAGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, district and 2 m. W of Dinajpur, on the l. bank of the Purnabudda. Pop. 35,000.

RAYAN (WADY), a district of Middle Egypt, to the S of the prov. of Fayum, intersected by the road to the oasis of El-Wah-El-Kaar, or El-Baharih. It has two springs of brackish water, and some herbage. It is inhabited by Moggrebin Arabs.

RAYAS, a silver mine of Mexico, in the state and near the town of Guanajuato. It is next to that of Mellado, the oldest mine on the Veta-Madre.

RAYGAM, a district in the W part of the island of Ceylon, bounded on the W by the gulf of Manaar. Its chief places are Horona and Pantura.

RAYGERN, **RAYHRAD**, or **REGRHAD**, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. S of Brunn, and 14 m. WSW of Austerlitz, near the r. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 1,750. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey, and a synagogue.

RAYGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, in the Julinder, doab of the Punjab, 39 m. E of Umritsir.

RAYGROD, a town of Poland, 16 m. SW of Augustowo, and 30 m. SSW of Suwalki, near a lake of the same name. Pop. 900. It has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and honey.

RAYLEIGH, a parish in Essex, 12 m. SE by S of Chelmsford. Area 2,873 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,339; in 1851, 1,463.

RAYMOND, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 9 m. NE of Dun-le-Roi, and 20 m. NE of St. Amand-Montrond. Pop. 280.

RAYMOND, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 44 m. SW of Augusta, bordered on the SW by Sebago Pond. Pop. in 1840, 2,032; in 1850, 1,142.—Also a village of Hinds co., in the state of Mississippi, on a small branch of Pearl river, 14 m. W by S of Jackson. It is intersected by a branch of the Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon railway. Pop. in 1840, 400; in 1850, 500.—Also a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, 23 m. SE of Concord, drained by Lamprey river and its branches, and intersected by the Portsmouth and Concord railway. Pop. in 1840, 989; in 1850, 1,256.—Also a township of Racine co., in the state of Wisconsin, 75 m. E by S of Madison, drained by a branch of Root river. Pop. in 1850, 820.

RAYMOND-TERRACE, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, on the l. bank of Hunter river, near the confluence of William river, and 20 m. NNW of Newcastle. Pop. 263. See also **NEWCASTLE**.

RAYMONDO (CAPE), a headland of the N coast of the island of Timor, Sunda archipelago, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 9' 30''$, and E long. $124^{\circ} 21' 45''$.

RAYNE, a parish and town of Aberdeenshire, 8 m. NW of Inverury. Area 11 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,542; in 1851, 1,550.

RAYNHAM, a parish in Essex, 3 m. NW of Purfleet. Area 3,312 acres. Pop. in 1851, 868.

RAYNHAM, a township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, U. S., on Taunton river, 20 m. S of Boston. Pop. in 1850, 1,541.

RAYORFIALL, a mountain of Iceland, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 55'$. Alt. 1,894 Danish ft.

RAYSCH (EL-A). See **LARACHE**.

RAY-SUR-SAONE, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, com. and 7 m. ENE of Dampierre-sur-Santon, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 700.

RAYTAROWICE, a town of Galicia, 18 m. SE of Przemyśl.

RAYUN, a town of Persia, 36 m. SSE of Kirman, near the foot of a range of lofty mountains.

RAZ (LE), or **BEC-DU-RAZ**, a headland on the coast of France, 25 m. SW of Brest, in N lat. 48° 2', W long. 4° 44'.

RAZA, one of the Cape Verd islands, to the SE of Branco, in N lat. 16° 38'.

RAZAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Guignols. Pop. 1,000.

RAZAT (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Tripoli, in N lat. 32° 56', E long. 21° 37', 4 leagues W of Marsah-Susa.

RAZGRAD. See **RASGRAD**.

RAZO (CAPE). See **RACE (CAPE)**.

RAZOR ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Brazil, 12 m. S of Rio-Janeiro.

RAZUNS, or **RAZUNZ**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, 7 m. WSW of Coire.

RAZZE. See **GAZA**.

RE', or **RHE**, an island near the W coast of France, opposite to La Rochelle, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure. It is of irregular form, about 18 m. long and 3 broad, and contained a pop. in 1846, of 17,359. Vines, fruit, and hemp, are the chief objects of cultivation; hay-salt is made in large quantities. The island is divided into 2 cantons and 8 communes. Its chief ports are St. Martin, La Flotte, La Prée, and Rive-Doux. The chief town, St. Martin, is defended by a citadel, and the island is protected by several considerable forts. In 1388, it was ravaged by the English. In 1627, an attempt was made on it by an army under the Duke of Buckingham; but the resistance was vigorous, and the British troops were obliged to re-embark.

REA, a river of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, which runs into the Tame near Yarnton-hall.

REACH, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district, between the township of Cartwright on the E, and Scott and Uxbridge on the W. Pop. in 1842, 1,052.

READFIELD, a township of Kennebec co., in Maine, U. S., 9 m. W by N of Augusta. Pop. 1,985.

READING, a parl. borough and county town in the county of Berks, 35½ m. W by S of London by railway, on the river Kennett, near its junction with the Thames, and in the line of the Great Western railway. Area of St. Giles and St. Mary p., 4,384 acres; of St. Lawrence, 315 acres. Pop. in 1801, 9,742; in 1831, 15,595; in 1851, 22,175.—The town consists of four principal streets, divided by the branches of the Kennett, into various small islands which are connected together by bridges. The main streets are spacious, and the town contains several handsome houses, and some important public edifices, good specimens of the high-gabled buildings of the 15th cent. There is a market place of moderate size in the centre of the town. The Forebery, a beautiful and extensive outwork, NE of the town, now used as a public walk, and contained within the space formerly enclosed by the outer walls of the celebrated and once splendid abbey of R., founded by Henry I., commands a fine view over part of Oxfordshire. The county-jail, a spacious edifice, was erected on the site of this abbey in 1793. The town-hall, rebuilt in 1785, forms a splendid room 100 ft. long: adjoining it is a spacious council-chamber. There are 3 parish churches. The Blue-coat school, founded in 1646, is a handsome building. The endowed charities are numerous. The income of the borough in 1840, amounted to

£3,692; in 1851, it was £4,873. The parl. borough, which had a pop. of 21,456 in 1851, returns two members to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 1,032; in 1848, 1,296. R. is not a manufacturing town, but is advantageously situated for trade, the Thames affording means of transport to the metropolis for articles of bulk, while the Kennett is navigable westward as far as Newbury, whence the Kennett and Avon canal, opening a communication with Bath, Bristol, and the Severn, in addition to the Great Western railway, afford great facilities to commercial pursuit. Its trade is accordingly considerable, and consists chiefly in the exportation of the produce of the surrounding country, wheat, timber, oak-bark, wool, corn, cheese, and malt. Large flour-mills are situated on two streams which branch off from the Kennett near the town. Here are also iron foundries, extensive breweries, and yards for barge and boat building. About 200 hand-loom weavers also were employed in the manufacture of broad silks, velvets, shags, &c. Prior to the introduction of the railway system, the carrying trade of R. was considerable. In the years 1263, 1440, 1451, and 1452, parliaments were held here, the last having been adjourned hither on account of the plague. Archbishop Laud was a native of this town.

READING, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 12 m. N of Boston. It has a diversified surface, drained by Ipswich river, and is generally fertile. It is intersected by the Boston and Maine, and the Salem and Lowell railroads. Pop. in 1840, 2,193; in 1850, 3,108.—Also a township of Hillsdale co., in the state of Michigan, 66 m. S by W of Lansing. The surface is diversified, and the soil chiefly sandy loam. In the W part is a pond, in which Hog river has its source. Pop. in 1840, 331; in 1850, 956.—Also a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, 164 m. W by S of Albany, bordered on the E by Seneca lake, and drained by several of its affluents. The surface is elevated, and the soil chiefly clay and calcareous loam. It is intersected by the Canadagua and Elmira railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,541; in 1850, 1,434.—Also a village of Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio, on the E side of Mill creek, 1 m. E of the Reading locks of the Miami canal, and 10 m. N by E of Cincinnati.—Also a town and capital of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the E bank of Schuylkill river, and 50 m. E of Harrisburg. It is intersected by the Schuylkill Navigation and Union canals, and the Philadelphia and Reading railway. The natural position of this town, and its facilities of communication with the interior coal-region and the sea-coast, have made it the centre of an active trade and of extensive manufactures. Pop. in 1840, 8,410; in 1850, 15,748.—Also a township of Adams co., in the same state, 12 m. N of Gettysburg, drained by Conewago creek and Muddy Run. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly red shale and slate. Pop. in 1840, 1,026; in 1850, 1,201.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 47 m. SW of Hartford, drained by Sangatuck and Norwalk rivers. It has a diversified surface, and a generally fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,674; in 1850, 1,754.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 56 m. S by E of Montpelier, drained by branches of Black and Queechee rivers, and by Mill creek. It has an elevated surface, and is chiefly in pasture. Pop. in 1840, 1,336; in 1850, 1,171.

READINGTON, a township of Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 22 m. N of Trenton, drained by the S branch of Raritan river, and by Rockaway river and its branches. It is hilly, ex-

cept in the SW. The soil is chiefly red shale, clay, and loam. It is intersected by the New Jersey central railway. Pop. in 1840, 2,373; in 1850, 2,836.

REAH, a town of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, 36 m. SSW of Aleppo.

REAL, a settlement of New Grenada, in the prov. of Maracaybo, on the river Masparó.

REAL (PUNTA), a headland on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 22° 58', W long. 83° 11'.

REAL (Rio), a river of Brazil, which rises on the frontier of the prov. of Bahia; runs E; and flows into the Atlantic, 21 m. S of Sergipe-del-Rey, after a course of 200 m.

REAL-CORONA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Caracas, on the r. bank of the Orinoco, 180 m. S of Cúmana.

REAL-DE-LA-XARA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. N of Seville. Pop. 300.

REAL-DE-SAN-VINCENTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. WNW of Toledo. Pop. 1,100.

REAL-DEL-MONTE, a town of Mexico, in the dep. and 56 m. NNE of Mexico, long famous for its silver mines, which are still in active operation. The town is picturesquely situated amidst forests of oak and pine, at an alt. of upwards of 9,000 ft. above sea-level; and contains a large church, and many substantial buildings. A British company has been working a great silver vein, called the Biscanna, in the vicinity, to the S of this town, for some years. The vein was worked by the Spaniards with great advantage for nearly two centuries, but was abandoned at the beginning of last cent. A number of English artificers and miners having been introduced here, an English colony has sprung up in the place.

REALEJO, a town of Nicaragua, situated on a bay of the Pacific, near the mouth of a salt water creek, into which several streams discharge themselves, in N lat. 12° 28', 20 m. NW of Leon. It is little better than a collection of rude hovels arranged in one main street, about 200 yds. in length, with three or four cross openings. Pop. 3,000. The river is deep and capacious, and the town has fine docks for building and repairing ships. Vessels of 100 tons may come up to the custom-house, but above that they would be left dry at low water. The entrance to the harbour is protected by the island of Aserradores, about 2 m. in length, which breaks the swell entering from the bay of Canagua; but the place is sickly from the creeks and stinking swamps in its neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, mahogany, raw sugar, cotton, Brazil-wood, and indigo.

REALMICI, a village of Sicily, 12 m. NE of Girgenti.

REALMONT, a town of France, dep. of Tarn, 12 m. S of Allic, near the small river Adou. Pop. 2,238, employed partly in the manufacture of woollens. In the adjacent district are mines of coal.

REALVILLE, a town of France, dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the r. bank of the Aveyron, 9 m. NE of Montauban. Pop. 1,600.

REARSBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. NE by N of Leicester. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1801, 445; in 1831, 503; in 1851, 500.

REAUVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, 4 m. NW of Grignan, near the l. bank of the Vance. Pop. 700.

REAY, a parish of Sutherland and Caithness, of an irregular figure, about 17 m. in length, and from 8 to 9 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1851, 2,506.

REBAIS, a town of France, dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 7 m. NE of Coulommiers, on the Reshoe. Pop. 1,793.

REBAIX, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 18 m. ENE of Tournay. Pop. 900.

REBEQUE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. WNW of Neville, on the Senne. Pop. 2,840. It has manufactories of lace and thread.

REBSTEIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. E of St. Gall. Pop. 1,600.

RECALL, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 1 m. NNE of Marcianisi. Pop. 1,200.

RECANATI, the *Recinetum* of the ancients, a town of the Papal States, in the deleg. of Ancona, on an eminence near the river Musone, 4 m. SW of Loreto. Pop. 4,500. It has no objects of interest to the traveller, except a monument in bronze, and an aqueduct for supplying Loreto with water. The country between this town and Macerata is fertile and well cultivated.

RECCAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Toledo, near the l. bank of the Guadarrama. Pop. 650.

RECCA, or REKA, a river of Illyria, which rises near Adelsberg; runs NW and then W; and near the village of Santo-Cauziano, 18 m. E of Trieste, is lost in a deep morass after a course of 32 m.

RECCO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Genoa, on the sea coast, 10 m. SSE of Genoa. Pop. in 1838, 4,557. It carries on some traffic in linen, oil, fruit, and other products of the adjacent country.

RECEY-SUR-OURCE, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, on the r. bank of the Ource, 36 m. NW of Dijon. Pop. 950.

RECHAIN (GRAND), a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Liege. Pop. 1,200.

RECHAIN (PETITE), a village adjoining the above, on the E. Pop. 1,600.

RECHBERG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Krems, 8 m. NW of Grein.

RECHERCHE ARCHIPELAGO, a number of islands stretching about 126 m. along the S coast of Australia, between 33° and 35° S lat. They are almost all small, and are thickly interspersed with banks and shoals.

RECHERCHE (ILE-DE-LA), an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 11° 40', E long. 166° 45'.

RECHNITZ, a town of Hungary, 7 m. SW of Gunz. Pop. 2,200.

RECHT. See RESHD.

RECIFE. See PERNAMBUCO.

RECIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 21 m. E of Campagna. Pop. 1,500.

RECKEM, or RECKHEIM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 6 m. N of Maestricht. Pop. 800.—Also a town of W. Flanders, 7 m. SW of Courtray. Pop. 1,100.

RECKENBERG, a town of Saxony, 23 m. SW of Dresden, on the Mulde.

RECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. NNW of Bamberg, on the Bannach. Pop. 1,200.

RECKENITZ, a river of Germany, which rises to the NNE of Gustrow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg; runs NE, and forms the boundary between Mecklenburg and Pomerania; and falls, at Damgard, into the bay of Rebnitz. Its principal affluent is the Trebel.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 30 m. SW of Munster, the chief place of a county belonging to the Duke of Arenberg. Pop. 5,500, occupied chiefly in the linen manufacture.

RECOARO, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 m. NW of Vicenza, near the source of the Agno, famous on account of its mineral springs and baths. Pop. 3,000.

RECOLOGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of

Doubs, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Audeux. Pop. 640.

RECOVERY (Forr), a village of Mercer co., in Ohio, U. S., on a head-branch of the Wabash, 97 m. WNW of Columbus.

RECREATION ISLAND, a fertile island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 16° 36', W long. 150° 0', discovered by Roggewin in 1722. It is about 12 leagues in circuit. The soil is fertile, producing sugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, pomegranates, and Indian figs. The inhabitants are well made and robust.

RECUENCO (El), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. E of Guadalupe. Pop. 700.

RECULET, a mountain of France, in the dep. of Ain, the highest point of the Jura chain, elevated 5,700 ft. above sea-level.

RECVLVER, a parish in Kent, 8½ m. NE by N of Canterbury, on the coast of the North sea. Area 1,653 acres. Pop. in 1831, 297; in 1851, 273.

RED BANK, a village of Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the S bank of Nevisink river, 36 m. E by N of Trenton.—Also a township of Clarion co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 149 m. NW by W of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, drained by Red Bank, Mahoning, and Beaver creeks, and has a fine loamy soil. Pop. in 1850, 3,276.

RED-BANK-FURNACE, a mining village of Armstrong co. in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 134 m. WNW of Harrisburg.

RED-BAY, a bay on the coast of co. Antrim, at the mouth of the Glenariff.—Also a small but good harbour of the St. Lawrence, in Belleisle strait, formed by Saddle-island.

RED-CEDAR, a creek of the Minnesota territory, U. S., in Washington co., which flows SE, and joins the St. Croix river, in N lat. 40° 45'.—Also a lake in the same territory, in the NE corner of Benton co., connected by an outlet with the Mississippi.—Also a lake of the state of Wisconsin, the most southerly of a chain of lakes, the outlet of which forms a river of the same name, which, after a course in a generally SW direction of about 70 m., empties itself into Chippewa river.—Also a river of Livingston co., which flows NW through the N part of Ingham co., and falls into Grand river near Lansing.

RED-CITY, a parish in co. Tipperary. Area 722 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1841, 238.

RED-CLAY, a village of Murray co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., near the Tennessee state line, on East Tennessee and Georgia railway, 15 m. N of Dalton.

RED-DEER-LAKE, a lake of British N. America, formed by an expansion of the Red-Deer river, a branch of the Saskatchewan.

RED-HEAD, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, to the S of Newcastle, in S lat. 33° 5'.—Also a headland of the co. of St. Vincent, enclosing Sussex haven on the S.

RED-HEAD, a bold abutting headland, on the S side of Lunan-bay, in Forfarshire. It is a precipitous rock of 270 ft. alt., and but a nodular projection of a stretch, several miles in extent, of bold rocky and high coast.

RED-HILL, a village of Murray co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the E. Tennessee and Georgia railway, 9 m. N of Dalton.—Also a summit of the state of New Hampshire, a little to the N of Winnipiseogee lake.

RED-HILLS, a village in the p. of Annagh, co. Cavan, 3½ m. N of Ballyhaise. Pop. in 1841, 103.

RED-HOOK, a township and village of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 44 m. S of Albany, drained by small streams flowing into Hud-

son river, by which it is bounded on the W. It has an undulating surface. The soil is chiefly clay and loam. Pop. in 1850, 3,263. It has a village named Upper Red-Hook, containing 300 inhabitants.

RED-ISLAND, a small island of the gulf of the St. Lawrence, near the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 48° 35', and W long. 63° 40'.—Also an island off the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 15° 13'.—Also an islet 3 furl. NE of Skerries, p. of Holmpatrick, co. Dublin, Leinster. It has a martello tower.

RED-LAKE, a lake of the North West Territory, U. S., to the SW of the Lake-des-Bois. It is 30 m. in length from E to W, and from 6 to 9 m. in width. It discharges itself by a river of the same name, which issues from it on the W, runs WNW, and joins the Red river on the r. bank, and after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Clear water, which it receives on the r. Wild rice grows abundantly on the banks of the lake.

RED-LION, a hundred and village of New Castle co., in the state of Delaware, U. S., 32 m. N by W of Dover. The hund. comprises an area of 13,900 acres, drained by Red Lion creek, and intersected by the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1,600.—Also a village of Warren co., in the state of Ohio, 73 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 200.

RED-MARSHALL, a parish in the co. palatine of Durham, 4½ m. WNW of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the line of the Clarence railway, including the chapels of Carleton and Stilton, and the township of Red-Marshall. Area 3,313 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1854, 332.

RED-POINT, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, about 2 m. N of the Five Islands, in S lat. 34° 30', and E long. 151° 1'.

RED-RIVER, a large river of the United States, which rises at the base of the Rocky mountains, about 40 m. from Anton-Chicot, in New Mexico; and flows ESE to the Mississippi, which it joins 236 m. above New Orleans, in N lat. 31° 2', at an alt. of 76 ft. above the gulf of Mexico. Its largest tributaries are the Blue-river and the False Washeta. About 100 m. above Natchitoches, it forms a swampy expansion of above 60 m. in length, by from 20 to 30 m. in breadth, throughout which the navigable channels are greatly impeded by sunken trees and brushwood.

RED-RIVER, a county in the NE part of the state of Texas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,312 sq. m., bounded on the N by Red river, and drained by its branches, and by those of Sulphur fork of Red river. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 3,906. Its cap. is Clarksville.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, SELKIRK SETTLEMENT, or FORT GARRY, an isolated colony of British North America, founded in 1811 under the auspices of the late earl of Selkirk, at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, about 50 m. from Lake Winnipeg, and 1,800 m. from Montreal, in N lat. 50°, and W long. 97°, at an alt. from 800 to 900 ft. above sea-level. It is environed by plains studded with copses of poplar and black oak, a great part of which, however, was devastated by a destructive fire in 1835. The soil is fertile, the substratum limestone; the banks of the river, along which the settlement extends 50 m., are well-wooded, "and of surpassing fertility." Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, and most culinary vegetables thrive well; and pumpkins, melons, and cucumbers come to maturity in the open air in favourable seasons. Maize, pease, and beans, have been extensively cultivated, and hops grow luxuriantly. The winter-season exceeds five months in

length; the rivers annually freezing in November and opening in April; but Lake Winnipeg does not break up till the close of May. The river in 1852 inundated 22 m. in length of the colony, and for a distance of 4 m., spread over the plains 6 m. on each side of the river occasioning great loss to the colonists. This settlement owed its origin to Lord Selkirk, who sent out to it a body of Scotch emigrants. In 1813 they numbered about 100; in 1814, 200; in 1815, 300. In 1816 the servants of the North-West company attacked the settlement, murdered Governor Semple, and expelled many of the inhabitants; but the rival companies having united, Lord Selkirk also joined them; and the pop. according to census in 1843 amounted to 5,143, thus composed:

Heads of families,	870
Indian, or half-breeds,	571
Canadians,	152
Orkney and Scotchmen,	110
English,	22
Irish,	5
Natives of the continent of Europe,	7

In addition to the above, there was one Welchman, and one born in the United States of America. The only forms of worship then known were the Roman Catholic and that of the Church of England, respectively numbering 2,798 and 2,345 in their communion. There were 730 dwelling-houses in the colony at the date of this census. The general-ity of the settlers dwell in log-houses, roofed with slabs or with bark, and whitewashed or painted externally. The live stock consisted at the same date of 821 horses, 749 mules, 107 bulls, 2,207 cows, 1,580 calves, 1,976 pigs, and 3,569 sheep.

RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, the *Arabicus Sinus*, or *Rubrum Mare* of the ancients, a long but comparatively narrow arm of the Indian ocean, extending 1,320 m. from NNW to SSE between Africa and Arabia. Its entrance is formed by the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, which is only 144 m. in width, between Cape Bab-el-Mandeb and the opposite point of Jebel Sijân, under the parallel of 12° 40'. Its breadth gradually enlarges to 180 m. and then contracts again, until under the parallel of 28°,—where it divides into two arms, the eastern called the Bahr-el-Akaba, or gulf of Akaba, projecting into Arabia, and the western the Bahr-el-Suez, or gulf of Suez,—it does not exceed 120 m. in breadth. The gulf of Akaba takes a NE direction, and is about 120 m. in length, with an average breadth of 15 m. The gulf of Suez, which may be regarded as the prolongation of the main gulf, has a length of 180 m., with an average breadth of 20 m. The triangular space between these gulfs is the congeries of arid mountains and deep valleys known as the peninsula of Sinaï.—The total area of the Red sea has been estimated at 180,000 sq. m. Its basin is formed by a deep depression lying between the two great table-lands of Arabia on the E. and Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt on the W. Its depth is greatest between the parallels of 18° and 22°, in mid channel, between the outer edges of the reefs which extend throughout its whole length from both the E and the W shore. Here from 70 to 260 fath. have been sounded. Towards either extremity its depth decreases. The gulf of Suez has only 3 fath. at its head, and nowhere exceeds 40 fath. in depth; but the gulf of Akaba fills a profounder ravine, and in some parts exhibits a depth of 150 and even 200 fath.

Coasts. The outer edge of the bounding table-lands leaves a strip of level land all round the main gulf, which increases in breadth as we proceed S. The chief headlands on the gulf NE of Bab-el-Mandeb are Ras-Mokha, Ras-Multanah, Ras-Zebid, Ras-Mymia, Ras-Jeddere, Ras-el-Bayath, Ras-Hanam, Ras-Mussahib, Ras-Turiah, Ras-Halli, Ras-el-Abu-Kaiba, Ras-Abu-Mutnah, Ras-Mahassin, Ras-ul-Uawud, Ras-Gahatze, Ras-Hattebah, Ras-Mahluk, Ras-Delaidelah, Ras-Yambu, Ras-Baridi, Ras-Abumud, Ras-Ghurkumrah, Ras-Marabat, Ras-Abu-Mussah, Ras-Maharas, Ras-Wadi-Tunani, and Ras-Mohammed, which last, separating the gulfs of Suez and Akaba, lies in N lat. 27° 49'. The shores of the Red sea present few trading-towns, but enormous tracts of uncultivated ground, with here and there a wretched fishing-village, or a Bedouin encampment. Mocha, 40 m. within the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is one of the principal trading-ports. Proceeding northwards we pass in succession Hodaida, in N lat. 14° 7', and Lohela in N lat. 18° 42'. From Lohela to Jidda, an almost continuous chain of reefs, shoals, and islets, which in some places extend nearly 60 m. from the shore, prohibit the existence of any port or harbour of consequence. Jidda, situated in N lat. 21° 18', about half-way between Bab-el-Mandeb and Suez, is a good port; but only one other port, that of Yembo, the port of Medina, in N lat. 24° 4', occurs on the E side of the gulf till we reach its head at Suez. Cosseir on the opposite coast, and about 450 m. from Jidda, and 80 m. from the

entrance to the gulf of Suez, is convenient for travellers visiting Upper Egypt either on their route to Europe or to India. Suez at this extremity of the gulf has good anchorage.

Islands. The most considerable islands in the main gulf are Penin, in the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, 4½ m. in length by 2 m. broad; Dumaira near the Abyssinian coast, 17 m. from Jebel-Sijân a peaked hill on the W side of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; Great Harish, in N lat. 18° 39', 10 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; Camaran, 11 m. in length and from 2 to 4 m. broad, a little to the NW of Ras-el-Bayath; Kotama, in N lat. 18° 41', 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; Jebel-Zebayer, in N lat. 16° 34', 8 m. in circumf.; Jebel-Tier, in N lat. 18° 32½', of a circular form 14 m. in diam., and shooting up in a depth of from 60 to 60 fath., to 996 ft. above sea-level; Hammar, 4 m. NW of Lohela, about 2½ m. in length; Farsan-Kebr, 31 m. in length, and Farsan-Seggar, 18 m. in length, between the parallels of 18° 53' and 17° 14' N.; Jeddah-Gutrah, in N lat. 18° 27½'; Hassant, in N lat. 24° 58', 4 m. in length; Mushabeh, in N lat. 25° 40', 4½ m. in length; Namaha, in N lat. 27° 4'; Jahab, in N lat. 27° 46'. The coasts and islands of the gulfs of AKABA and SUZ are described in their respective articles. All these islands are coral formations, and are constantly increasing. Immense numbers of minute cylindrical conifers of the species *Trichodinium Erythraum*, are found scattered over large spaces in this sea, whence according to some geographers its name of Red sea is derived.

Tides and currents. The rise and fall of the tide is scarcely perceptible within the Red sea, except in some of the narrowest channels. At Bab-el-Mandeb it is 6 ft.; at Ras-Malawa, on the Abyssinian coast, nearly opposite to Mocha, the rise is about 2 ft. 6 in.; at Amphilla, 3 ft.; at Massowah, nearly opposite Lohela, 3 ft. At Suez, according to M. Rochet, the mean rise is 5 ft. The currents during the prevalence of S breezes run to the N; and with N winds to the S; but no particular direction can be assigned to them. S winds, which prevail from October to May, generally bring with them a current of from 20 to 30 m. a-day. The NE monsoon increases in strength as it approaches the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and on entering the Red sea, becomes a S wind blowing strong as far up as the parallel of 17° or 18°. From the latter parallels to Jidda, the winds are variable; from Jidda to Suez, northerly breezes prevail. The changes in wind and weather throughout the whole gulf are sudden. In a paper read before the British Association, Dr. Buist remarks, "that many geologists have supposed that the effect of evaporation must be the ultimate filling up of the Mediterranean sea with a body of salt; but that this error seems to have been fallen into from the assumption that the water at the surface of the sea would remain in the place exposed to the action of the sun until evaporated up to the point of saturation, and only begin to descend upon being transformed into solid salt, in which condition it would remain of course accumulating in the recesses of the sea. In point of fact, however, the instant the upper stratum of a fluid becomes one atom lighter than that beneath, it inevitably begins to descend, all other portions following it, according as additional gravity is acquired by them. So soon as this mass of brine grows high enough to run over the barrier of the inland sea, it must, as a matter of necessity, flow outwards to the external ocean, where no such brine existed, and mingle with the average of the sea. It is matter of easy demonstration, that without some such arrangement as this, the Red sea must long ere now have been converted into one mass of salt, its upper waters at all events being known in reality to differ at present but little in saltness from those of the southern ocean. In the Red sea we have salt water flowing in perpetually through the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to furnish supplies for a mass of vapour calculated, were the straits shut up, to lower the whole surface of the sea eight feet annually,—and even with the open strait, to add its contents a proportionate quantity of salt. But an under-current of brine, which, from its gravity, seeks the bottom, flows out again to mingle with the water of the great Arabian sea, where, swept along by currents, and raised to the surface by tides and shoals, it is mingled by the waves through the other waters which yearly receive the enormous monsoon torrents the Concan and the Ghauts supply, become diluted to the proper strength of sea water, and rendered uniform in their constitution by the agitation of the storms which then prevail. Flowing back again from the coasts of India, where they are now in excess, to those of Africa, where they suffer from perpetual drainage, the same round of operations goes on continually; and the sea, with all its estuaries and its inlets, retains the same limit, and nearly the same constitution, for unnumbered ages. A like check prevents on shore extreme heating and desiccation, from which the ground would otherwise suffer. Captain Haines, in his survey of the Arabian seas, describes the perplexing currents betwixt the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and Cape Aden; strong bands, inshore currents 60 m. in breadth, or so, running in one direction, while similar bands of an outward current run in the opposite directions; and currents similarly turbulent and irregular are found at the mouth of the Persian gulf. I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Buist, "that both may be explained on the principle so well laid down by Dr. Scoresby in reference to the gulf-stream, where the tropical current running northward meets and intermingles with the polar one running southward. Speculating on these matters some years since, I found that Mr. Maury, of the United States observatory, had, from a totally different series of considerations, come to exactly the same conclusions as those I had arrived at."

Commerce. In early ages the Red sea was generally navigable.

gated for purposes of commerce between Europe and Asia; with the plans now projected for facilitating the transit of goods across the isthmus of Suez by a railroad, and through the adjoining seas by steam apparatus, a question arises, how far the Red sea will resume its ancient character? Sir Charles Head remarks on this point as follows: "The nations on both sides of the Arabian gulf, and also on the E side of Africa, show every wish to exchange the produce of those countries for articles of European manufacture, such as gunpowder, fire-arms, light clothing, cutlery, ornaments, &c. The mode by which these countries are at present furnished is most discouraging to the industry of the people: they have no direct intercourse with Europe, but receive manufactured articles, *via* Egypt or India, at double or treble the price if a direct intercourse was established. These remarks particularly apply to Arabia, Abyssinia, and the east coast of central Africa, Socotra, &c., which countries come in direct contact with the route in question. They have been almost totally lost sight of by Europe for centuries. The exports of Arabia consist of coffee, gums, myrrh, senna, dates, balm of Gilead, aloes, and a variety of valuable drugs. From Abyssinia and the coast of Zanzibar are exported ivory, gums, frankincense, hides, and various drugs, also gold dust, &c., which are now exchanged for broad cloth, light clothing and cutlery, but the present state of that neglected country will admit of no opinion being formed of its capabilities. Some idea of the resources of these countries will be formed by looking into their state when the passage by the cape of Good Hope was discovered, and they were first visited by the Portuguese about three centuries ago, and at that time they had declined in importance by the barrier which the followers of Islam had raised to cut them off from European trade. Vasquez de Gama and other Portuguese navigators report that a great trade was carried on between the SW coast of Africa and India, and with the Red sea; that the produce of the country (Sofala), which they considered ancient Ophir, was gold, ivory, pitch and wax. They described several cities as places of great trade, and consisting of houses well-built, and streets conveniently disposed. From Melinda to Quiloa, near 400 leagues of coast, they remark on as very populous and full of towns; they also mention many islands bordering it that paid tribute. Quiloa is called an ancient and noble city, a place of great trade for Sofala gold, for which there was great resort of merchants from Arabia. The Portuguese plundered this city, and attacked, plundered and burnt many others which refused or neglected to pay sufficient tribute. They describe their frequent seizure of vessels, and of gold and silver, and altogether they began a reign of terror and rapine which could have no other effect than to put an entire end to intercourse along the coast or by water. Having ravaged the places within reach, they went up the river, one of which, the Cuana, runs 250 leagues in the country of Sofala, and reported by them as famous for its gold sands. The back country mountainous, delightful and well-peopled, and watered by many rivers. In 1513 Albuquerque arrived before the city of Aden, outside the Red sea; it is described to be rich and famous for the resort of merchants of many nations, and situated at the extremity of Arabia, called Zemen, which was full of populous cities, fruitful, and of great trade. His expedition entered the Red sea, being the first Portuguese that had done so. He took four ships at the island of Camaran, where he wintered; and on his return went to Zeyla, a city at the mouth of the Red sea, on the African shore; and this he described as a great market, which, being unprotected, was easily taken and burnt. In 1548 they sent an expedition to Suakin, a port of Abyssinia, and one of the richest cities in the East; it was said to equal, if not to exceed, the most eminent places in goodness and security of port, facility in loading and unloading ships, and traffic with remote countries. No city that the author knew could be compared to it in commerce but Lisbon; it traded with both peninsulas of the Indies to Jidda and Egypt, besides its trade with Ethiopia and the land of the Abyssinians, from whence it had vast quantities of gold and ivory. The above is enough to show that, on the borders of the route in question, opportunities offer for commercial enterprise which it would not be our policy to permit to pass into other hands."—The discovery of the passage to India, by the cape of Good Hope, directed trade from this channel; but since the introduction of steam-navigation, it seems likely that the Red sea, which at one point approaches within 60 m. of the Mediterranean, will again become a part of the regular trading route to India. A few years ago the correspondence with the East Indies, as well as the transport of goods, were carried round the cape of Good Hope, an answer to a letter from London to Calcutta was never expected under seven or eight months. The idea of a shorter route, as well by the Persian gulf and the Euphrates, on part of the old caravan-route through Syria, as by the Indian ocean and the Red sea, through Egypt, was not as yet developed. The latter route, which offered but few obstacles, was soon carried into execution. A line of steamers was established between Bombay and Suez, having for a central point, Aden, at the most southern point of Arabia. British enterprise, seconded by the energies of the victory of Egypt, soon established communications between Suez and Alexandria, by Cairo; and a line of steamers was established from Alexandria to London, by Malta and Gibraltar. British steamers were introduced on the Arabian gulf, and there is now a regular line between Suez, Aden, and Bombay. "The great seas of the Anglo-Indian empire, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, were already in communication by steamers, to which a new line was added between Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Calcutta; so that, at

the present moment, the whole of Upper and Lower India, and China, with the exception of the comparatively short land journey through Egypt, are in direct communication with Europe by steamers twice in every month." The comparative distance and advantage of the two routes to India by the Red sea and by the Euphrates, are thus summed up by Colonel Chesney: "We have from Bombay to Bussora 1,587 m.; from Bussora to Bir 1,143 m.; and from Bir to Scanderun 187 m.; together 2,917 m. to the Mediterranean by the route of the Persian gulf. In the other case we have from Bombay to Aden 1,641 m.; from Aden to Suez 1,295 m.; from Suez to Cairo 92 m.; and from Cairo to Alexandria 173 m.: which together would be 3,201 m.; so that the distance is shorter by the Euphrates by 284 m. The time by each route would be nearly the same in calm weather. The distance by the Euphrates is 284 m. less. The time by each route would be, for the route of Syria, from Bombay to Bussora 10 days; from Bussora to Bir from 8 to 10 days; from Bir to Scanderun 4 days; from Scanderun to Malta 5 days; from Malta to Falmouth from 15 to 16 days; which would make in the whole from 43 to 45 days. Through Egypt, from Bombay to Suez 21 days; from Suez to Alexandria from 4 to 5 days; from Alexandria to Malta 5 days; from Malta to Falmouth from 15 to 16 days; in the whole from 45 to 47 days. So that there is less time by the Euphrates by two days. As to the comparative facility, there is of open sea 770 m.; of other sea 755 m.; or 1,825 m. of sea, and 1,202 m. of river, when going by the Persian gulf. In the passage by the Red sea, you have, of open sea 1,641 m.; of other sea 1,295 m.; making together 2,936 m. of sea. By the Persian gulf you have 1,202 m. of river instead of so much sea. And believing, as I do, that both routes are available at all times of the year, by using powerful steamers to stem the SW monsoon in the one case, and additional care to avoid the rocks at the low season in the other, we have, as a general result, that the Persian gulf line is shorter by 284 m. to the Mediterranean, which, during moderate weather, would only cause a difference of one or two days' time. But the additional distance of 770 m. of open sea must cause a more serious difference in the time, especially when encountering the SW monsoon. The course to Aden is about W by S 1,640 m., almost right ahead; whilst in the other case there is a course of 770 m. W by N to Cape Ras-El-Had, being nearly abeam. A vessel of small power, and half the capacity for coals, would therefore answer for the shorter distance to the Persian gulf." See article EUPHRATES.

Proposed junction with the Mediterranean. A strip of land, not much more than 70 m. in breadth, lies between the port of Suez, at the head of the gulf of Suez, and the village of Tineh on the Mediterranean, not far from the site of the ancient *Pelusium*. On the side of the Mediterranean this isthmus presents a low, sandy, swampy line of coast; but the land rises gradually towards Suez; and the French engineer Le Pere calculated that the high water level at Suez is 30½ ft. above that of low water at Tineh. It appears that a canal anciently existed connecting the Red sea with the Mediterranean; both Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus ascribe its execution to Nechos, B. C. 600. Herodotus says, that this canal was filled from the Nile, that it commenced at *Bubastis* on the Pelusiac branch, and terminated at Palomas or Suez on the Red sea. Diodorus says, that it extended from the Pelusiac branch to the Red sea, and that it had gates which opened for allowing ships to pass, and quickly closed again after they had passed. Strabo says, that when Ptolemy Philadelphus reopened this canal, he added to it a double gate which afforded facility of transit from the canal to the sea, and from the sea to the canal. Herodotus says, that it required four days for a vessel to sail through the canal, and taking its length at 92 m. this would give 23 m. for a day's sail. After the conquest of Egypt by the Caliph Omar, this canal was reopened. It commenced about 1½ m. from Suez, and ran NW to the Bitter lake, a distance of 13 m. This lake, then 27 m. in length, and from 5 to 7 m. wide, formed a part of the line of navigation. It is highly probable that the Bitter lake at one era constituted the extreme N limit of the Red sea, or even as far as Lake Menzaleh, thus rendering Africa an island. From the N end of the lake, the canal proceeded to Lake Abaché; and from Abaché to Bubastis, on the E branch of the Nile which flows into Lake Menzaleh. The entire length of this canal was 92 m., and the French expedition considered it practicable to reopen it at an expense of £1,200,000. This canal, however, is generally supposed to have been available only when the Nile was in flood. It has been suggested that this line might be reopened; but the project of a direct ship-canal from Suez to Tineh, has hitherto found more general favour at least with the British public; while the comparative merits of canal and railway communication across the isthmus are also warmly canvassed. Captain Vetch, the chief supporter of the direct ship-canal project, remarks, that "a ship-canal between the two seas, which contemplates an extended commerce between the countries of Europe and the Indian ocean, should be free from disturbing causes arising from inundations, floods, and so on." This could not be the case with a line in connection with the Nile. He also argues, that "it should be considered irrespective of the commerce of Egypt." According to the report of M. Lepère, assisted by other engineers, the surface of the Red sea at Suez, at high water, was found to be 30 ft. 6 in. French, or 32 ft. 6 in. English, above that of the Mediterranean, on the N shore of the isthmus at low water. The mean rise of the tide in the Arabian gulf was found to be 5 ft. 5 in. French, or rather more than 5 ft. 10 in. English, and that of the Mediterranean 1 ft. only, French. Taking the accuracy of these

levellings for granted, Captain Vetch assumes the mean height of the sea at Suez to be about 80 ft. above that of the Mediterranean in the bay of Tineh. This would give to his 75 m. of canal from Suez to Tineh a fall of nearly 5 inches per mile. This fall, he says, if properly economised, and not dissipated or weakened by intervening wide lakes or basins of lakes, will give a scourage not only sufficient to keep a channel of the dimensions he proposes—namely, 21 ft. deep, 96 ft. wide at bottom, and 180 ft. wide at top—perfectly clean, but to sweep away the sand and mud which accumulate on the Mediterranean shore, and would else render the N entrance to the canal difficult, if not impossible of accomplishment, for ships of considerable burden. The soil to be cut through is, he says, though light, sufficiently tenacious to stand without walling; and he is of opinion that strong ribs of masonry about a mile apart would quite sufficiently provide for and assure the course and durability of the channel. As to the shallowness of the water in the present harbour of Suez, Captain Vetch would get rid of that difficulty by removing the harbour further down the gulf, and by the construction of piers and a spacious wet-dock. The entire cost of his scheme he estimates at £2,121,600.

In opposition to the scheme of a canal between Suez and Tineh, that of a railway from Cairo to Suez, a distance of 84 m., has found warm advocates; and it is in favour of this project that, at the present moment, a railway between Alexandria and Cairo is in progress of execution. See CAIRO. The distance from Tineh to Suez is nearly the same as from Cairo. Ergo, say the supporters of the railway, the distance from Cairo to Suez can be performed in less time by railway than the distance from Tineh to Suez by canal; and the railway ought to be preferred. It is left out of view, that Tineh can be reached by steam-vessels from Trieste, Marseilles, and Southampton, in about the same time as Alexandria or Rosetta. It must further be obvious how small an accumulation of sand would stop the locomotives; and the violence of the sand-winds in the desert between Cairo and Suez is vouched for by credible witnesses. On the other hand, it is alleged, that a ship canal from Suez to Tineh would inundate the lands on the Lower Nile, which lie below the level of the sea at Suez, with salt water, and destroy the cultivation; and that there are no safe harbours for vessels of large draught, at the terminus of the canal. Much depends upon the fact, whether there is safe anchorage and safe entrance of the canal at low seasons in the neighbourhood of Tineh.

"If this is the case," says a well-informed writer, "there can be no doubt that the canal is the preferable project. Hitherto the mechanical practicability of either scheme has alone been considered. It is worth while—assuming for a moment that they are equally practicable—to look at the arguments drawn from the probable benefits to be derived from each. It is apparent that a railway can only be available for the conveyance of passengers, letters, and light goods: even the latter would, in a great measure, continue to be sent round by the cape of Good Hope, as part of assorted cargoes. With mercantile men, the advantage of not needing to break bulk in the middle of the voyage will amply compensate for the delay. Complaints have been heard among traders, that the increased rapidity of letter communication with India, unaccompanied by an increased rapidity of the transmission of goods, has not been productive of unmingled benefit. But, waving this consideration, the advantages of a railroad are limited to—greater convenience for travellers, greater facility for Britain in the government of her Indian empire, greater rapidity for merchants in the interchange of intelligence. A ship-canal would afford all these advantages in an equal degree. Nay, the convenience of travellers would be increased; for they would escape the shifting from the steamer to the boats of the Nile or Mahmoudieh canal, from these boats to the camels or railway of the desert, and thence to another steamer. And a ship-canal would shorten the baffling winds and currents that haunt 'the Cape of Storms.' The importance of the cape of Good Hope as an intermediate station between Europe or Brazil and the Australian colonies—between Brazil or the United States and India and China—would scarcely be diminished; and our communications with Natal, Mauritius, and Madagascar, would be rendered more direct and regular. It is true that Marseilles and Genoa, Venice and Trieste, would share in the advantage; but their gain, instead of diminishing, would increase ours. Our commercial intercourse with India and China would not be diminished by their concurrence; and our commercial intercourse with them would be rendered more profitable. A ship-canal, if practicable, is to be preferred to a railroad with a view to the interests of Great Britain alone; and if we turn our attention to the interests of Europe and the world, the case of the canal is immeasurably strengthened. The only ground of hesitation is the state of uncertainty in which we are as to the anchorage and access to the shore at all seasons in the vicinity of Tineh; and these doubts might easily be either removed or confirmed.

From Cossair, the ancient *Myos Hormos*, there is a good road of about 100 m. across the desert to Kenneh and Thebes, on the Nile. This road is generally composed of firm gravel, and is almost practicable for wheeled carriages. See articles HARENNA and COSSAIR.—The survey of the Red sea was most satisfactorily executed between the years 1829 and 1834, by Captain Molesley and Captain Eilvon, and the officers of the H. E. I. C. vessels, the Bonares and Pallurus; and the result of their labours, embodied in a splendid chart of this sea, has been published by order of the court-of-directors.—The present article is chiefly founded

on this chart, and the Parliamentary papers connected with the Euphrates expedition.

RED-STONE, a township of Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 155 m. W by S of Harrisburg, bordered on the W by Monongahela river, and drained by affluents of that river. Pop. in 1850, about 1,400.

RED-SULPHUR-SPRINGS, a village of Monroe co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on Indian creek.

REDANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 8 m. ESE of Longwy. Pop. 550. Potters' clay is found in the vicinity.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Osperen, on the l. bank of the Attert. Pop. 700. Lime-stone is quarried in the environs.

REDBANK, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, 50 m. from Sydney.

REDBERT, or **RYDBERTH**, a parish in Pembroke-shire, 4 m. NW by W of Tenby. Area 305 acres. Pop. in 1831, 184; in 1851, 137.

REDBOURN, a parish in Hertfordshire, 17 m. W by N of Hertford. Area 4,515 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,047; in 1851, 2,085.

REDBOURNE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. SSW of Glanford-Brigg. Area 3,919 acres. Pop. in 1831, 300; in 1851, 354.

REDCAR, a chapelry and township in Marske p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N by E of Guisborough, on the coast. Area 590 acres. Of late years the village has been resorted to for sea-bathing, and excellent inns and private lodging-houses have been erected. Pop. in 1831, 729; in 1851, 1,032.

REDDISH, a township in Manchester p., Lancashire, 4½ m. SE of Manchester. Area 1,541 acres. Pop. in 1831, 860; in 1851, 1,218.

REDDITCH, a chapelry and township in Tardebigg p., Worcestershire, 6 m. ESE of Broomsgrove. Pop. in 1841, 3,314; in 1851, 4,802. The village has long been celebrated for its manufacture of needles and fish-hooks.

REDDITIBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serra Bocaina; runs E, and throws itself into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It is also called the São-Gonçalo.

REDDENHALL-WITH-HARLESTON, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. ENE of Harleston. Area 3,714 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,784; in 1851, 1,795.

REDE. See RERE.

REDECILLA-DEL-CAMINO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. W of Logrono, and 9 m. E of Santo Domingo-de-la-Calzada. Pop. 440. It has an hospital.

REDECILLA-DÉL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. W of Logrono, and 11 m. NW of Santo Domingo-de-la-Calzada, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 615.

REDELGA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Samora, partido and 11 m. NW of Benavento, near the r. bank of the Erla, in a valley. Pop. 222.

REDEN. See REHDEN.

REDENE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Arzano, and 5 m. ESE of Quimperle. Pop. 2,600.

REDENTIN, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Baltic, opposite the island of Poel, 5 m. N of Wismar, and 18 m. N of Schwerin.

REDERSCHIED, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 24 m. NNW of Coblenz, circle and 18 m. NNW of Neuwied. Pop. 56. It has a silver mine.

REDEVIN, a village of the grand-duchy of

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, bail. and 8 m. S of Hagenow, and 20 m. SW of Schwerin.

REDFERN, a township of New South Wales, in the p. of Alexandria, co. of Cumberland. Pop. 865.

REDGORTON, a parish of Perthshire, occupying the peninsula formed by the Tay and the Almond in Strathmore. Area $10\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,866; in 1851, 2,047.

REDGRAVE, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. NW by W of Eye. Area 3,353 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,385.

REDGWELL, or RIDGWELL, a parish in Essex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Haverhill. Area 1,717 acres. Pop. in 1831, 713; in 1851, 508.

REDGWERN, or RHYDGWERN, a hamlet in Machen p., Glamorganshire, 3 m. E of Caerphilly. Area 706 acres. Pop. in 1831, 184; in 1851, 185.

REDINHA, a market-town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 27 m. NNE of Leiria, and 15 m. S of Coimbra, in a fine plain, near the r. bank of the Soura. Pop. 2,000. It has an orphan's asylum, an hospital, and several chapels.

REDIPOLIS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Leon and partido of Riano-y-la-Puerta, on the l. bank of the Puerma. Pop. 200. It has a jasper quarry.

REDISHAM (Great), a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. N by E of Halesworth. Area 733 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 152.

REDJUM, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district and 40 m. WNW of Kaukeban, and 50 m. W of Sana, on a height. It is surrounded by a wall.

REDLINGFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SE by S of Eye. Area 1,075 acres. Pop. in 1801, 212; in 1831, 235; in 1851, 251. This parish has been included within the parliamentary boundaries of the borough of Eye.

REDMILE, or REDMILNE, a parish in Leicestershire, 12 m. N by E of Melton-Mowbray, intersected by the Grantham canal. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 461; in 1851, 527.

REDMIRE, a chapelry and township in Wensley p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. WNW of Middleham. Area 2,219 acres. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1851, 373.

REDNESS, or REEDNESS, a township in Whitgift p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE by S of Howden, on the S bank of the Ouse. Area 2,384 acres. Pop. in 1831, 644; in 1851, 663.

REDNITZ, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the principality and 5 m. NNW of Pappenheim, near Dettenheim; runs N, traversing first the presidial of Weissenburg, afterwards those of Helponstein and Pleinfeld; receives on the l. the Rezat, and on the r. the Roth, and becomes navigable; traverses the presidial of Schwabach, in which it is joined on the l. by a river of that name, and on the l. by the Schwarzbach; enters afterwards into the presidial of Nuremberg, and after a total course of about 39 m., joins the Pegnitz, on the l. bank, at Fürth. Thence the united streams take the name of Regnitz. A canal was commenced by Charlemagne in 793, by means of which he designed to connect this river with the Altmühl, and so to form a communication between the Rhine and Danube, but the undertaking was suspended by an invasion of the Saxons. Traces of this canal are still to be found.

REDON, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine.—The arrond. comprises an area of 128,505 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 76,442; in 1846, 78,974.—The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,549; in 1846, 14,125. The town is 41 m. SW of Rennes, and 42 m. NW of Nantes, on the r. bank of the Vilaine, on which it has a port accessible to large vessels at high tide. Pop. in

1789, 3,228; in 1821, 3,549; in 1831, 4,504; in 1846, 5,303. It is prettily situated at the foot of a mountain, and possesses a communal college, a bank, and large building docks. It has several tanneries and slate quarries, and carries on an active trade in salt, wine, honey, chestnuts, wax, butter, grain, timber, and iron. The port is divided into two parts by the bridge of St. Nicolas, by which the town of Redon is connected with the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure. R. owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded in 818.

REDONDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 54 m. WSW of Salamanca, and partido of Lumbrales, in a well-cultivated locality. Pop. 311. It has manufactories of linen.

REDONDA, a small island of the Caribbean sea, in the group of the Windward islands, 6 m. NNE of the island of Granada, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$, and W long. $61^{\circ} 38'$.

REDONDA, an island of Brazil, at the entrance of the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro, to the W of the island of Raza, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 3' 45''$.—Also an islet of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, in the same prov. and district of Parati.

REDONDELA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Pontevedra. The partido comprises 38 parishes. The town is 11 m. SSE of Pontevedra, and 9 m. NE of Vigo, at the entrance of a river of the same name into the bay of Vigo, on which it has a good port defended by a fort and a substantial mole. It is divided into two parts, distinguished as the Old and New towns, and containing unitedly about 2,790 inhabitants. It has two parish churches, a convent, and an hospital, and carries on an active trade in wine and other local productions.—Also a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. W of Huelva, partido and 9 m. ESE of Ayamonte, on an estuary of the same name, and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile from the Atlantic. Pop. 500. It has distilleries of brandy, and an active trade in fruit, wine, and reeds.

REDONDESCO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. W of Mantua, district and 8 m. ENE of Canneto. Pop. 1,675. It has some linen manufactures. It was founded in 1165 by the dukes of Milan, and has the remains of an old castle.

REDONDO, a small island of the Caribbean sea, between the islands of Nevis and Montserrat, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, and W long. $62^{\circ} 19' 30''$. It is nearly circular in form, and rises to a lofty peak. It is uninhabited.

REDONDO (CAPE), a headland of the coast of Patagonia, to the N of Coy inlet, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$.

REDONDO (Novo), a fort of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, 90 m. NNE of S. Philip-de-Benguela, near the entrance of the Gunza into the Atlantic.

REDONDO (O), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 24 m. E of Evora, and 18 m. S of Estremoz, in a plain, at the foot of the Osa mountains. Pop. 2,450. It has a convent, an hospital, and a Latin school, and is noted for its manufacture of cloth, and other fine woollen fabrics.

REDOTTA, a mountain of Austria, in Lombardy, on the confines of the prov. of the Valteline and Bergamo, 11 m. SE of Sondrio. It rises to the height of 3,330 yds. above sea-level.

REDOUT-KALE, a town and port of Russia in Europe, in Mingrelia, on the Black sea, at the mouth of the Khopi, 12 m. SSE of Anakria, and at an equal distance, NNW of Poti. It is fortified, and with the garrison contains about 1,000 inhabitants. The site of the town is low, and exposed to inundations by the river. It has a considerable trade in grain, and

was at one time a considerable depot for British manufactures.

REDOVA, **RHEDOVA**, or **NECHAN**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 26 m. N of Gömör, on the Sajó, at some distance from its source. It has a copper mine.

REDRUTH, or **St. UNY**, a parish and market-town in Cornwall, 55 m. SW of Launceston, and 9 m. NW of Falmouth. Area of p. 3,907 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,924; in 1831, 8,191; in 1851, 10,571.—The town, which is of considerable antiquity, consists principally of one long street situated on the brow of an eminence, in the midst of the mining district. Pop. in 1851, 7,095. Its commercial importance has rapidly increased since the discovery of valuable copper and tin mines in the vicinity. The ore is exported, and the mines supplied with coal, &c. by means of a railway communicating with the river Fal.

REDESCAR BAY, a wide inlet on the S coast of New Guinea, between South-west Cape and Red-scar-head, intersected by the parallel of 9° 10' S.

REDU, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neuf-château, watered by the Lesse. Pop. of dep. 421; of com. 212.

REDUENAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Madrid, partido and 5 m. SW of Torrelaguna, in a fertile locality. Pop. 280.

REDWAN, a fortress of Turkey, in Asia, in the pash. and 105 m. E of Diarbekir, on a rock on the l. bank of the Erzen, an affluent of the Tigris. Surrounding it are about 100 huts, inhabited chiefly by Yezedis and Armenians.

REDWICK-WITH-NORTHWICK, a chapelry in Magor p., Monmouthshire, 7 m. ESE of Newport. Area 5,517 acres. Pop. in 1851, 259.

REDWITZ, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 5 m. SE of Wunsiedel, and 27 m. E of Bayreuth, on the Kossin. Pop. 1,580. It is enclosed by walls. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and a school, and possesses manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and a copper-work. Previous to 1815, this town belonged to Austria, and was comprised in the Bohemia circle of Elnbogen.

REDWOOD, a village of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Indian river. Pop. in 1850, 200.

REDWORTH, a township in Heighington p., co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. NNW of Darlington, in the line of the Clarence railway. Area 1,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 370; in 1851, 322.

REE (Loven), a long lacustrine expansion of the Shannon, in co. Roscommon. It measures 14 m. in length, and 5½ in maximum breadth. The surface-elevation above sea-level is 122 ft. in summer and 129 ft. in winter. The greatest depth does not exceed 75 ft. It contains numerous islets. The shores of the lake are generally bare of wood. The navigation is by no means devoid of risk to those who are unacquainted with its sunken rocks and shoals; and the depth of water is liable to considerable variation. The whole traffic is confined, or nearly so, to the intercourse between Lanesborough and Athlone.

REED, a township of Seneca co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 8 m. N of Columbus, drained by creeks of Sandusky and Huron rivers. It has an elevated surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 1,494.

REED, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3½ m. S of Royston. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1851, 227.

REED, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. S by W of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. 247.

REED'S FERRY, a village of Hillsborough co.,

in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the E side of Merrimac river, 25 m. S by E of Concord. It is intersected by the Concord railway.

REEDHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. S by E of Acle. Area 3,328 acres. Pop. in 1851, 771.

REEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Bilsen. Pop. 226.

REEPHAM, or **REPHAM**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. ENE of Lincoln. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 295; in 1851, 368.—Also a parish and market-town in Norfolk; 13½ m. NW by N of Norwich. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1851, 409.

REEPINGSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Vollezele. Pop. 385.

REEFREE, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Chenab, 50 m. SSW of Multan.

REERSOE, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the W coast of Seland, in N lat. 55° 31' 30", and E long. 11° 7'.

REES, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Dusseldorf. The circle comprises an area of 57 sq. m., and contains 35,631 inhabitants. The town is 42 m. NNW of Dusseldorf, and 12 m. ESE of Clèves, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1843, 3,342. It has a Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Calvinist church, and several cotton-mills. It was taken in 1614 by the Dutch, and in 1678 by the French. See also **RHESS**.

REEST, a river of Holland, which has its sources in the S part of the prov. of Drenthe; separates it from the prov. of Overijssel; enters the latter prov. at Meppel; and flowing SW, joins the Vecht at Sluis, and about a mile above the entrance of that river into the Zuyder Zee.

REETH, a department and commune of Belgium, in the arrond. and prov. of Antwerp. Pop. 1,280.

REETH, a market-town and township in Grinton p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. W by S of Richmond, on the N bank of the Swale. The manufacture of stockings is extensively carried on here, and there are several lead mines in the township. Area 5,659 acres, including the hamlets of Fremington and Healaugh. Pop. in 1841, 1,343; in 1851, 1,344.

REETZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, and regency of Frankfurt, circle and 8 m. NE of Arnswald, and 42 m. ESE of Stettin, on a height, near the l. bank of the Ihna. Pop. in 1843, 2,390. It has manufactories of cloth and hats.—Also a village in the regency of Potsdam, circle and SW of Belzig. Pop. 300.

REEUWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 4 m. N of Gouda, and 14 m. NE of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,200.

REEVESBY, an island of S. Australia, in Spencer's gulf, in Sir Joseph Bank's group, in S lat. 34° 30' 30", and E long. 136° 15' 12".

REFAH, a town of Lower Egypt, near the Mediterranean, and frontier of Syria, 39 m. ENE of El-Arish, and 75 m. SW of Jerusalem. It is the *Raphia* of the ancients, and is noted for a battle which took place in the locality in 217 B. C., between Antiochus the Great and Ptolemy Philopater.

REFUVEILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Juvigny, and 10 m. WNW of Mortain. Pop. 1,100.

REENAES, or **REVENAS**, a headland of Denmark, at the NW extremity of the island of Seland, in N lat. 55° 44', and E long. 10° 52' 30".

REFORM, a station of the Central railroad, in Effingham co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the l. side of Ogeechee river, 30 m. from Savannah, and 157 m. from Milledgeville.

REFUGE-COVE, an inlet of New South Wales, in the district of Gipp's Land, to the N of Kersop

peak, and between Cape Wellington, and Horn point. It forms the only place of shelter on the E side of Wilson's promontory.

REFUGIO, a county in the SE part of the state of Texas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,645 sq. m.; bounded on the NE by the Guadalupe; on the S by the Nueces river and bay; and on the E by inlets of the gulf of Mexico; and drained by San Antonio and Refugio and Aransas rivers, all affluents of the gulf of Mexico. It has a finely diversified surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 228. It contains a village of the same name, on the N bank of Refugio river, and 141 m. S of Austin City.

REFUGIO (EL), a town of Mexico, in the dep. and 240 m. NNE of Tamaulipas, on the r. bank of the Rio-Bravo-del-Norte, near its entrance into the gulf of Mexico.

REFUMCHERY, an island of Japan, about 20 m. W of the NW point of the island of Yezo, and NNW of the island of Riocbery or Pic-de-Langle.

REGA, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and regency of Stettin, formed by the confluence of the Alte-Rega and Neue-Rega, which have their source in the regency of Koslin, and which, after flowing respectively 18 m. and 27 m., join 8 m. SW of Schievelbein. It flows first SSW; at Labes bends W, then N to Regenwalde; thence it directs its course first in a W, and afterwards in a N direction, passes Plate, Greiffenberg and Treptow, and 6 m. below the last named town, throws itself into the Baltic. It has a total course of about 75 m.

REGALBUTO, a small town of Sicily, in the prov. and 27 m. WNW of Catania, district and 18 m. ESE of Nicosia, near the r. bank of the Salso. Pop. 6,200. It has a college.

REGAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 175 m. ESE of Kirman, district of Nurmanshir, and 50 m. ESE of Brook, near the frontier of Beluchistan. It is a pretty place, and is enclosed by a mud wall, defended by a quadrangular fort, the walls of which are lofty and substantial, and flanked with bastions. It has only a single gate, which is kept constantly guarded, in consequence of the frequency of the predatory incursions of the Beluchis.—Also a village in the S extremity of Afghanistan, 180 m. SW of Nushky, on the Budu river or torrent.

REGANI-TCHIFLIK, a town of Greece, in the nom. of Acarnania, near the r. bank of the Aspropotamo, and junction of the Aetos, and 12 m. NE of Catochi.

REGEL, or **REGOLY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 25 m. WNW of Tolna, near an extensive marsh, intersected by the Kapos.

REGELLO, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Florence, vicariat and 9 m. NNW of San Giovanni-in-Valdarno. Pop. 9,100.

REGEN, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the Böhmerwalde, on the confines of Bohemia, 15 m. NE of Regen; runs first SW, passing Regen; then directs its course to the NW, receives the Champ on the r., flows W into the circle of the Upper Pfalz, bends S, and after an extremely sinuous course of about 90 m., throws itself into an affluent of the Danube at Stadlam-Hof, opposite Ratisbon. It receives no important river. Regen, Viechtach, Champ, Roding and Regensauf are the chief places which it waters.—Also a market-town, the capital of a presidial of the same name, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 14 m. NE of Deggendorf, and 36 m. NNW of Passau, on the river R. Pop. 1,220. It has two churches, and possesses extensive breweries. It has an active trade in cattle. Pop. of presidial, 12,580. Tin is wrought in the locality.

REGEN, **RENNMARKT**, **RENSMARKT**, **SZDSZ-REGEN**, or **REGINAU**, a town of Transylvania, in the comitat

and 50 m. ENE of Thorenburg, and 19 m. NNE of Neumarkt, on the r. bank of the Maros. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and leather.

REGENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, 3 m. SSW of Regensauf, and 8 m. N of Regensburg or Ratisbon, on the r. bank of the Regen. Pop. 805. It has a brewery, a saw and a malt-mill, and a manufactory of arms.

REGENSBERG, or **REGENSPERG**, a small town of Switzerland, capital of the bail. of the same name, in the cant. and 11 m. NNW of Zurich, at the E extremity of the Lägerberg. Pop. (Prot.) 289. It has a castle. The bail. comprises 16 parishes, and contains 11,930 inhabitants.

REGENSBURG. See **RATISBON**.

REGENSTAUF, a market-town of Bavaria, 10 m. NNE of Ratisbon, on the l. bank of the Rege, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,570. It has an almshouse, a brewery, distilleries of brandy, potash, and saltpetre, refineries, a brick-kiln, saw and tan-mills, &c. On an adjacent mountain are the ruins of a fort.

REGENSTORF, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 4 m. SSE of Regensberg. Pop. 1,000.

REGENTS, or **CUDJALLAGONG (LAKE)**, a lake of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan, to the S of Lachlan river, between Balloon or West Taylor Range on the E, and Goulburn or Gerragar Range.

REGENT'S SWORD, a remarkable promontory of China, in the prov. of Shing-King, on the E side of the gulf of Leoutung. It is about 111 m. in length from NE to SW. Its southern extremity, named Chao-phing-tchou, or Charlotte's Point, is in N lat. 38° 37', and E long. 121° 12'.

REGENT-TOWN, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Sierra Leone coast, 6 m. S of Freetown, on Hog-Brook. Pop. 2,000. It is enclosed by woody mountains.

REGENTVILLE, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, and p. of Mulgoa, on the Nepean river, 3 m. from Penrith.

REGENWALDE, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 44 m. NE of Stettin, and 14 m. NNW of Labes, on the r. bank of the Rega. Pop. in 1843, 2,402. It has manufactories of cloth and of hats. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1630. The circle comprises 165 sq. m. Pop. 22,948.

REGGE, a river of Holland, in the prov. of Over-ysel, an affluent of the Vecht.

REGGIO, a considerable town and port of Naples, the cap. of Calabria Ultra, situated on the E coast of the Faro-di-Messina, or strait which separates the island of Sicily from the mainland, in N lat. 38° 5', E long. 15° 40'. It stands on a hill, and its environs are celebrated for their varied beauties, and are rich in the culture of oranges, lemons, and cottons. It is walled, and well and regularly built, with spacious streets. Several of the houses are constructed of the remains of ancient buildings. Its public edifices are a cathedral, 11 churches, 7 convents, and 2 colleges. It is the see of an archb. and of a high court and a royal college. Pop. in 1850, 8,400. Its manufactures consist of linen, pottery, and silk goods. The material of the latter is partly raised in the environs, partly procured from the shell-fish called *Pinna marina*, the filaments of which admit of being woven into gloves, stockings, and other small articles of extreme fineness. Wine, oil, and fruit, likewise form objects of export. The modern port is at the village of Pentimiele, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N of the town. R., the ancient *Regium Julii*, was almost totally destroyed by the dreadful earthquake of

February, 1783, and was again devastated by an earthquake in 1841.

REGGIO, the capital of a small duchy of the same name, belonging to the duchy of Modena, situated on the river Crostolo, and the canal Tassone, 14 m. WNW of Modena. Its streets are regular, and bordered with arcades or piazzas, and the houses are tolerably built. The only public edifices of interest are the cathedral, the church of St. Prospero, that of the Augustine friars, the town-house, the theatre, and the Porta-Nuova. It has a library of 30,000 vols., and a museum of natural history formerly belonging to the celebrated Spallanzani. Pop. 18,000. The trade of R. is trifling, but it has a trade in cattle and wine, and a considerable yearly fair in spring. It was the *Rhegium Lepidi* of the ancients; and is celebrated as the birthplace of the poet Ariosto and the painter Correggio.

REGGIOLO, a town of the state of Parma, in the duchy and 7 m. E of Guastalla.

REGHRAD. See **RAYGEN**.

REGIL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Aspetitia. Pop. 1,396. It has a parish-church, a university, and three convents; and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

REGINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Citra, district and 14 m. NNW of Cosenza, cant. and 4 m. N of Montalto. Pop. 450. It has two churches, a convent, and a fortress.

REGINO, a canton of Corsica, in the N part of the arrond. of Calvi. Pop. 4,704. Its chief place is Speloncato.

REGINAU. See **REGEN**.

REGIS, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 19 m. SSE of Leipsig, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Borna, on the l. bank of the Pleisse.

REGIS (SAINT), a village of Lower Canada, in the district and 63 m. SW of Montreal and co. of Huntingdon, on the r. bank of the St. Lawrence. It consists of about 110 houses, inhabited chiefly by Indians of the Iroquois tribe, and has a chapel and house belonging to the Catholic mission of Quebec. Pop. 721. The culture of a few herbs, fishing and hunting, form the chief means of subsistence to the inhabitants.—Also an island of the St. Lawrence, opposite the village of the same name.—Also a river which falls into the St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis, at the SW extremity of the co. of Beauharnois, near the village of the same name.—Also a river formed by the confluence of two streams, in the seignory of Chateauguay, and which, after a short northerly course, falls into the St. Lawrence.

REGLA, a town of Cuba, in the Departamento Occidental, Jurisdicción and near Havana. Pop. 6,755.

REGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg and dep. of Biham. Pop. 189.

REGNEVILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. NW of Montmartin-sur-Mer, on the slope of a hill, on the r. bank of the Sienne, at its entrance into the English channel. Pop. 1,825. It has a custom-house and a port, and carries on an active import trade in coal, salt, tallow, timber, bricks, slate, and hides; its principal exports are marble, limestone, grain, legumes, and eggs.

REGNIER'S MILLS, a village of Washington co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on a branch of Duck creek of the Ohio, and 85 m. E by S of Columbus.

REGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, formed by the junction of the Rednitz and Pegnitz, which unite in the circle of Middle Franconia. Running N it enters the circle of Upper Franconia; divides a little below Bamberg into two branches, which, after in-

tersecting the town, again unite; and running NW joins the Main on the l. bank, 4 m. from Bamberg, and after a course navigable in all its length of about 42 m. Its only important affluent is the Aisch. Erlangen, Forchheim, and Bamberg are the chief towns on its banks.

REGNOWEZ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Rocroy, and 5 m. N of Maubert-Fontaine. Pop. 500.

RENGY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. N of St. Symphorien-de-Lay, and 8 m. ESE of Roanne. Pop. 1,485. It has several cotton mills, dye-works, and bleach-fields, and carries on a trade in linen and cotton fabrics. In the environs are quarries of marble.

REGO-DE-FOZ, a fort of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 3 m. WNW of Vianna, on the Atlantic, a little to the N of the embouchure of the Lima.

REGOLY. See **REGEL**.

REG-RWAN, a bed of loose sand in Cabul, in the district of Kohistan, in the plain of Beghrum. It is about 300 ft. in width, and covers the face of a rock at an angle of 45° to the height of 750 ft. When disturbed, its undulations are said to be attended with audible vibrations resembling those of a drum.

REGUINIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Courcelles. Pop. 502.

REGUINY, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. S of Rohan, and 16 m. WNW of Ploermel. Pop. 1,036.

REGUISHEIM, or **REXEN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 3 m. N of Ensisheim, and 14 m. S of Colmar, on the r. bank of the Ill, near the canal of Neufbrisach. Pop. 1,260.

REGULAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Hombeek. Pop. 150.

REGUMIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, in the Sierra-d'Urbion, on the Zumbel, an affluent of the Arlanza. Pop. 55.

REHA. See **ORFAH**.

REHAU, or **RECHAU**, a town of Bavaria, in a predial of the same name and circle of Upper Franconia, 20 m. NW of Eger, and 33 m. NE of Bayreuth, on the Grunbach, in which there are pearl fisheries. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and a brewery. Pop. of predial, 13,055.

REHBACH. See **SPIRE**.

REHBURG, a town of the kingdom and gov. of Hanover, capital of an amt or bail. in the principality of Kalenberg, on the Moorbach, which, 3 m. to the E, falls into Lake Steinhuder. Pop. 1,380. It has a considerable trade in hops, and in the vicinity are sulphureous springs and baths. Pop. of bail., 2,545.

REHDEN, or **RADZYN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, regency and 25 m. S of Marienwerder, circle and 12 m. SE of Graudenz, on a small lake. Pop. 800. It has a Lutheran and two Catholic churches.

REHER, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and prov. of Delhi, district and 39 m. N of Moradabad.

REHETOBEL, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Appenzell, 1½ m. NE of Trogen. Pop. 1,860.

REHME, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 6 m. SW of Minden, circle and 10 m. NE of Herford, on the l. bank of the Weser, a little above the confluence of the Werre, and on the Berlin and Cologne railway. Pop. 920.

REHMUTPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the

prov. and 120 m. NW of Bejapur, near the l. bank of the Krishna.

REHNA, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and district of Wismar, on the l. bank of the Rategast, 17 m. ESE of Lubeck, and 18 m. WNW of Schwerin. It has numerous manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, needles, nails, tobacco, and leather, a tin foundry, a dye-work, and numerous breweries and distilleries of brandy.

REHOBOTH, a village of Wilkes co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 62 m. NE by N of Milledgeville.—Also a township of Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, 38 m. S by W of Boston, drained by Palmer's river. Pop. in 1840, 2,169; in 1850, 2,103.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Ohio, 51 m. E by S of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 300.

REHRENSBURG, a village of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 35 m. ENE of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 250; in 1850, 300.

REIBERSDORF, a town of Saxony, 4 m. E of Zittau. Pop. 1,000.

REIBNITZ, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, 4 m. W of Hirshberg. Pop. 1,300.

REIBOLDSGRUN, a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 9 m. NE of Plauen.

REICHELSCHEIM, a bail. and town of the duchy of Nassau, insulated by the grand-duchy of Hesse, 18 m. NE of Nassau.—Also a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 18 m. NW of Erbach. Pop. 1,240.

REICHENAU, an island of the lake of Constanx, belonging to Baden, 4 m. WNW of Constanx. It is about 5 m. long, and 1 m. broad, and contains a number of orchards and vineyards. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of Saxony, near the confines of Bohemia, on the Ostritz, 4 m. SSE of Hirshfeld. Pop. 3,600. It has active manufactories of linens and silks, and several dye-works and bleacheries.—Also a town of Bohemia, 18 m. ENE of Koniggrätz, on a small affluent of the Wilde-Adler. Pop. 3,900. Here is a fine modern castle, with a good collection of paintings, and a library. The chief employment of the inhabitants is weaving woollen goods.—Also a town of Bohemia, 21 m. S of Budweis, on the Malsh.—Also a village 7 m. SSE of Reichenberg.

REICHENBACH, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 30 m. SW of Breslau. Pop. 5,400. It has manufactories of cotton, canvass, starch, and woollens, and bleacheries, dye-works, and tanneries. A convention was concluded here in 1790, between Prussia and Austria.—Also a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland, 13 m. NNE of Plauen. Pop. in 1843, 6,699, employed chiefly in the manufacture of fine woollens. This town suffered much from fire in 1681 and 1720.—Also a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, district of the Odenwald, on the Lauter, 4 m. NW of Lindenfels. Pop. 600.—Also a village of Bavaria, 7 m. W of Roding, on the l. bank of the Regen.—Also a village of Electoral-Hesse, 3 m. N of Schmalkalden.—Also a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, with 800 inhabitants.—Also a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, district of Ober-Hasle, which flows into the Aar near Meyringen. It is a small stream, but when swelled by the melted snow from the Alps, pours a large mass of water over a lofty precipice, and forms one of the finest cataracts in the Alps.—Also a village of Würtemberg, 4 m. N of Freudenstadt, near the r. bank of the Murg. Pop. 600.

REICHENBERG, or **LIBERK**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 54 m. NNE of Prague. Pop. in 1840, 12,357. It has several large manufacturing establishments for woollens and linens, with fulling-mills and dye-houses, and a considerable traffic in wool and yarn. On the 21st of

April, 1757, the Prussians under the duke of Brunswick obtained a victory here over the Austrians.

REICHENFELS, a village of Illyria, 32 m. NE of Klagenfurt. Pop. 350.

REICHENHALL, a town of Bavaria, on the Salach, 65 m. ESE of Munich, in N lat. 47° 44', E long. 12° 53', at an alt. of 499 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1838, 2,660. It is situated in an agreeable valley, surrounded by calcareous mountains, of from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. alt.; and is of great importance on account of its salt-works. There are here 30 springs, one of which is computed to throw up 1,500,000 cubic feet annually. Many of these springs are 50 ft. deep, and all of them vary in their degree of concentration and of temperature. The richest has a specific gravity of 1.176 or 28½ lbs. of salt in every 100 pints of water. The salt annually made here is estimated at 16,000 tons.

REICHENSACHSEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 4 m. SW of Eschwege, on the r. bank of the Soutra. Pop. 1,600.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. E of Glatz. Pop. 1,300. It has manufactories of nitric acid, and chemical works.

REICHENSTEIN (Lowes), a small town of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Wotawa, 3 m. WSW of Berg-Reichenstein. Pop. 600.

REICHEERTSHOFEN, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. SE of Neuburg, on the l. bank of the Paar. Pop. 600.

REICHESDORF, a town of Transylvania, 4 m. E of Medias, on an affluent of the Great Kockel.

REICHMANNSDORF, a village of Bavaria, 12 m. SW of Bamberg.

REICHRAMMING, a village of the archd. of Austria, 12 m. S of Steyer, on the l. bank of the Ens. Pop. 1,300.

REICHSHOFFEN, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 15 m. SW of Vissembourg. Pop. in 1846, 2,828. It has manufactories of woollens and paper, likewise iron-works and foundries.

REICHSTADT, a town of Bohemia, 40 m. NNE of Prague, on the Zwittebach. Pop. 1,808. It has manufactories of cottons. It was the cap. of a duchy, erected by the emperor Francis I. in favour of his grandson, the son of Napoleon and the arch-duchess Maria Louisa of Austria.

REICHTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 m. E of Breslau. Pop. 1,000.

REIFFENBERG, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 9 m. SW of Usingen. Pop. 600.

REIFFNITZ, or **RIBENZA**, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 8 m. NW of Gottsche, on the Rieser. The inhabitants manufacture large quantities of sieves and small wooden articles, with which they traverse a great part of Austria.

REIGATE, or **RYEGATE**, a parish and parl. borough of Surrey, 19 m. E of Guildford, and 21 m. S by W of London, within 2 m. of the Merstham station, and a ½ m. of the Reigate station at the junction of the South-Eastern and Brighton lines of railway. Area of p., 6,008 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,246; in 1831, 3,397; in 1841, 4,584; in 1851, 4,927. The town is pleasantly situated at the head of Holmesdale, which is watered by a branch of the Mole. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but now returns only one. Electors in 1848, 198.

REIGHTON, or **RIGHTON**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 54 m. NW by N of Bridlington. Area 1,818 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 247.

REIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 5 m. NE of Baignes, on the l. bank of the Tref. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Gironde, 9 m. NE of Blaye.

REIGNIER, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the duchy of Savoy, on the Arve, 9 m. SE of Ge-

neva. Pop. 1,700. It has a trade in wine, and in agriculture and dairy produce.

REIKIANESS (CAFE), a promontory on the SW coast of Iceland, in N lat. 63° 55'.

REIKIAVIK, or REIKIAVIG, a town on the SW coast of Iceland, the capital of the island. It stands on a small tongue of land projecting into the Faxefjord, in N lat. 64° 8', W long. 21° 55', 6 or 7 m. W of the mouth of the Laxelbe or Laxaa river. The resident pop. does not exceed 500, but this is considerably increased during the fairs which are held here in the early part of the summer. It consists chiefly of a single wide street, with wooden houses of a single story, running parallel to and close behind a rising beach of black shingle. To some of the houses gardens are attached, in which salad, spinach, parsley, potatoes, and a few other culinary roots are cultivated. The only houses of stone are those of the *stiftamtman* or governor, and that of the bishop. The church, or cathedral as it is called, is built of stone, with a wooden roof, which is divided into several compartments containing a respectable library. For a considerable distance round the town, the surface presents only a uniform plain of turf, stones, and swamps, without a single tree or bush. It has an astronomical observatory, a Bible society, and some woollen manufactures. To its fairs the peasantry bring wool and woollen goods, such as knitted stockings and mittens, butter, skins, calves, sheep, tallow, *Lichen Islandicus*, horses, cattle, dried cod, salmon, seal-oil, and seal-skins; and in return for these take back coffee, sugar, tobacco, snuff, brandy, flour, salt, and soap.

REILLANE, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 14 m. E of Apt. Pop. 1,400.

REILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Cuenca.

REIMS. See RHEIMS.

REIN, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on Lake Spirding, 12 m. SSE of Rastenburg. Pop. 1,300.

REINACH, or RYNACH, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau and district of Kulm, 12 m. SSE of Aarau. Pop. 2,600. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics, printed calicoes, &c., and a large granary. Pop. of p., 4,959.—Also a village in the cant. and 6 m. S of Basle. Pop. 600.

REINBECK, a bailiwick of Denmark, in the S part of the duchy of Holstein. It comprises an area of 21 sq. m., and contains two parishes, and 4,400 inhabitants.

REINBRECHTS, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria and upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 12 m. SE of Zwettel, and 15 m. WNW of Krems, near the l. bank of the river of that name.

REINEBERG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency of Minden and circle of Bünde.

REINERSBURG, a village of Clarion co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on an affluent of Red Bank creek, 146 m. WNW of Harrisburg.

REINERZ, DURNIK, or DUSSNICK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 60 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 11 m. WSW of Glatz, on the l. bank of the Weisstritz, on a height, at an alt. of 596 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1843, 2,346. It has a suburb, two Catholic churches, an hospital, and several manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, two paper-mills, saw-mills, &c. In the vicinity are several mineral springs and baths, several iron-works, and a marshy valley named Seefeld, at an alt. of 709 yds. above sea-level, and enclosed by huge masses of rock.

REINFELD, a market-town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, to the SW of Lubeck. Pop. 500. It has a Cistercian convent.

REINHARDSBRUNN, a bailiwick of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality of Gotha. It contains the town of Friedrichroda and the castle of Reinhardsbrunn. Pop. 4,390.

REINHARDS-WALD, a chain of mountains in Electoral-Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, between the Weser and Diemel. It joins the Habichtswald on the S.

REINHARTSAU, or REINERSAU, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald and bail. of Freudenstadt. Pop. 270.

REINHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, principality and 5 m. SSE of Göttingen. Pop. 548.

REINHEIM, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, capital of a bail. of the same name and prov. of Starkenburg, 11 m. SE of Darmstadt, in a fine valley, on the l. bank of the Gersprenz, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,196.

REINI. See RERI.

REINIER, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. of Carouges, 12 m. NW of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. 1,260.

REINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 23 m. SSE of Campobasso, cant. and 6 m. S of Colle, in a valley. It has a church and three chapels. Pop. 840.

REINOSA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Santander. The partido comprises 149 pueblos. The town is 39 m. SSW of Santander, and 30 m. ENE of Cervera, in a fine valley, amidst mountains of the same name, and near the source of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a substantial bridge. Pop. 1,541. The principal street is straight and spacious, lined with handsome houses, and in common with the streets generally is well-paved and drained. It has a handsome town-house, a Franciscan convent, a parish-church, an hospital, a Latin school, and a public granary. It possesses an active trade in corn, wine, flour, and brandy. Iron, coal, and lime-stone are found in the surrounding mountains.—Also a town in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 3 m. SW of Bribiesca, in a mountainous locality, near the l. bank of the Oca. Pop. 150.—Also a town in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Palencia and partido of Baltanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Pisuergra, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 240. It has a fulling mill.—Also a range of mountains in the provinces of Santander and Burgos, which separate from the great Cantabrian chain, on the S side, in N lat. 43°; run from NW to SE to the environs of Burgos, where they take the name of that town. Their culminating point is in the vicinity of the Reinos, where they give rise to the Ebro and Pisuergra. Their summits are covered with perpetual snow, but timber of the finest description abounds on their declivities.

REINSTEDT, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the river Selke. Pop. 1,154.

REIPOLZKIRCHEN, a village of Bavaria, 15 m. NW of Kaiserlautern. Pop. 500.

REISBACH, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. SW of Landau, near the r. bank of the Vils. Pop. 1,500.

REISEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 45 m. SSW of Posen. Pop. 1,240. It has a chateau and a Piarist college.

REIS-FIORD, a bay on the N coast of Norway, to the NE of the Lyngen-fiord.

REISK, a parish of co. Waterford, 6 m. SW by S of Waterford. Area 3,826 acres. Pop. 1,072.

REISSMARKT, or SZERDAHELY, a town of Transylvania, 18 m. WNW of Hermannstadt, the chief

place of a district lying between the co. of Carlsburg and the district of Hermannstadt.

REISTERTOWN, a township of Baltimore co., Maryland, U. S., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Patapsco.

REITTI, a village of the Tyrol, in the co. and 10 m. SSE of Bregenz, on the Aach.—Also a town of the Tyrol, on the river Lech, 6 m. S of Fussen.

REJITZA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 150 m. NW of Vitebsk. Pop. 1,500.

RELLEW, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Alicante. Pop. 2,500. It has oil-mills, flour-mills, and distilleries.

RELLINGEN, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 4 m. N of Hamburg.

REMALAR, or **REGMALAR**, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 13 m. SE of Mortagne. Pop. 1,700.

REMBANG, a town of Java, on the N coast, in S lat. $6^{\circ}40'$, 60 m. WNW of Samarang. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is advantageously situated for trade. Sea-salt is manufactured in the neighbourhood.—The district of R. containing 1,400 sq. m., had a pop. in 1815 of 158,530, which has considerably increased since that period. Its chief productions are rice, sugar, tobacco, and timber.

REMEDIOS, a town of New Granada, near the river Miel, 89 m. NW of Santa-Fe, in N lat. $7^{\circ}10'$. Pop. 2,500.—Also a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Antioquia, at the source of a small affluent of the Magdalena.—Also a group of islets off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. $26^{\circ}29'$.

REMEDIOS (PUNTA-DE-LOS), a headland of Central America, in N lat. $13^{\circ}30'$, W long. $90^{\circ}0'$.

REMENHAM, a parish in Berks, 8 m. W by N of Maidenhead, on the E bank of the Thames. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 485; in 1851, 486.

REMETE, a village of Transylvania, 9 m. NW of Gyergo-Sankt-Meklos, on an affluent of the Marosch.

REMEZE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. and 7 m. W of Saint-Audéol. Pop. 650.

REMICH, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Moselle, 12 m. E by S of Luxemburg. It is surrounded by a highly fertile district, and has an active trade in agricultural produce.

REMICOURT, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Mornalle. Pop. 378.

REMIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 1 m. W of Chagny. Pop. 1,336.

REMILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 4 m. SSE of Sedan, on the Demanne. Pop. 750.

REMIRE ISLANDS, a group of six small islands off the coast of French Guayana, 4 m. SE of Cayenne.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, situated among the Vosges mountains, on the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. in 1821, 3,549; in 1846, 5,430. It has manufactories of fine cottons, paper, and leather, and in the vicinity are iron works and saw-mills. The environs produce great quantities of cherries.—The arrond. has an area of 84,576 hect., and comprises 4 cant. Pop. in 1846, 71,206.

REMISSAU, a town of Saxony, in the co. of Schonburg, 2 m. NNE of Glauchau. Pop. 600.

REMLINGEN, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the principality of Starkenburg. Pop. 800.—Also a village of Bavaria, 10 m. W of Wurzburg. Pop. 1,000.

REMO (SAN), a province and town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Nice. The prov. comprises an area of 74,431 hectares, extending between $43^{\circ}44'$ and $44^{\circ}4'N$ lat., and bounded on the N by the dio. of Coni, on the E by the prov. of Nice, on the S by the Me-

diterranean, and on the W by the prov. of Oneglia. Pop. in 1821, 56,539; in 1839, 60,855. It is to a great extent covered with the Maritime Alps, ramifications of which slope towards the sea, and form the sources of numerous streams. Upwards of 17,000 hect. of the prov. are under cultivation, the annual produce of which are 3,505 in grain, 590 in legumes, 45,325 in wine, 1,710 in oil, and 14,597 are covered with wood. Of live stock it has 100 draught oxen, 1,000 head of cattle, 70 horses, 2,000 asses, 1,830 mules, 17,000 goats, and 500 pigs. The administration of this prov. is conducted by a vice and sub-vice intendant. It comprises 8 mandements and 28 communes.—The town is 28 m. ENE of Nice, and 15 m. SW of Oneglia, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 7,450. It is situated amphitheatrically on the slope of a hill, near the shore of the Mediterranean, and is well-built. It has a college, and a small fort, and carries on a considerable trade with France. The environs are adorned with finely terraced gardens, planted with orange and citron trees, and studded with villas. The costume and *patois* of the place are both peculiar. San R. was bombarded by the English in 1745.

REMOE, an island of Norway, near the W coast, in N lat. $62^{\circ}22'$, and E long. $5^{\circ}38'$.

REMOIS, an ancient district of France, in Champagne, now comprised in the NW part of the dep. of the Marne.

REMOIVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Hompre. Pop. 114.

REMOLLON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, cant. and 8 m. SW of Chorges, at the foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. in 1841, 605.

REMOUCHAMPS, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Liege, in the vicinity of which is a remarkable grotto.

REMOULENS, a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, 9 m. SE of Uzès, near the l. bank of the Gard, over which there is here thrown an iron suspension bridge.

REMPSTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 10 m. S of Nottingham. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. 389.

REMS, a river of Württemberg, which rises 8 m. E of Gmund, and runs into the Neckar, 4 m. NW of Waiblingen, after a NW course of 50 m. through a highly fertile district.

REMSCHIED, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. ESE of Dusseldorf. Till recently a small village, it has expanded greatly of late years, and is now one of the chief manufacturing places in Westphalia, its hardware being well known throughout Germany, Russia, and America. A vast number of reaping hooks are made here, besides a surprising quantity of saws, files, gardeners', carpenters', and joiners' tools, locks and keys, scissors, and nails. The pop. was returned in 1843 at 11,902.

REMSEN, a township of Oneida co., New York, U. S., 89 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 1,407.

REMY (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and arrond. of Arles-sur-Rhône. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,287; in 1846, 12,076. The town is 12 m. NE of Arles-sur-Rhône, near the Canal-de-Real. Pop. in 1846, 6,077. Its ancient ramparts have been converted into boulevards, planted with trees; the streets are narrow and irregularly built, but it has a public square adorned with handsome edifices and a fountain. The town-house, a modern structure, occupies one side of the square. The ancient church, which was destroyed in 1818, has been replaced by a handsome edifice. It has also a lunatic asylum, and possesses several spinning-mills. The trade consists chiefly in wine and grain. In

the vicinity is a marble quarry. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the N of the town on the site of the ancient *Glanum*—a place of some importance under the Roman emperors—are a triumphal arch erected in honour of Nero Claudius Drusus, and a mausoleum to Sextus Lucius Marcus. The town derived its name from St. Remy, archbishop of Reims, to whom Glanum and the surrounding territory was presented by Clovis in 501.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Thiers. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,757; in 1846, 12,076. The village is 3 m. NE of Thiers. Pop. in 1846, 4,090. It has manufactories of cutlery.—Also a village of the dep. of the Upper-Saône, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Amance. Pop. 460.

REMY-SUR-AIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 11 m. NE of Brezoles, on the r. bank of the Aure, by which it is here separated from the dep. of the Eure. Pop. 856. It has several cotton spinning-mills and factories, and a foundry.

REMY-DE-BLOTT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. SE of Menat, near the r. bank of the Sionle. Pop. 1,100.

REMY-AUX-BOIS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 2 m. S of Campagne. Pop. 290. It has manufactories of hosiery.

REMY-EN-BOUZEMONT (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, and arrond. of Vitry-le-Français. The cant. comprises 34 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,038; in 1846, 8,194. The town is 8 m. SSE of Vitry-le-Français, in a marshy locality. Pop. 578.

REMY-SUR-BRIENNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 2 m. W of Montbard, on the l. bank of the Brienne, a little above its confluence with the Armançon. Pop. 680. It has a manufactory of vinegar.

REMY-LES-CHEVREUSE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Chevreuse, in a fine valley, on the r. bank of the Yvette. Pop. 1,100. It has in the vicinity some fine villas, and possesses a considerable trade in flour, hemp, timber, charcoal, dried legumes, and hay.

REMY-DU-PLAIN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. W of Mamers, near the l. bank of the Bienne, an affluent of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,020. It has a mineral spring and a paper mill.

REMY-DE-SILLE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, and cant. of Sille-le-Guil-laume. Pop. 1,230.

REMY-DE-LA-VANNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. WNW of La Ferté-Gauchier, on a plateau near the l. bank of the Grand-Morin. Pop. 636. It has a paper-mill.

REMY-LA-VARENNE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 11 m. ESE of Ponts-de-Cé, on the l. bank of the Loire.

RENA (CAPE), a headland at the SE extremity of the island of Skyro, in the Archipelago, in N lat. 38° 43', and E long. 24° 27' 55".

RENAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 8 m. NE of Redon. Pop. 1,363. It is noted for its cheese.

RENAGE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Rives, on a height near the r. bank of the Fure. Pop. 1,204. It has manufactories of silk fabrics, and several iron and steel forges.

RENAISON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. SSE of St. Hoan-le-Cha-

tél, near the l. bank of a river of the same name, which, after a course of about 17 m., joins the Loire, on the l. bank, a little above Roanne. Pop. 1,974. It has an active trade in wine, the produce of the locality, and several granite quarries.

RENAIX, or RONSE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 21 m. S by W of Ghent. Pop. in 1838, 12,489. It has extensive woollen and cotton manufactures, and large linen markets. The only public buildings of interest are a magnificent chateau, an hospital, and three churches.

RENAN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, on the small river Alber-Haut, 7 m. W by N of Brest.

RE-NAN-K'HYAUNG, a village of Ava, situated in a narrow dell, on the E bank of the Irawaddy, 3 m. below the confluence of the Pan river. About 3 m. from this village are celebrated petroleum springs scattered over a space of about 16 sq. m. of sandhills and ravines. This petroleum is used over all Burmah for burning in lamps.

RENCHEM, a town of Baden, on the river Rench, 9 m. NNE of Offenberg, on the Basle and Main-ham railway. Pop. 2,573. It gives name to the Renchenloch, a pass which Montecuculi maintained in 1675, against all the efforts of Turenne. In 1796, Moreau obtained an advantage here over the Austrians, which opened to him a passage into Suabia.

RENDOMB, a parish in Gloucestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Cirencester. Area 2,532 acres. Pop. in 1841, 248; in 1851, 264.

RENDE, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW of Cosenza. Pop. 3,800.

RENDEZVOUS, a small island in the bay of Honduras, in N lat. 16° 59'.—Also an islet off the SW coast of Borneo, in S lat. 2° 44'.

RENDEZVOUS HARBOUR, an inlet at the N extremity of the largest Auckland island, in S lat. 50° 32', E long. 166° 12', terminating in Laurie har-bour.

RENDHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NW by W of Saxmundham. Area 1,721 acres. Pop. 453.

RENDESHAM, a parish in Suffolk, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSW of Saxmundham. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. 359.

RENSBURG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 54 m. NW of Hamburg, situated on the Eyder, at its junction with the canal of Kiel, and on the Kiel and Altona railway. It is divided by the river into three parts, of which one is an island, and the others are on the respective banks of the Eyder. Its pop. in 1847 was 10,400. Its chief trade consists in timber, and in the navigation of the canal of Kiel. Its manufactures consist of hosiery, earthenware, and tobacco. It is a fortress of considerable strength, but the fortifications are, it is said, about to be dismantled. A line of railway is now executing from this town to Treya, Flensburg, and Husum. R. was greatly injured in August 1850 by the explosion of a military laboratory.

RENFREW, a village of Canada, on the Bonne Chere, 70 m. N of Kingston.

RENFREW, a royal burgh and a parish in the co. of the same name. The p. is bounded on the E chiefly by Govan in Lanarkshire; on the W by the rivers Black Cart and Gryfe. Area 3,776 acres. The pop., including the burgh, was, in 1801, 2,031; in 1821, 2,646; in 1841, 3,076; in 1851, 3,898.—The burgh is situated within a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the S bank of the Clyde, nearly 3 m. N of Paisley, and 6 m. W of Glasgow. It consists only of a single street, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, with some lanes. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the weaving of silks and muslins; and there is a bleachfield, and a starch manufactory.

RENFREWSHIRE, a small but important manufacturing and commercial co. of Scotland; bounded on the E and NE by Lanarkshire; on the S by Ayrshire; on the W by the frith of Clyde, which separates it from Argyshire; and on the N by the frith and river of Clyde, which separate it from Dumbartonshire, except 1,294 acres belonging to the parish of Renfrew, which lie on the opposite side of the river. The greatest length of the co., in a NW direction, is 31½ miles; its greatest breadth, 13½ m. Its area is 154,240 acres, of which about 100,000 are cultivated, 20,000 uncultivated, and 34,240 unprofitable. In 1801, the pop. was 79,891; in 1821, 111,796; in 1831, 133,443; in 1841, 154,755; in 1851, 161,091. The rapid increase in the number of inhabitants is attributable to the extension of manufactures and commerce. The greater part are gathered round and in the towns of Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. In ancient times the greater part, if not the whole, of the district, which now forms the county of Renfrew, was denominated from one of its rivers, Strathgryfe,—the valley of the Gryfe,—and was included in the shire of Lanark. The principal rivers are the White Cart, the Black-Cart, the Gryfe, the Levera, and the Calder. The SE part of the co. is included in the coal-district of the west of Scotland, and in this part coal has been long and extensively wrought. Limestone, freestone, and whinstone abound throughout the county. Ironstone is also found, and has been partially wrought.

RENGERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the co. and 4 m. S of Glatz, on the r. bank of the Neiss. Pop. 1,000.

RENHOLD, a parish of Bedfordshire, 4 m. NNE of Bedford. Area 2,165 acres. Pop. in 1851, 484.

RENI, a town of Bessarabia, 42 m. WNW of Kichenau, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. It exports wheat, barley, and maize.

RENINGELST, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 6 m. SW of Ypres. Pop. of com. 1,800.

RENINGHE, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 8 m. N by W of Ypres. Pop. 1,990. It has a trade in cattle, wood, and grain.

RENKUM, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, 8 m. W of Arnheim, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,100.

RENNEL ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, to the S of the Salomon archipelago, in S lat. 11° 28'.

RENNEL'S SOUND, a bay of the N. Pacific, on the W coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in N lat. 53° 28'.

RENNEROD, a village of Nassau, 9 m. NW of Weilburg. Pop. 1,180.

RENNES, a town of France, formerly the cap. of the prov. of Brittany, now that of the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, situated in an extensive plain, 61 m. NW of Nantes, in N lat. 48° 6', W long. 1° 51', at the confluence of the Ille flowing from the N, and the Vilaine coming from the E. Pop. in 1821, 29,589; in 1831, 29,680; in 1846, 39,218. The latter river traverses the town from E to W, dividing it into two parts, which are connected by bridges. The part on the l. bank, called the lower town, is low, and subject consequently to inundations. That on the r. bank, or the Upper town, forms the finest and most considerable part of the city. Since a dreadful fire of 1720, by which nearly 900 houses were consumed, R. has been rebuilt on a regular plan: a few of the narrow streets and antiquated houses still remain, but in general the streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built, of a dark grey stone. The square of the Palais-de-Justice is constructed on the model of the Place-Vendôme at Paris. The Place-aux-Armes forms a pleasing promenade.

The principal public edifices are the cathedral, of recent construction, the town-hall, the house-of-correction, the theatre, the artillery barracks, and a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. There are several fine promenades. R. is the seat of a university, with 8 professors; it has, besides, an academy, a college royal, a normal school, a school of medicine and surgery, a drawing-school, a public library of 30,000 vols., a chamber of commerce, a museum, a physical cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a botanical garden, and a cabinet of natural history. The trade of R. is promoted by the facility of conveyance, the Vilaine being navigable for large vessels towards its mouth, and for barges of considerable burden as far as Rennes. The principal objects of commerce are corn, cattle, hemp, flax, timber, lead, cyder, wax, and butter; it is also an entrepot for tobacco and powder. The manufactures of R. consist of sailcloth, blankets, hats, chemical products, paper, thread, lace, stockings, gloves, and hardware. R. is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tours.—The arrond. of R. comprising 7 cants., has an area of 136,284 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 137,600.

RENNINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, 4 m. SW of Leonberg. Pop. 1,200.

RENNINGTON, a chapelry and township of Embleton p. in Northumberland, 4 m. NE by N of Alnwick.

RENNISOE, an island off the coast of Norway, in the Bukkeford, in N lat. 59° 7'.

RENNO, a town of Corsica, 4 m. NNE of Vico. Pop. 900.

RENO, a river of the States-of-the-Church, which rises in the Central Apennines; flows NNE through the deleg. of Bologna; and falls into the Po-di-Primaro, opposite to Ferrara, after a course of 90 m.

RENOWE'S HARBOUR, a harbour on the E coast of Newfoundland, 21 m. from Cape Race.

RENSSELAER, a county on the E part of the state of New York, U. S., drained by the Hoosic, the Wymantskill, and the Poestonskill. Area 626 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 60,259; in 1850, 73,363. Its cap. is Troy.—Also a village of the above co., 12 m. SE of Troy.

RENNSELAERVILLE, a township of Albany co., New York, U. S., 24 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 3,705; in 1850, 3,630.

RENTERIA, a walled town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, on the river Oyarzun, 3 m. ESE of St. Sebastian. It has iron and steel works. Pop. 1,600.

RENTON, a large manufacturing village in the p. of Cardross, Dumbartonshire, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Leven, 2½ m. N of Dumbarton. Extensive calico printing and bleaching establishments have urged its prosperity to the bulk of a small town; and, either directly or remotely, employ almost the whole of its pop., amounting to 2,398 in 1851.

RENTY, a town of France, dep. of Pas-de-Calais, near the l. bank of the Aa, 14 m. SW of St. Omer's.

RENWEZ, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, 8 m. SSE of Rocroy. Pop. 1,000.

RENWICK, a parish of Cumberland, 10 m. NNE of Penrith. Area 4,220 acres. Pop. in 1851, 316.

RENY. See **RENI**.

REOLE (La), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde. The arrond. comprises an area of 79,782 hect., and contains 6 cants. Pop. in 1831, 54,237; in 1841, 53,051; in 1846, 53,338. The cant. contains 24 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,595; in 1846, 15,534.—The town is 33 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. in 1789, 2,834; in 1821, 3,680; in 1831, 3,787; in 1846, 4,080. It is ill and irregularly

built, and with the exception of an ancient abbey, a fine structure, said to have originally been a pagan temple, and an old castle, a Saracenic edifice, it contains no buildings worthy of note. It has manufactories of cutlery, packsheet, combs, and vinegar, several tanneries and dye-works, and an active trade in wine, brandy, grain, and cattle. On the summit of an adjacent hill is an intermittent spring. This town derives its name from an ancient Benedictine abbey, founded in 970, and from its regularity named *La Regle*.

REONEE, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kumaon, 10 m. NW of Almora, at an alt. of 6,490 ft. above sea-level. It is noted for its temple.

REPARATA (SANTA), a peninsula of Sardinia, in the dio. of Sassari, 57 m. NE of Sassari and prov. of Ozieri, on the strait of Bonifacio, in N lat. 41° 14' 7", E long. 9° 8' 21". To the W of the peninsula is a headland of the same name.

REPENTIGNY, a town of Lower Canada, in the district and 18 m. N of Montreal, and co. of Leinster, on the l. bank of the St. Lawrence.

REPKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 27 m. NNW of Tchernigov, district and 27 m. WSW of Gorodnia.

REPLONGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. W of Bage-le-Châtel. Pop. 1,794.

REPLLOT, an island of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Vasa and district of Korsholm-Soedra, a little to the NE of the island of Wallgrunde, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 15', E long. 21° 16'. It is about 6 m. in length.

REPOSE (LAKE), a sheet of water in Australia Felix, in the district of Portland bay, to the SE of the Grampian chain. It discharges itself into the river Hopkins.

REPPE (LA), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Audenne. Pop. 120.

REPPE-SEILLES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Seilles. Pop. 109.

REPPEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep., 191; of com., 85.

REPPEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 13 m. E of Frankfort, on the Oder, circle and 12 m. W of Sternberg, on the Eilang, a small affluent of the Oder. Pop. in 1843, 3,152. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, hats, and leather.

REPS, RAPPES, or KOHALOM SZEK, a stuhl or administrative prov. of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, comprising an area of 230 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 19,671. It has a generally mountainous surface, and is intersected by several valleys, watered by the Mullenbach-kis-Homorod and Nagy-Homorod, affluents of the Aluta, by which the prov. is bordered on the E and S. It produces grain in considerable quantities, and pastures large herds of cattle, but is not generally fertile. The rearing of bees forms also an important branch of local industry. Game is abundant in the woods, and in the mountains are several saline springs. It contains a town of the same name and 17 villages.—The town, called also Kohalom and Haluma, is 20 m. SSW of Udvarhely, and 19 m. SE of Schasburg, on the Muhlenbach or Kossbach, at the confluence of the Schweisser. Pop. 2,200. It is well-built and is commanded by an ancient fortress which crowns a steep rock in the centre of the town. It has a Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Greek church, a Lutheran school, a saline spring, and a sulphur-mine.

REPTON, a parish and village of Derbyshire, 7 m. SSW of Derby. Area of p., 6,440 acres. Pop.

in 1841, 2,241; in 1851, 2,232.—The village is ancient, and had at one time a priory.

REPUBLIC, a village of Seneca co., in Ohio, U. S., 73 m. N of Columbus.

REPUBLICAN-FORK, a river of the Nebraska territory, U. S., which, after a SE course of about 300 m., unites with Smoky-kill-fork to form the Kansas, a large affluent of the Missouri.

REPULSE BAY, a bay on the S side of Melville peninsula, in N lat. 66°, W long. 87°. A rapid and deep stream flows into it from a series of lakes to the NNW.—Also a bay on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 20° 36'.

REQUEIL, a village of France, dep. of Sarthe, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Pont-Vilaine. Pop. 1,200.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 44 m. W of Valencia. It is situated on an eminence which overlooks an extensive and beautiful plain, watered by the Magro, an affluent of the Xucar. Pop. 10,893, of whom a considerable number are employed in weaving silk which is sent to Seville, Cadiz, and Madrid. Soap, oil, and brandy, are also manufactured in the town and its vicinity. The environs contain a number of gardens, and afford a considerable supply of saffron.—Also a village in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Palencia.

REQUISTA, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 20 m. W by N of St. Afrique. Pop. in 1846, 3,874.

REKIGHAT, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, at the confluence of the Gondok and the Reri-Khola, 60 m. W of Gorkha.

REKIZ, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 6 m. N of Viseu, in the deep valley of the Pavia. Pop. 300.

KERRICK, or KERWICK, a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, on the coast of the Solway frith, 5 m. ESE of Kirkcudbright. Pop. in 1841, 1,692; in 1851, 1,725. Its principal village is Auchencairn.

KERYMORE, a parish of Queen's co., 5½ m. W by N of Mountmellick. Area 13,943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,729; in 1841, 2,916. Its surface embraces a wild and elevated portion of the Slievebloom mountains. In its SE corner, Baunreaghony has an alt. of 1,676 ft. above sea-level.

RESCHEID, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 28 m. SSE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lead is wrought in the vicinity.

RESCHWOVY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 9 m. NE of Bischwiller, on the l. bank of the Zorn. Pop. 1,400.

RESCOBIE, a central parish in Forfarshire, 3 m. ENE of Forfar. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 788; in 1851, 711. It is intersected by the Arbroath and Forfar railway.

RESHD, or RESHT, a town of Persia, the cap. of Ghilan, 150 m. NW of Teheran. It is situated on the shore of the Caspian, 16 m. SE of Enzelli, on a low unhealthy site, amidst a jungle of brambles, alders, and young forest trees, but is a comparatively thriving town with a pop. of 25,000, and carries on a considerable trade in silk, gall-nuts, and fruits, with Astracan. The harbour is unsafe in stormy weather. The town was dreadfully devastated by the plague in 1830-31.

RESICH, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 90 m. NW of Novibazar, on the r. bank of the Lim.

RESICZA, or RESCHITZA (NEMET), a village of Hungary, in the com. and 7 m. NNE of Krassova. Pop. 1,100. It has iron mines and forges.

RESINA, a town of Naples, situated close to Portici, at the W base of Vesuvius, 6 m. SE of Naples. Pop. 8,900. It is built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum.

RESINAR, a town of Transylvania, in the prov.

and 9 m. SW of Hermanstadt, on the r. bank of the Sebes. It is the see of a bishop of the Wallachian Greek church. Pop. 5,000. It has a trade in wood.

RESMONDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. WNW of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Fresno, a small affluent of the Pisuerga.

RESNA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 15 m. ESE of Ochrida. Pop. 1,600.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 17° 23'. It is about 4 m. long, low and woody.—Also an island in the N. Atlantic ocean, on the N side of the entrance into Hudson's straits, in N lat. 61° 30'. It is nearly 40 m. in length.

RESOLUTION BAY, a bay on the W coast of St. Christina, one of the Marquesas islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 9° 55'. It is sometimes called Port Mendana, as having been discovered by that Spanish circumnavigator in 1595.

RESOLUTION (PORT), a bay or harbour of the island of Tanna, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 19° 32'.

RESORT (LOCH), an extensive arm of the sea, on the W coast of the island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, forming the division between Lewis and Harris.

RESOULABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, and district of Etawah, in N lat. 26° 38'.

RESPONDY, a small island in the Eastern seas, off the E coast of Madura.

RESSA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Kaluga, to the S of Sersers, and flows N to the Ugra, which it joins after a course of 60 m.

RESSATA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Orel, near Alckhina, and flows N to the Jizdra, which it joins after a course of 58 m.

RESSONS-SUR-MATS, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, on the r. bank of the Mats, 9 m. NNW of Compiègne. Pop. 1,000.

RESSUDENS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 2 m. N of Payerne.

RESSUND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jemtland, 22 m. SE of Östersund.

RESTIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. E of Bourgueil. Pop. 1,750.

RESTOR (NORTH AND SOUTH), two parishes of England, in Lincolnshire; the former 6 m. SE of Louth, and the latter 5 m. NW of Alford.

RESTORATION, a small island in the S. Pacific, on the E coast of Australia, in S lat. 12° 37', discovered by Bligh in 1789.

RESULTANA, a town of Sicily, 14 m. N of Caltanissetta, on the r. bank of the Salso. Pop. 2,200.

RESVEH (CAPE), a promontory on the Turkish coast of the Black sea, in N lat. 41° 56'.

RETAURAL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. SE of Badajoz.

RETCHITZA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 160 m. SE of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

RETERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 4 m. S of Evaux. Pop. 1,100.

RETFORD (EAST), a parl. borough and parish in the co. and 32 m. NE of Nottingham, pleasantly situated on the river Idle, which is here crossed by a bridge connecting it with West R. Area of p., 130 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,680; in 1851, 2,943. The town has a considerable trade in cattle, cheese, hops, and other agricultural produce. The parl. borough, which embraces in its franchise the whole hund. of Bassetlaw, had a pop. of 44,132 in 1841; and of 46,054 in 1851. The electors registered in 1837 were 2,822; in 1848, 2,665.

RETFORD (WEST), a parish of Nottinghamshire, which communicates with the foregoing by a bridge

over the Idle. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1841, 618; in 1851, 653.

RETHEL, or **RETEL-MAZARIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, situated on the Aisne, 24 m. NE of Rheims. Pop. in 1831, 6,771; in 1846, 7,828. It has manufactories of merinos, cottons, linen, hats, and leather, all on a small scale. The environs consist chiefly of forest land and pasture.—The arrond., comprising 6 cant., has an area of 120,843 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 70,574.

RETHEM, a town of Hanover, on the l. bank of the river Aller, 32 m. NNW of Hanover. Pop. 1,500.

RETHY, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 30 m. E by N of Antwerp. Pop. 2,500. It has breweries, tanneries, and oil mills.

RETIERS, a town of France, dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 20 m. SW of Vitre. Pop. 2,900.

RETIMO, **RHETZMO**, or **RHITHYMOS**, a port of the island of Candia, situated on the N coast, about 40 m. W of Candia, in N lat. 35° 22', E long. 24° 28'. This town extends a considerable way along the shore. The citadel, situated on a projecting rock, was built for the protection of the harbour, but the port was so neglected that it is now almost blocked up with sand. The pop. amounts to about 3,000, who are employed for the most part in agriculture, the culture of the vine, and in making soap from olive oil. About 80 families of the pop. are Christians. The Greek bishop of R. has preserved the ancient name of this place in that of his see, *Rhithymna*.

RETINNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Fleron. Pop. of dep. 546; of com. 172.

RETIRO, a village of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 15 m. SW of Neyva, near the l. bank of the Magdalena. Pop. 60. It has a salt mine. Gold is found in the environs.

RETIRO (GRANDE AND POQUENO), headlands of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, to the SE of the embouchure of the Jaguaribe. There is a distance between them of about 15 m., and on one of them is a village of the same name.

RETISDORF. See **REITEN**.

RETONVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 8 m. S of Blangy, near the forest of Eu. Pop. 335. It has a manufactory of glass-ware.

RETORBIDO, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and 21 m. E of Alexandria, prov. and 4 m. SSE of Voghera, near the r. bank of the Staffora. Pop. 800. It has thermal springs.

RETORTILLO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Salamanca, partido and 17 m. NNE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, at the foot of a mountain, near a torrent. Pop. 650.—Also a town of Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SW of Soria, and partido of El-Burgo-de-Osma. Pop. 600.

RETOURNAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Issengeaux, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 3,623. It has building docks.

RETREAT-POINT, a headland at the NW extremity of Admiralty island, Russian America, to the SE of Lynn channel, in N lat. 58° 23', W long. 134° 49'.

RETSEH. See **RESSAUT**.

RETTA-SULTAN, a village of the Punjab, 8 m. ENE of Rannuggur, near the l. bank of the Chenab.

RETTEG, a town of Transylvania, in the co. of Szolnok, on an affluent of the Szamosch, 35 m. N by E of Clausenburg.

RETTENBACH, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. E of Ottebeuren, on the r. bank of the Günz.—Also a village, 9 m. N of Ahrach.

RETTENDON, a parish of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Hadleigh. Area 3,932 acres. Pop. in 1851, 817.

RETUERTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Arlanza. —Also a village in the prov. and 36 m. NW of Ciudad-Rodrigo.

RETUSARI. See **CRONSTADT**.

RETY, a town of France, dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 9 m. NE of Boulogne. In the neighbourhood are coal pits and stone quarries.

RETZ, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarza, 26 m. NNE of Ratisbon.

RETZ, or **ROETZ**, a walled town of Lower Austria, on the Theya, 44 m. NNW of Vienna. Pop. 2,700. It has a considerable trade in wine.

RETZAU, a village of Anhalt-Dessau, on the r. bank of the Mulde, S of Dessau. Pop. 700.

RETBACH, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. SSE of Carlstadt, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 1,000.

REUALMARE, **REULMARE**, or **NAGY-ARANTOS**, a town of Transylvania, in the com. of Lower Weis-senburg, 12 m. NNW of Abrudbanya.

REUGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Vournay, near the r. bank of the Brenne. Pop. 1,158.

REUILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 10 m. N of Issoudon, near the l. bank of the Theols. Pop. 1,700.

REUS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NW of Tarragona. It is a well-built town, and a place of considerable manufacturing activity. Silks, linens, cottons, glass, leather, brandy, oil, and soap, constitute its chief articles of manufacture; and it conducts an active export trade in these articles and the agricultural produce of the surrounding country by its port of Salou, with which it is connected by a canal 5 m. in length. Pop. in 1845, 25,043.

REUSCH (**ALT** and **NEU**), two nearly contiguous villages of Moravia, 15 m. S of Iglau, with a pop. of about 600 each.

REUSS, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, divided into two parts, of which one adjoins the Prussian, the other the Bavarian territories. The area of the whole is about 600 sq. m. The pop. in 1846 was 112,175, chiefly Lutherans. The surface is in general hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage. The hills contain productive mines of copper and lead, also iron, silver, alum, and vitriol. The chief manufactures are woollens and linens, leather, cottons, and hardware. The NE corner of the principality is watered by the Elster, the SW by the Saale. The reigning family consists of two principal lines,—the elder, and the younger. Reuss-Greiz embracing the lordships of Greitz and of Burg, forming the E part of the territory, with an area of 144 sq. m., belongs to the elder branch, and has Greitz for its cap. Reuss-Schleitz embracing the larger and remaining portion, is the appanage of the younger branch, and embraces the lordships of Gera, Schleitz, and Lobenstein. The younger has an income of £40,000; the elder of only £13,000. They each participated in the votes of the diet of the Germanic confederation until 1848.

REUSS, one of the largest rivers of Switzerland, which issues from Lake Luzendo, on Mount St. Gothard; passes Hospenthal, Audennats, Amsteg, and Seedorf; flows through the Waldstadter-sea, and passing Luzern, where it becomes navigable, falls into the Aar near Bruck, after a prevailing N course of about 95 m. Its principal affluents are the Muotta and the Loize on the r., and the Aa of Engelburg, the Aa of Sarmen, and the Little Emme on the l.

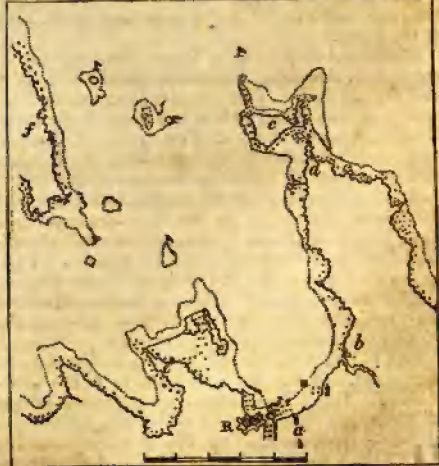
REUTIGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant.

and 18 m. SSE of Berne, on the Summenthal. Pop. 12,000.

REUTLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, on the river Echaz, an affluent of the Neckar, 19 m. S by E of Stuttgart. It is a place of antiquity, and is surrounded by walls and ditches. Its pop., amounting in 1845 to 11,131, are Lutherans, and carry on manufactures of woollens, linens, cottons, leather, glue, hardware, soap, hats, clocks, watches, and paper.

REUTTI, a town of the Tyrol, 17 m. N of Imst, on the r. bank of the Lech.

REVEL, or **REVAL**, in Esthonian **TALLINE**, in Russian **KOLIVAN**, a town of Russia, the capital of Esthonia, situated on a small bay on the S side of the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 26'$, E long. $24^{\circ} 45'$, 204 m. WSW of St. Petersburg. It has an excellent harbour, with great depth of water, and well defended by the works of the town, and by batteries on some islands at its mouth. The town itself, which is fortified by ancient bastioned walls and a ditch, as well as by a citadel, is divided into three parts, called the town, the suburb, and the Dom. The Dom occupies a rocky elevation, and comprises the castle, the governor's and the commandant's houses, the gymnasium, and about 100 other stone buildings belonging chiefly to the nobility. The lower part of the town presents broad streets stretching to the flat sandy shore of the harbour. The houses are of brick, and tolerably well built, but the streets are with few exceptions narrow and irregular. The principal edifices are a small palace, called the Katharinenthal, laid out by Peter the Great, a town-hall, a theatre, and several churches. There are also two public libraries, a military academy, a gymnasium, and several schools, infirmaries, and hospitals. The pop. amounting to about 15,000, are chiefly descended from German and Russian settlers, and in a smaller degree from Swedes, Finns, and Esthonians. The principal manufactures are leather, starch, vinegar, and iron ware; the exports consist of corn, brandy, timber, hemp, skins and hides from the interior. The chief imports are salt, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and dried fish, and British manufactures. The town is much frequented for sea-bathing. R. was founded by the Danes in 1218; conquered at a subsequent date by the Swedes, and taken from the latter in 1710, by the Russians. In the subjoined chart of the bay of Revel, the site of the town is at R; the Katharinenthal at a; the church of St. Brigetta at b; Wolfo island, c; Rogonem-head d; Kopala-head, e; and Margen island, f.



REVEL, a town of France, dep. of Haute-Garonne, situated on a height near the great canal of Languedoc, 30 m. ESE of Toulouse. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactories of linens, woollens, stockings, pottery ware, and liqueurs. During the civil wars of the 16th cent., it was taken and fortified by the Calvinists, but was afterwards dismantled.—Also a village in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Lauzet. Pop. 1,050.—Also a village in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Domène. Pop. 1,000.

REVELLO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 5 m. NW of Saluccio, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 5,000. It is well-built, and has an old fort.

REVELSTOCK, a parish of Devonshire, 6 m. SSE of Exeter-Plympton. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1841, 612; in 1851, 510.

REVENGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Burgos, partido of Lerma. Pop. 132.

REVERE, a market-town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 18 m. ESE of Mantua, on the r. bank of the Po, opposite Ostiglia. It has manufactories of cordage. Pop. of district, 7,000.

REVERIEN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. S of Brion-les-Allemands, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Beuvron. Pop. 705. Marble is quarried in the environs.

REVES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 1,381.

REVESBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6½ m. SSE of Horncastle. Area 4,660 acres. Pop. 668.

REVEST-DES-BROUSSES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and 6 m. SE of Banon, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Laye, an affluent of the Durance. Pop. 568.

REVEST-DU-BION, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and 5 m. NW of Banon, in the midst of mountains. Pop. 680.

REVIGLIANO, a small island of Naples, at the entrance of the Sarno into the bay of Naples, 3 m. NW of Castel-a-Mare. It has some small fortifications upon it.

REVIIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, 1 m. S of Conliege. Pop. 500.

REVIIGNY-AUX-VACHES, a town of France, dep. of the Meuse, 9 m. NW of Bar-sur-Ornain, between the Ornain and the Canal-de-Revigny which unites the Ornain with the Chée. Pop. 1,140.

REVILLA-DE-CAMPOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Palencia, near the r. bank of the Salon.

REVILLA-GIGEDO, a large island on the W coast of N. America, between the parallels of 55° 6' and 55° 56' N lat., first circumnavigated by Vancouver, and so called by him in honour of Conde-de Revilla-Gigedo, viceroy of New Spain. It is about 50 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth. It is separated by a channel, called by Vancouver, the Canal-de-Revilla-Gigedo, from the continental shore, and the island of Gravina on the E.—Also a group of three islands in the N. Pacific, off the coast of California, between the parallels of 18° and 20°. Their names are Socorro, San Benedict, and Rocca-Partida.

REVILLA-VALLEJERA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Burgos, between the Pisuerga and the Arlanzon. Pop. 550.

REVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Broglie, on the Char-entonne. Pop. 400.—Also a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 3 m. NE of Quettehou. Pop. 200.

REVIN, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, on

the r. bank of the Meuse, 6 m. N by E of Rocroy. Pop. 1,800.

REVONAS, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 1 m. S of Ceyseriat. Pop. 600.

REWAH, or **REWA**, a protected state of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, between the parallels of 24° and 25° N. Area, with Mukundpore, 9,827 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. Its surface is chiefly an elevated table land, across which the Tonse and the Sone pursue a NE course to the Ganges.—The cap. of the same name is situated in N lat. 24° 34', E long. 81° 9', 70 m. SW of Allahabad. It is walled, and has a pop. of about 7,000.

REWE, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. NNE of Exeter. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1851, 289.

REXTEN, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 61° 34'.

REY, a small island of Chili, at the mouth of the river Valdivia.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 15 m. E of Thomar, near the l. bank of the Zezere. Pop. 2,400.

REY, a river of Wiltshire, which joins the Thames at Cricklade.

REY (ISLA-DEL), one of the Pearl islands, in the bay of Panama, in N lat. 8° 29'. It is 20 m. long from N to S, and 10 m. wide, and lies about 20 m. distant from the continent of the isthmus. It has a good port.

REY (RIO-DEL), a river of Upper Guinea, which flows into the height of Biafra, a little to the E of the Old Calabar, in W long. 8° 40'.

REYDE, a fortress of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, at the entrance of the Dollart, near the extremity of a projecting point of land opposite to Embden, and 7 m. ESE of Delfzyl.

REYDIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. NW of Luzern, on the Wigger.

REYDON, a parish and village of Suffolk, 2 m. NW of Southwold. Area 2,727 acres. Pop. 337.

REYES, a city of New Granada, in the prov. and 90 m. SSE of Santa-Marta. It has a fine church, but is now a reduced and poor place. Silver, lead, and copper are wrought in the vicinity.—Also a city of Venezuela, 40 m. SSW of Caraccas. The inhabitants carry on a lucrative trade in cacao, tobacco, sarsaparilla, and in neat cattle.—Also a small island near the coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of Port-Desire.

REYES (PUNTA-DE-LOS), a cape on the coast of New California, in N lat. 38° 1'.

REYMERSTONE, a parish and village of Norfolk, 6 m. SE of Dereham. Area 1,599 acres. Pop. in 1841, 274; in 1851, 340.

REYNAGH, a parish of King's co., comprising the town of Banagher. Area 8,826 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,721; in 1841, 5,106.

REYNOLDS, a county in the SE part of Missouri, U. S. Area 705 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 1,849. Its cap. is Lesterville. It is rich in minerals.

REYNOLDSBURG, a village of Humphrey co., Tennessee, U. S., 69 m. W of Nashville. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Franklin co., Ohio, 11 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 564.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish of Glamorganshire, 12 m. W of Swansea. Area 1,047 acres. Pop. in 1841, 258; in 1851, 315.—Also a parish of Pembrokeshire, 6 m. NW of Tenby. Area 525 acres. Pop. 100.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a village of Tompkins co., in New York, U. S., 178 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 200.

REYNOSA. See **REINOSA**.

REYSSOUSE, a river of France, in the dep. of Ain, which enters the Saône after a NNE course of 42 m.

REZAT, or **RETZAT**, a river of Bavaria, which

rises to the E of Altmuhl, and flows NE to the Rednitz, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 40 m., in which it passes Anspach, Lichtenau, Windsbach, and Spalt.

REZAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Chatelet, on the Sinaize, an affluent of the Arnon. Pop. 1,700.

REZBUNYA, in Wallachian BACZA, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Behar, 18 m. SE of Belenyes.

REZE, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Bouaye, near the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. of com., 5,277.

REZENDE, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira-Alta, 11 m. WSW of Lamego.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 96 m. WNW of Rio-de-Janeiro, near the r. bank of the Parahiba, in S lat. 22° 18'. It is a well-built town, and is surrounded by a district fertile in sugar, coffee, maize, and millet. Pop. 5,000.

REZZATO, a town of Lombardy, in the prov. and 4 m. ESE of Brescia. It is well-built, and has a pop. of 1,800. Fine building-stone is wrought in the vicinity.

REZZO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Oneglia, on the Chiusa. Pop. 1,100.

RHAYADER, or **RHAYADERGWY**, a parish and parl. burgh of Wales, in the co. of Radnor, 16 m. WNW of Radnor. Area of p. 185 acres. Pop. in 1841, 742; in 1851, 829. The name signifies literally 'the falls of the Wye,' and is derived from the situation of the town near the descent of that river over a ledge of rocks. The fall was greatly lowered in 1780, and a freer passage opened for the water. The town consists of two long streets intersecting each other at right angles. Near their intersection stands the town-hall, with a covered market-place underneath. A small manufactory of flannels and of coarse cloth has long been established here. R. joins with Radnor, Cefnlys, Knighton, Knucklas, and Presteign in returning a member to parl. Pop. of parl. burgh in 1851, 1,029.

RHEA, a county in the SE part of Tennessee, U. S. Area 349 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,985; in 1850, 4,415. Its cap. is Washington.

RHEDA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 40 m. SW of Minden. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of linen.

RHEDEN, or **RHEEDEN**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 6 m. ENE of Arnheim. Pop. 960.

RHEENEN, or **RHEEN**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, situated near the Rhine, 14 m. W of Arnheim. Pop. 2,200.

RHEIDT, or **RHEYD**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 10 m. SSE of Cologne, on the river Niers. Pop. 1,200. Cottons, silks, velvets, vinegar, oil, and soap, are manufactured here.

RHEIMS, or **REIMS**, an ancient city of France, in the dep. of Marne, situated in N lat. 49° 14', E long. 4° 2', 26 m. NNW of Chalons, and 82 m. ENE of Paris. It stands on the river Vesle, a small tributary of the Aisne, at an alt. of 109 metres or 119 yds. above sea-level, in a fine plain surrounded with a chain of low hills covered with vineyards. The outline of the city is an oblong extending in length from SE to NW, and surrounded with a ditch and ramparts faced with stone and planted with double rows of trees. The space enclosed by the walls is large, but a considerable part of it, particularly on the SW side, is occupied by gardens and walks. The closely built part forms a regular oval, of which the square called the Place Royale, may be considered the centre. The streets are in general wide and straight; but in some quarters

are winding and narrow. A very long street leads in a straight line across the whole width of the town, from the E to the W gate, passing through the centre of the Royal square. The Place St. Remi, at the S extremity of the town, though of an irregular shape, is pleasant. The houses are in general well built, but of low elevation and monotonous uniformity of design. Of the public buildings, the most remarkable by far is the cathedral, a vast Gothic edifice, and one of the finest specimens of that kind of architecture in France. It dates from 1212, and derives no common charm from the unity of its design. Its length is 466 ft.; height of the nave, 121 ft. On the ground portal stand 600 statues, many of them colossal, and all elegant in workmanship of design. The rose-window in the western front is 40 ft. in diam., of exquisite tracery, and glittering like a thousand gems. The architecture of the interior more resembles that of Westminster abbey than any other English cathedral, but is perhaps more simple and severe. It was in this church that the ceremony of anointing or consecrating the kings of France formerly took place. The church of St. Remi is worth notice, both for its architecture, and as the depository of the famous phial of oil with which all the kings of France, with the exception of Henry IV., were anointed from the time of Philip-Augustus in 1179, and which, according to a tradition not yet exploded, was brought from heaven by a dove at the baptism of Clovis. The episcopal palace, near the cathedral, is a fine building. The hotel-de-ville is remarkable for its vast size and the beauty of its modern facade. The most remarkable ancient monument is the Porte-de-Mars, a triple archway of Roman construction, and still forming one of the city gates.—R. contains three hospitals. A university, founded here in 1547, is now replaced by a royal college or high school. It has also a secondary school of medicine, a school of design, a public library of 30,000 vols., a picture gallery, and a botanic garden. It is the seat of the court of assize for the dep., and has an exchange, and a chamber of commerce and manufactures. The archbishop of this ancient city is the primate of the kingdom. The pop. of R. in 1789 was 30,602; in 1821, 31,080; in 1841, 40,776; in 1846, 43,905. The chief manufactures are fine cottons, cassimeres, flannels, hats, stockings, soap, candles, and biscuits. It has an active traffic in the wine, corn, wool, leather, and flax of the surrounding country.—R. was the birth-place of the famous Colbert. Under the Romans, Remi, or *Durocorturum*, was the cap. of *Belgica Secunda*. In 1359, it successfully resisted the arms of Edward III. It was the scene of sharp fighting between the French and Russians, in the spring of 1814. The latter entered it unexpectedly on the 12th March, but were attacked on the 13th by Bonaparte, then on his march from Laon, and driven from it, after the loss of their general, St. Priest, and 2,000 men. This success, however, was temporary, being followed by the advance of the allies to Paris, and the abdication of Bonaparte.—The canton of R. comprises 12 communes. Pop. in 1846, 48,262. The arrond. has an area of 177,250 hectares, with a pop. in 1846 of 134,883. It comprises 8 cantons.

RHEIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, regency and 56 m. SSW of Gumbinnen, circle and 12 m. SW of Lötzen, at the N extremity of a lake of the same name, a long narrow sheet of water. Pop. 1,100. It has a castle.

RHEINÄ, or **RHEIN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 25 m. NNW of Munster, circle and 11 m. NNE of Steinfurt, on the l. bank of the Ems, which here becomes navigable. Pop. in 1843, 2,356. It has a castle belonging to

the dukes of Loos-Corswaren, a gymnasium and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and of chicory and salt-works.

RHEINAU, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, in the bail. and 5 m. NW of Andelfingen, and 5 m. SSW of Schaffhausen, on the l. bank of the Rhine, on a peninsula formed by that river. Pop. 604. In its vicinity, on an island of the Rhine, is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, with a fine chapel and a good library.

RHEINA-WOLBECK, a seignory in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, and regency of Munster, comprising an area of 96 m., watered by the Ems. Pop. 10,000. It was conferred in 1802 upon the duke of Loos and Corswaren.

RHEINBACH, or **RHINBACH**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the regency of Cologne. The circle comprises an area of 89 sq. m., and contains 24,118 inhabitants. The town is 23 m. S of Cologne, and 11 m. SW of Bonn. Pop. 1,595.

RHEINBELLEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 26 m. S of Coblenz, circle and 7 m. ENE of Simmern, between the Wolkenbach and Fischlerbach. Pop. 980. It has a large forge.

RHEINBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 24 m. NNW of Dusseldorf, and circle of Geldern, near the r. bank of the Eidin, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,500. It is surrounded with fine gardens, and the principal streets are bordered with trees. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church; and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, parchment, and nails, a cotton spinning-mill, a brewery, and several distilleries. The surrounding country affords excellent pasture, and an adjacent forest abounds with deer and squirrels. This town which is said to have been of Roman foundation, was formerly strongly fortified. In 1586 it withstood a siege by the duke of Parma, in 1590 after a vigorous defence it fell into the hands of the Spaniards, was retaken in 1597 by the prince Maurice of Nassau, but was obliged to surrender the following year to the admiral of Aragon. In 1601 it was again taken by Prince Maurice, and 5 years after by Spinola. In 1672 it was seized by Louis XIV., and was finally restored to the elector by the Imperialists in 1715.

RHEINBREITBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 24 m. NW of Coblenz, circle and 5 m. NNW of Lenz, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,150. It has a vitriol manufactory, a copper-work, and a forge.

RHEINBRÜHL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and circle of Neuwied, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,120.

RHEINDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and regency of Cologne, near the confluence of the Wipper with the Rhine. Pop. 640. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

RHEINECK. See **RIENECK**.

RHEINECK, or **RHEINEGG**, a circle and town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall and district of Rheintal, on the l. bank of the Rhine, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the lake of Constance. Pop. 1,375. It is well-built, and has an hospital and an orphan's asylum. The manufacture of linen and cotton fabrics, and agriculture, form the chief branches of local industry.

RHEINFELDEN, a district, circle, and town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau. The district comprises 3 circles, and is subdivided into 21 parishes. Pop. 11,271.—The town is 19 m. NW of Aarau, and 11 m. E of Bâle, on the l. bank of the Rhine, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop., Cath., 1,910. It has a church and a town-house, and in the vicinity are a tobacco-factory, a

paper-mill, and a stone quarry. A battle was fought here in 1638, between the French and Imperialists, in which the duke of Rohan was mortally wounded. In 1744 it was taken by the French and its fortifications destroyed.

RHEINFELS, a fortress of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Coblenz, circle and near St. Goar, on an island of the Rhine opposite fort Katzenellenbogen. In 1672 it withstood a siege by the French; but in 1794 it was taken by them and dismantled. It has since been repaired, and from its position is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany.

RHEINGAU, a territory in the S part of the duchy of Nassau, extending a distance of about 15 m. along the r. bank of the Rhine. It is extremely fertile. Eltville is its chief place.

RHEINGONHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, to the E of Dürkheim. Pop. 960.

RHEINHAUSEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, to the N of Philippsburg. Pop. 560.

RHEINHEIM. See **REINHEIM**.

RHEINMAGEN, or **REMAGEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 24 m. NW of Coblenz, circle and 7 m. ENE of Ahrweiler, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,500. In the vicinity is the lofty conical mountain of Apollinarisberg, on which there was formerly an abbey.

RHEINSBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam and circle of Ruppin, 60 m. NW of Berlin, on a lake formed by an expanse of the Rhine. Pop. in 1843, 2,168. It has manufactories of pottery and earthenware, and a fine glass-house. In the vicinity are a fine castle and park, and the tomb of Prince Henry of Prussia.

RHEINSHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, to the NW of Philippsburg. Pop. 900.

RHEINTHAL, a district of Switzerland, in the E part of the cant. of St. Gall. Pop. 10,000. It is very fertile and has numerous spinning-mills. Rheineck is its chief place.

RHEINWALD, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, to the N of Mount St. Bernardin and the Splügen-Berg, at an alt. of 6,500 ft. above sea-level, and intersected by the Hinter Rhein.

RHEINZABERN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 9 m. SE of Landau, cant. and 5 m. NE of Kandel, on the Eribach. Pop. 1,000.

RHENEN, or **RHEENEN**, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 23 m. ESE of Utrecht, and 17 m. SSE of Amersfoort, on the slope of a hill, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,600. It is a pretty place, and possesses an active trade in tobacco and saffron. A little to the E is Mount Heimen, which commands an extensive prospect, and is famous for the defeat of the Gueldrois, which took place here in 1198. This town, which was a place of some consequence as early as the 11th century, served as a retreat to the king of Bohemia, after his retreat at Prague in 1620. It was taken by the French in 1672.

RHENOSTERFONTEYN, a settlement of S. Africa, in the district and 39 m. NW of Graaf-Reynet, on the N side of the Sneeuw-Berg, and near the sources of the Stellinbosch. Fruit is extensively cultivated in the locality.

RHENS, or **REES**, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 6 m. S of Coblenz, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,440.

RHETIAN ALPS. See **ALPS**.

RHIEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 11 m. SW of St. Claude, and 26 m.

SSE of Lons-le-Saunier, in the midst of mountains, near the l. bank of the Bienne. Pop. 100.

RHIN, or **RAHNS**, a river of France, which has its source in the Cevennes, near the village of Ranchal, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 6 m. NW of St. Nizier-d'Azergues; thence it flows into the dep. of the Loire; receives the Tramouze on the r.; passes Regny; is joined by the Gand on the l.; and after a course in directions generally S, W, and NNW, throws itself into the Loire, on the r. bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Roanne.

RHIN, **RHEIN**, or **RHYS**, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg and regency of Potsdam, which issues from some lakes which lie on the confines of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; runs S; traverses near Rhensburg and Alt-Ruppin, several lakes, of which the principal is that of Ruppin; thence directs its course to the W, waters Fehrbellin and Rhinow, and 6 m. WNW of the latter town joins the Havel, on the r., on the frontier of the prov. of Saxony, and after a total course of 75 m.

RHIN-BAS, or **LOWER RHINE**, a frontier department of France, consisting of the N part of Alsace, forming an oblong tract extending about 58 m. from N to S, of which the E side is formed by the Rhine, separating it from the duchy of Baden; the W by the Vosges mountains, which run in a chain nearly parallel to the course of that river, and which here rise in the Hochfeld to 4,460 ft., and in the Schneeberg to 2,850 ft. above sea-level. The surface of the dep., amounting to 451,587 hectares, or 1,918 sq. m., is diversified with hills, forests, and small valleys, all in general well cultivated, and having a prevailing slope towards the Rhine. The principal rivers are the Ill, the Moder, the Zorn, the Salzbach, the Sauerbach, the Zinsel, the Ichart, and the Sarre. About one-third of the surface is arable. On the mountains, the soil is bare and stony; in the vicinity of the Rhine it is in some places marshy, but in general it is fertile. Agriculture is well advanced in this dep. Its products are wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, cabbages, beefroot, truffles, and rapeseed. The arable land amounts to 180,000 hect.; 117,000 are covered with timber; and 13,124 are under vines. Some mines of iron, lead, copper, coal, and salt exist; of these iron is most extensively wrought. The pastures are extensive. The live stock is estimated at 45,000 horses, 27,000 oxen, and 80,000 sheep. On the warmer exposures vines are cultivated. The white wines of Molsheim and Wolsheim are excellent; the red wines are considered inferior to those of Haut-Rhin. The chief manufactures are hardware and linen. Cotton has been introduced since the close of the 18th cent., and there are likewise fabrics of fine broad cloths, pottery, glass, china ware, paper, starch, beer, brandy, fire-arms, hardware, and cutlery, all affording materials for a considerable export. The cantons of Warth and Petite-Pierre are celebrated for their glass-works; that of Bouxweiler for its alum, sulphate of iron, and other chemical products; while Strasburg, Heurch, Weis, and Bischwiller have large woollen factories. This dep., situated to the E of the Vosges, the natural limit of France, is inhabited by Germans, and French is spoken only in the large towns. The pop. in 1801 was 450,238; in 1841, 560,113; in 1851, 587,434. The great majority are Protestants. In 1842, this dep. possessed 13 establishments for secondary instruction, a royal college, 6 communal colleges, and 1,005 elementary schools attended by 82,837 pupils. The dep. is divided into four arrondissements, viz. Strasburg, Schelestadt, Saverne, and Wissemburg, which are subdivided into 33 cantons, and 543 communes, 18 of which last have a pop.

exceeding 3,000 souls. It is comprised in the dio. of the bishop of Strasburg. The treaty of Paris in 1815 curtailed it of Landau, and of a tract of country to the N of Wissemburg. It is traversed by the railway from Strasburg to Basle.

RHIN-HAUT, or **UPPER RHINE**, a department of France, which, like the preceding, stretches from N to S, and is of an oblong form, the Rhine flowing along its E limit, and the long chain of the Vosges extending on its W side in a course nearly parallel to that river, and joining the Jura system on the S. The culminating points of the Vosges are the Barrenkopf, or Ballon-d'Alsace, alt. 1,367 yds., and the Ballon-de-Quebwiller, alt. 1,562 yds. above sea-level. Its extent is 396,416 hectares, = 1,479 sq. m. It contains the S division of Alsace; and, like the other division of that ancient prov., has a stony soil on the mountains, but in the plains and valleys a rich and fertile mould. Its chief rivers, after the Rhine, are the Ill, the Laber, the Savoureuse, the Lauch, and the Largue. It has several small lakes, and is intersected by the canal of Neuf-Brisach, and that of the Rhone and Rhine. About a third of the surface is arable, and another third is covered with forests. Corn, hemp, flax, rapeseed, madder, and also wines and tobacco are raised. About 25,000 acres are in vineyards. The white wines of Quebwiller, Turckheim, and Riqueweh are highly relished. The mineral productions are iron, coal, and, in a small degree, copper, lead, and antimony. Linens, woollens, silks, and printed cottons are largely made; and on a smaller scale, paper, leather, straw-hats, soap, porcelain, and glass. Mulhausen is the centre of the muslin and printed calico manufactories. Placed, like the preceding department, beyond the natural limit of France, the inhabitants are almost all of German descent, and French is spoken only in the towns. The pop. in 1801 was 303,773; in 1841, 464,466; in 1851, 494,147. In 1842, this dep. possessed 12 establishments for secondary instruction, 6 communal colleges, and 736 elementary schools. The Protestant part of the inhabitants are computed at 57,000; the Jews at 10,000; the Anabaptists at 3,000; the Catholics at 250,000. The dep. is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Colmar, Altkirch, and Befort, which are subdivided into 29 cantons, and 490 communes.

RHINAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 7 m. SE of Benfeld, and 14 m. NE of Schelestadt, near the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,380.

RHINE, *GERM. Rhein; DUTCH, Rijn or Rhyn; ITALIAN, Rheno*, a celebrated river of Europe, which has its rise in Switzerland, in two head-streams, the Hinter-Rhein descending from the glacier of the Rheimwald, and the Vorder-Rhein which takes its rise on the E side of Mount-Saint-Gothard, in the lake of Toma, at an alt. of 2,572 yds. above sea-level. For the first 60 m. of its course it is purely a Swiss stream. Passing through the cant. of the Grisons, it runs for the space of 50 m. between the Vorarlberg, the western extremity of the Tyrol, on the E, and the cantons of Glarus and Appenzel, on the W; then turning its course to the NW, it runs through the lake of Constanze; whence it runs almost due W, to the city of Basle, for the space of 80 m., separating, in this part of its course, the territories of the grand-duke of Baden on the N, from the cant. of Thurgovia on the S, and the cant. of Schaffhausen from that of Zurich. At Schaffhausen, the river, which has here an alt. of 419 yds. above sea-level, is nearly 380 ft. broad; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below this place it flows over a cataract of 50 ft. in height; at Lauffenberg, 24 m. farther below, is another great rapid of 40 ft. Before it arrives at Basle, it receives the con-

fluent stream of the Aar and the Reuss, and several smaller but rapid rivers from the S side of the Schwarzwald or Black forest; so that at Basle—where the Rhine begins its long northern course—it is a deep and rapid river with a breadth of 550 ft., and an alt. above sea-level of 755 ft. From Basle to Lauterburg, a space of 110 m., it forms the boundary between France and Germany. The country traversed in this part of its course is a deep valley, bounded by the Vosges on the W, and the Alps of Suabia on the E, and comprehending an extent of 50 m. of medial breadth, by 110 m. in length. From the Vosges, and the Suabian Alps, a multitude of short but rapid rivers descend in opposite directions, and swell the stream of the R., as the Wiesen, the Elz, the Kinzig, the Renchin, and the Murg, on the E; the Ills, the Zinzel, the Sauffel, the Zorn, the Motter, and the Lauter, on the W. Between Kehl and Strasburg a stately wooden bridge, 3,900 ft. in length, is thrown across the R. This structure is supported in the middle by an island, on which there is a strong castle. From the Lauter, as far as Cleves, the R. is entirely a German river, for the space of 260 m. in direct distance. The Erlebach, the Queich, the Spirebach, the Seltz, the Nahe, with a multitude of smaller streams descending from the Hunsrück, fall into the R. on the W side; while on the E, it receives at Mannheim the large stream of the Neckar, and at Mentz, the Maine, a still more copious river. At the confluence of the R. and the Maine, the waters of the two rivers are distinguishable for many leagues; and the shores become grand, rich, and variegated. The Rhinegau, extending from Mentz to Bacharach, is not only celebrated for the excellence of its wines, but for the romantic appearance of the country, which is here

"A blending of all beauties: streams and dells,
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, corn-field, mountain, vine,
And chieftest castles breathing stern farwells
From gray but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells."

Hence, as far as Bonn, the shore abounds with beautiful and striking objects, the R. not seeming to assume all its grandeur till after its junction with the Maine. At Coblenz—where it is nearly 2,000 ft. in width, though it afterwards becomes considerably narrower—it receives the Moselle, a large river rising on the W side of the Vosges, and running a NE course, till at Coblenz it falls into the R., which in its farther progress to the N receives the Lahn, the Sieg, the Wipper, the Ruhr, and the Lippe, from the E; and the Erft, opposite Dusseldorf, on the W. From Bingen, at its confluence with the Nahe, the R. must be regarded as a Prussian river,—the Prussian territory on the W extending along its W bank, a space of 170 m., and 125 m. along its E bank. During the remainder of its course, from its leaving the Prussian territory till it enters the sea at Catwyck, below Leyden, a direct distance of 100 m., it is wholly a Dutch river; and its course and delta are described in the articles HOLLAND, LEECK, and MAESE. Its length of comparative course may be estimated thus: From its source to the confines of the Vorarlberg, 60 m.; from the Vorarlberg to the city of Constanx, 75 m.; from Constanx to Basle, 80 m.; from Basle to Lauterburg, 110 m.; from Lauterburg to Bingen, 90 m.; from Bingen to where it leaves the Prussian dominions, 170 m.; thence to the North sea, 100 m.: total 685 m. Its mean velocity is 91 metres = 99·5 yds. per minute.

The basin of the Rhine, or the country over which its branches extend, includes an area of 82,000 sq. m., inhabited by 15,000,000 persons. Of this area a ninth part belongs to Switzerland, an eighth to France, and a third to Prussia; the remainder

belongs to Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Württemberg, Belgium, and Holland. The navigation of the river extends without interruption to Schaffhausen, 500 miles from the sea, but above Mannheim it is much obstructed by islands and shoals. From the sea to Cologne, a distance of 160 m., there are 10 or 12 ft. of water; and the river, deriving its water chiefly from the melting of Alpine snows, is deeper in July than in winter. From Cologne to Mentz, a distance of 100 m., the river is navigated by shallow vessels of 100 or 150 ft. long, by 30 or 40 ft. in breadth, and drawing about 5 ft. water, which are sometimes tracked, and sometimes propelled by sails. From Mentz up to Basle, nearly the same depth might be obtained; but the numerous shoals, islands, and rocks, render the channel intricate. Were a short canal made at Schaffhausen, so as to avoid the fall, the line of inland navigation for small sailing vessels might be extended to the head of the lake of Constanx, and the produce of the Alpine valleys of Switzerland and Bavaria might be conveyed by water to Holland or England. Its larger branches too, the Maes, the Moselle, the Maine, the Neckar, &c. are generally navigable to some distance from the mouths. In 1816 the first steam-boat was started on the R. to ply between Rotterdam and Cologne. After a lapse of 23 years, there were 39 of these conveyances between Basle and the sea. The Cologne company commenced on the 1st of May, 1827, with one boat only, between Cologne and Mentz; in 1837 it possessed 9; viz. one of 118 horse-power, one of 85, two of 80, one of 75, three of 70, and one of 50 horse-power. In 1838 the Cologne company united with another running boats between Basle and Strasburg; and from this period the passage between Basle and Cologne was made in 40 hours, 29 of which only are spent on board the boats. Shortly afterwards another company launched two boats, which performed the same distance in much less time. The second Prusso-Rhenish company, formed by capitalists of Mentz and Dusseldorf, commenced running, in 1838, with five boats. The Netherlands company established at Rotterdam, has plied between that city and Cologne ever since 1837, with 11 boats. The navigation of the Rhine is heavily burdened. The dues to be levied are fixed by the Rhine navigation act of the German zollverein. Holland refused, however, to consider the branches of the R. which are formed on its junction with the sea as a continuation of that river, and consented only that the Leek and the Waal should be regarded as such. A lower scale of dues is levied only on the two branches just mentioned. Goods which pass the Waal or Leek pay 13½ centimes Dutch currency per cwt. The dues are levied at 16 stations on the Rhine, at all of which the same amount is paid; they rise from 10 centimes for from 50 to 300 cwt., to 15 francs for from 3,000 to 4,000 cwt. An additional sum is required to be paid for the whole navigation, down it is 1 fr. 98 centimes, and up 2 fr. 96½ centimes. Prussia has, however, made several reductions, and in 1814 abolished the dues altogether between Coblenz and Emmerich for vessels belonging to the zollverein, and not proceeding beyond those towns.—The principal points of passage across the R. are 6 bridges between Rhenau and Basle; the wooden bridge at Basle; a flying bridge at Brisach; and boat-bridges at Kehl, Fort-Louis, Gemersheim, Mannheim, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, and Wesel.

RHINE (PROVINCE OF THE), or RHEINISH PRUSSIA, a province of Prussia, composed of territories taken in 1814 from France and the grand-duchy of Berg, and assigned to Prussia by the congress of Vienna. It lies between the parallels of 49° 7' and 51° 53' N;

and is bounded by France, Holland, Belgium, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, Oldenburg, Bavaria, and Westphalia. Area 487.14 German sq. m. Pop. in 1843, 2,679,508, of whom 2,015,535 were Catholics, and 634,966 were Protestants; in 1849, 2,811,172, of whom 665,908 were Protestants. It is administratively divided into the *regierungsbezirke* or governments of Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz, Treves, Dusseldorf, and Cologne. The cap. is Aix-la-Chapelle. This country is in general hilly, and is intersected on the S by the Hoheveen, the Eifel, the Hochwald, the Idarwald, and the Hunsrück. Though it has extensive valleys, it has no great extent of fertile soil. The districts on the Rhine, Moselle, and Saar, are beautiful and fertile. The country in general presents rich picturesque scenery: the more sterile parts are on the Hunsrücken and the Eifel. The soil is on the whole rather light. The mountains belong mostly to the chain of the Warzau; the principal ridge is the Hunsrücken between the Moselle and the Rhine. A continuation of it is the Eifel. With the Eifel is connected the lofty Veen, the highest district on the l. bank of the Rhine, which rises about 2,150 ft. above the level of the sea, forming a bleak sterile mountainous country intersected with peat-moors and bogs. On the W side of the province are some branches of the Ardennes, which decline towards the Moselle. The largest river is the Rhine, into which flows the second principal river, the Moselle. The other smaller rivers are the Saar, which is navigable, the Salune, the Sure, the Nahe, the Lahn, and the Roer. There are no lakes, even those which bear this name are merely ponds. There are many mineral springs, but only those of Aix-la-Chapelle have any reputation. Game, fish, bees, corn, Turkish corn, poppies, turnips, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, vines, and wood, copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, porphyry, galena, marble, silk, coals, and peat, are produced in this prov. Agriculture has not yet attained a high perfection in this prov.; some parts, however, have been greatly improved since it came under the Prussian dominion; this may be specially said of the culture of the vine at the Moselle. Flax is a staple ware, and wood. The district of Aix-la-Chapelle has very extensive manufactures, which are animated and facilitated by the navigable rivers and good high roads. The coal-bed that is common to the two kingdoms of Belgium and Prussia increases in depth on the Prussian side, and near Eschweiler presents 44 seams in one dip. The extensive forest-tracts on the Prussian side are curiously interspersed with the lofty chimneys of iron or coal works that are here very numerous. Many branches of industry were driven into these valleys by the intestine troubles in the great cities during the 15th cent. In the retired valleys of the Ardennes, these manufacturers found shelter from the insecurity of civic tyranny, and were joined after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by the industrious Huguenots who were expelled from France. The circumstance that iron and coals abound in these districts opened to the weavers of the Ardennes the resources of machinery, and they have taken advantage of them. Nor does any obstacle oppose a flourishing progress of the woollen manufacture in these districts, which have the market of the zollverein open to them, but the dearthness of other articles of clothing, such as cottons and linens. All the towns of this district are manufacturing seats on a smaller scale than Verviers and Liege, but considerable for Germany. Needles, and objects of cutlery, as well as girdlers' wares, are made at Aix. Cloth and woollen factories are found at Bartschied, Eschweiler, Stolberg, Eupen. The

cloths of the last-named town are as celebrated as those of Elbeuf, in France, for texture and dye. Stolberg has a very large copper and brass foundry, that dates from a French emigration as early as 1450. The iron veins in the Ardennes are not worked on the Prussian side, the founders and forgers finding it more advantageous to buy the Belgian pigs. A small tax is levied at the pit's mouth on the coal extracted, to compensate for the tithe levied by the crown on the produce of the mines in the old provinces; but, as the coal-mines on the l. bank of the Rhine are otherwise not interfered with, they are exposed to no other checks than such as arise from the faulty financial systems of the nations of Europe in general. The price of the best coals, suited for cooking and for the use of the steam-boats on the Rhine, is at Stolberg about 5d. per cwt., or 8s. 4d. per ton. As the country abounds with minerals, and the pop. is dense, the advantages for many kinds of manufactures are greater even than in Belgium, where the demand for coals has raised the price of the best qualities. The opening of railroads on the one side to the sea, and on the other to the Rhine, cannot but sensibly promote the activity of trade. The inhabitants are of the High German race, except the Jews and the Walloons who live on the west boundaries, and speak French, which language is everywhere understood on the southern limits of the province, and has in many parts entirely superseded the German. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics. In general the establishments for education, particularly those for the elementary instruction of the lower classes, were in a much neglected state when this prov. came under the Prussian dominion; but they have already been ameliorated, and are daily improving. The French forms of administration have been partly preserved, as well as the French code.

RHINEBECK, a township of Dutchess co., New York, U. S., on the E side of the Hudson, 67 m. S of Albany. Pop. 2,600.

RHINESTOWN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, U. S.

RHINNS-OF-GALLOWAY, a large, double elongated peninsula lying W of Loch-Ryan and Luce-bay in Wigtownshire. It stretches NNW and SSE; and contains at its S end the most southerly land in Scotland. Its name, whether in British or in Gaelic, *Rhinn* or *Rinn*, signifies 'points' or 'promontories,' and appropriately designates its figure and appearance. An isthmus of about 6½ m. connects it with the rest of Galloway; and is throughout low, and replete with evidence of having been under marine water. The R. must thus, though probably at a very remote period, have formed an island. They stretch away respectively 9 m. N and 14 m. S of the isthmus; they vary in breadth from 2 to nearly 6 m.,—the northern one being the broader; and they comprehend an area of about 116 sq. m. The parishes included in the R. are Kirkmaiden, Stony Kirk, Portpatrick, Leswalt, Kirkcolm, and a small part of Inch. The district was called by Ptolemy and the ancient geographers *Chersonesum Novantum*.

RHINOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 40 m. NW of Potsdam. Pop. 525.

RHIO ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Eastern archipelago, to the S and E of Singapore, the chief of which is Bintang.—Also a Dutch town on the SW coast of Bintang, above 50 m. SE of Singapore. Pop. 24,000. It is a place of considerable commercial activity.

RHIW, a parish of Carnarvonshire, 10 m. SW of Pwllheli. Area 1,653 acres. Pop. in 1851, 376.

RHIWABON, or **RUABON**, a parish of Denbigh-

shire, 5 m. SSW of Wrexham. Area 14,364 acres. This is an extensive mining district, affording employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. Pop. in 1831, 8,353; in 1851, 11,507.

RHO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Hansbeke. Pop. 285.—Also a town of Austrian Italy, on the Olona, 8 m. WNW of Milan. Pop. 2,000.

RHODA. See CAIRO.

RHODE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Testelt. Pop. 234.

RHODE ISLAND, in territorial extent the smallest of the United States of America, situated between 41° 15' and 42° 3' N lat., and 71° 8' and 71° 52' W long.; bounded on the N and E by Massachusetts; on the S by the Atlantic; and on the W by Connecticut. The average length of the state, from N to S, is about 42 m.; its mean breadth is about 29 m.; and it comprises an area of 1,300 sq. m., including the waters of Narragansett-bay, which contains about 130 sq. m. There are no mountains in the state, nor any hilly tracts, yet the general face of the country, more especially towards the N, is somewhat rough and rocky. There are some level districts upon the borders of Narragansett-bay; and some flats on the Atlantic shores. The aspect of the country, on the whole, is picturesque. The highest eminences are, Mount Hope in Bristol co.; Hopkin's-hill in West Greenwich co.; Pine in Exeter co.; and Woonsocket-hill, in Smithfield co.; but none of them are remarkable for elevation. There are no rivers of importance. The largest is the Pawtucket, which, at its entrance into Narragansett-bay, forms part of the harbour of Providence; yet it is but a mill-stream, and is chiefly distinguished by the number of manufacturing establishments upon its waters. The Pawcatuck, which falls into Stonington harbour, in the SW extremity of the state, is navigable for 5 or 6 m. from its mouth. Rhode island, in Narragansett-bay, is 15 m. long from NE to SW, and has a mean breadth of 2½ m., containing about 37 sq. m., its pure and salubrious air, and mild climate, rendering it a very desirable residence for invalids in summer. The surface of the island is agreeably diversified, but it is destitute of trees. It affords excellent pasturage, and maintains a considerable number of sheep.

Climate, soil, and productions.] This state enjoys a salubrious climate. The winter in the maritime parts is sensibly milder, and the seasons more uniform than in the rest of New England. Spring commences in March, and the heat of summer is alleviated by refreshing sea-breezes. In other respects, the climate resembles that of Connecticut and Massachusetts.—The soil on the continent is generally a gravelly loam, which is tolerably fertile but difficult of cultivation. Upon the islands, the soil is slaty and productive. There are few pine-lands in the state, and little alluvial land. The continental part is primitive in its geological formation, but the islands in Narragansett-bay display a transition character. Granite abounds on the continent, and limestone occurs in the NE. Slate and coal formations are exhibited in the islands, and on the mainland.—There are no extensive forests. The trees are generally of the deciduous kind; oak, chestnut, and walnut are the most abundant; pine and cedar are more rare. Anthracite coal is found in extensive beds, which were wrought to a considerable degree some years since, but the discovery of the richer mines of Pennsylvania has rendered the Rhode-island coal of little estimation. Iron ore occurs in the N, and there is a mine wrought at Cranston. There are quarries of limestone at Smithfield; the same place affords excellent marble; and beds of

serpentine are found at Newport. The mineral treasures of this state, as far as yet discovered, are not on the whole either extensive or valuable. The attention of husbandmen in Rhode island is chiefly directed to the dairy and grazing. The islands and shores of Narragansett-bay are celebrated for their fine cattle, their numerous flocks of sheep, and the excellence and abundance of their butter and cheese. Of the different kinds of grain, maize, barley, oats, and rye, are the most generally cultivated. In 1847, 800,000 bushels of maize, 210,000 of oats, 54,000 of barley, 50,000 of rye, and 4,500 of wheat were raised.

Commerce and manufactures.] The exports of this state do not differ materially from those of the neighbouring parts of New England. They consist of flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, and cotton goods. Commerce is chiefly confined to the ports of Newport and Providence. The foreign imports, in 1838, amounted to 656,613 d.; the exports of domestic produce to 270,065 d. In 1846, the imports were valued at 210,489 d.; the exports at 224,364 d. Pawtucket has the largest manufactories in the state, in its cotton-mills, seated upon three falls in Pawtucket river. Providence has also large manufactures of cotton, woolen, cordage, and spermaceti. Warwick has several cotton manufactories, and at Newport is a manufacture of lace. At Slatersville and Woonsocket, in the township of Smithfield, are extensive manufactories of cotton, and iron foundries. In 1850 there existed 158 cotton factories, 45 woollen factories, 10 tanneries, and 21 iron manufactories within the state. The principal railroads are those connected with Boston and Worcester on the one side, and Long Island sound and New York on the other.

Population.] The population at various periods, and its decennial increase, have been as follows:

	Pop.	Increase per cent.
1790	58,825	
1800	69,122	17.5
1810	77,031	11.2
1820	83,059	7.8
1830	97,199	17.8
1840	108,830	11.7
1850	147,544	35.6

Of the population in 1850, 3,544 were free coloured; 28,111 were of foreign birth; and 21,424 of these were natives of Great Britain.—Brown university, at Providence, is the chief educational institution in the state. In 1850, it had 10 professors, and 1,765 alumni, and a library of 26,000 volumes. The president and a majority of trustees must be of the Baptist denomination. The Providence Athenæum chartered in 1836, in 1847 contained a library of 13,002 volumes. For several years past great exertions have been made in all parts of the state in improving the schools. According to the census of 1840, there were 52 academies and grammar schools with 3,664 students, and 434 common and primary schools with 17,355 scholars within the state. In 1850, of 47,857 persons under 15 years of age, 24,442 were attending school. The most prominent religious denominations are the Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Methodists.

Government.] By the present constitution the government is vested in a governor, senate, and assembly elected annually by the people. The lieutenant-governor is also a member of the senate, and the governor presides over that body. The senate consists of one member from each of the 31 towns of the state. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such other courts as the general assembly may ordain. Every citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, one year a resident in the state, and six

months in the town or city where he offers his vote, owning real estate to the amount of 134 d., or renting for 7 d. above all incumbrances, is entitled to the rights of suffrage. The name of each voter must be enrolled one year previous to his ability to vote, and he must have paid a tax of one dollar, and performed military duty. The government finances are in a very good condition.—There is no state debt, properly speaking. The ordinary annual expenditure, exclusive of debts and schools, is about 48,000 d., which is raised by land tax, personal taxes, fines, &c. The revenue in 1849-50 was 161,649 d.; in 1852-53, 120,538 d.

History. Rhode island was first settled in 1636, by Roger Williams, who established a small colony at Providence, after having been banished from Salem, in Mass., for his religious opinions. In 1647, a code of laws and civil government was established by permission from England, and an assembly of 6 persons as representatives from each town was created. Some difficulties having arisen in regard to the grant to Williams and Coddington, upon an application to Charles II., a charter was granted, incorporating 'Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.' It was provided that no person should be molested or called in question for differences in matters of religion, and the supreme power was vested in a governor, deputy-governor, 10 assistants and representatives of the several towns chosen by the freemen. Until 1841, this charter was the only constitution of the state. In the spring of 1840, an association was formed with a view of extending the right of suffrage to every white male citizen of the United States residing in the state, and in the spring of 1841, this association took the responsibility of calling a convention for the purpose of forming a constitution according to their peculiar views. In 1844, the present constitution was framed and ratified by the people.

RHODE-SAINTE-AGATHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Dyle. Pop. 980.

RHODE-SAINTE-GENEST, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 2,010; of com. 106. It has several grain and paper-mills and breweries.

RHODE-SAINT-PIERRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Molebeek. Pop. of dep. 812; of com. 81.

RHODEN, a town of the principality of Waldeck, in the bail. of Diemel, on a height 16 m. NNE of Corbach, and 24 m. WNW of Cassel. Pop. 809.

RHODEN (AUSPER and INNER). See APPENZEL.

RHODES, an island in the Mediterranean, off the SW coast of Asia Minor, from which it is separated by a channel 10 m. wide. It is about 45 m. long from NE to SW, 18 m. broad, and 132 m. in circuit. Its form is nearly triangular, whence it was called *Trinacria* by the ancients. The land rises gradually from the sea. From the excellence of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, the lower grounds produce abundant crops, but little agricultural skill is employed to aid the natural fertility of the soil, so that weeds and useless plants occupy the place of corn and olives. A tract of low hills next appears, which still produces the perfumed wines for which this island was once celebrated. A range of mountains succeeds, thinly covered with those fine forests which furnished wood for the ships of the ancient Rhodians. In the centre of this range rises the steep and lofty summit of Mount Artemis, the ancient *Atabyras* [alt. 4,068 ft.] which commands a prospect of all the surrounding sea and coasts. As neither the corn nor the olives raised in the island are sufficient for its consumption, both are imported to a considerable extent. The quantity of cotton cultivated is scarcely sufficient for the wants of the people. Wine, figs, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, sponges, valonia, shoes, and red leather, are exported in considerable quantities. The climate of this island is every way delightful. "Every gale is scented," says Dr. Clarke, "with

powerful fragrance wafted from groves of orange and citron trees. Numberless aromatic herbs exhale, at the same time, such profuse odour, that the whole atmosphere seems impregnated with a spicy perfume." The winds vary little. They blow from the N or NW during almost every month, and with some violence. The heats of summer are by no means intense; hot winds, however, occasionally blow from Caramania in June and July. The winters are wet and mild.—According to Savary, the pop. in 1780 was 36,500, distributed in the following manner: Rhodes, the capital, was inhabited chiefly by Turks; 5 villages were occupied by Mussulmans; 5 towns and 41 villages were inhabited by Greeks. The families he reckons at 4,700 Turkish families, 2,500 Greek families, and 100 families of Jews. Mr. Turner estimated the Greeks at 14,000, occupying 42 villages. Probably the present pop. may reach 30,000. In the time of the Greek empire, its pop. amounted to 1,500,000. Under the knights it had 360,000.

RHODES, the capital of the above island, is agreeably situated at the NE extremity of the island, on the side of a hill, in N lat. 36° 26', E long. 28° 12'. The streets and houses are disposed in the form of an amphitheatre; and when seen from the harbour, the town has a most imposing appearance, from the apparent massiveness of its walls, and from its lofty towers situated upon rocks; while its light and graceful white mosques shoot up from the dark foliage of palms, sycamores, and fig-trees. The traveller, however, is disappointed on entering the place: for the streets are narrow and winding, and the edifices destitute of elegance and symmetry. One half of the houses are in ruins in the city, and as many in the suburbs are uninhabited. Among the modern streets, the best and the most spacious one is the Jews quarter. The suburbs, inhabited by the Greeks, consist of good stone houses with gardens. The principal public buildings are the church of St. John, the palace of the grand master, now that of the pasha, and a convent. The churches have, of course, been turned into mosques, and a large hospital into a granary. The old palace is a large and handsome building. "The principal ruins at Rhodes," says Dr. Clarke, "are not of earlier date than the residence of the knights of Malta. The remains of their fine old fortresses still exhibit a venerable moated castle, of great size and strength, so fortified as to seem almost impregnable. It appears a complete system of fortification, combining dikes and drawbridges, battlements and bastions. The cells of the knights are yet entire, forming a street within the works; and near these cells is the cathedral or chapel, whose wooden doors, curiously carved, and said to have been wrought of an incorruptible kind of cedar, have been preserved in their original state." There are here yards for ship-building, but they are little used. The timber is brought from the forests of Caramania. In 1811, Captain Beauford saw here a 36 gun frigate on the stocks, built of fir from the mountains near Makri. The most northern of the inner harbours is called Ters-haneh, or the arsenal, and is reserved for the Bey's vessels. It has two transverse piers, but they are in a ruinous state; and in the narrow entrance between them there are only 8 or 9 ft. of water. The other harbour is generally full of merchant-ships, which moor with a hawser to the quays and an outer anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms; but a NE wind sends in a heavy sea. This harbour has also a transverse pier with an opening at each end; but the water in that part of it is very shallow. The pop. of the town is about 8,000. There is a small public library in the town, and several educational

establishments are supported by the Turks. Sponge-fishing and preparing the sponge for the market, affords some employment.—*Savary's Letters on Greece*.—*Sonnini's Travels*.—*Clarke's Travels*.—*Captain Beaufort's Memoir of a Survey of the Coast of Caramania*, 1820.—*Marshal Marmont's Memoir on the Turkish Empire*, 1839.—*Lamartine*.

RHODEZ, or **RODEZ**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron. The arrond. comprises an area of 226,515 hect., and contains 11 cants. Pop. in 1831, 92,386; in 1841, 102,556; in 1846, 107,534.—The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,748; in 1846, 19,329.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is on a hill, between the r. bank of the Aveyron and the Eauterne, 39 m. NE of Alby, and 44 m. S of Aurillac, in N lat. 44° 21' 5", E long. 2° 34' 15". Pop. in 1821, 7,352; in 1831, 8,240; in 1846, 10,936. It is of considerable antiquity, and is enclosed by old walls, now converted into terraced gardens and boulevards. The streets are narrow, tortuous, dark, and dirty, and the older houses, all of which are constructed of wood, have projecting upper stories which exclude both air and light, and render the place generally gloomy and unhealthy. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic structure of the 16th century, the tower of which is 250 ft. in height, the prefecture, a modern edifice, the town-house and the college, in which are a fine church and a library. There are also four public squares, a large hospital, a museum, a seminary, a lunatic asylum, a deaf and dumb school, a school of design, a commercial school, a theatre, public baths, two printing establishments, and in the environs extensive nursery-gardens. R. has manufactories of common cloth, caddis, serge, blankets and other woollen fabrics, hats, wax-candles, and playing-cards, worsted-mills, dye-works, and tanneries. The trade consists chiefly in articles of local produce, caddis, linen and woollen fabrics, cheese, brandy, oil, &c. Silk worms and mules for the Spanish market are extensively reared in the environs. In 1839, the coal-basin of R. comprised, within an area of 3,630 hect., 9 mines, the produce of which was 47,745 quintals, valued at 29,296 francs. The origin of R. is unknown. It was the capital of the ancient *Ruteni*. On the death of Bourbon Vendome, the last of the counts of Rhodéz, it was united by Henry IV. to the crown of France.

RHODOPE. See **DESPOTO-DAGH**.

RHODYDGEIDIO, a chapelry in Llantrisant p., Anglesea, 1 m. N of Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop. 316.

RHOE (**MICKLE**), an island belonging to the district of Delting in Shetland, near the head of St. Magnus bay, on the W coast of the mainland, separated from a peninsular part of the mainland only by a very narrow sound which is dry at low-water. Its extent is probably about 2½ by 2 m. Pop. 210.

RHONASZEK, **RONASZEK**, or **ROSSTYL**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Marmaros, 28 m. NE of Neustadt, on a woody mountain. It has a Catholic and a Greek church, and possesses extensive salt-mines. Its inhabitants are chiefly Wallachians and Germans.

RHONE, the greatest river of France for velocity of current and volume of water, but inferior to the Loire in length of course. It springs from the glacier of the Furca, on the W side of the St. Gothard, in the E extremity of the cant. of Valais in Switzerland, at an alt. of 5,780 ft. above sea-level; runs a WSW course of 85 m. through the Valais, with a fall of 1 in 100; at Martigny turns NNW; and in this part of its course is augmented by numerous rapid torrents rushing from the two chains of lofty mountains on both sides of its valley;

enters the lake of Geneva at St. Gingulph, to the E of Boveret; after a course of 40 m. through the lake, issues from its SW extremity at the city of Geneva, and runs in a W direction till it reaches Lyons, where it is joined by the Saone which forces the Rhone into its own direction. At Seyssel, between Bellegarde and Lyon, where it has an alt. of 216 yds. above sea-level, it first becomes navigable. At Lyons it has a breadth of about 650 ft. Below Lyons, it is joined by several rivers, the principal of which are the Isère, the Durance, the Ain, and the Sorgue. Pursuing a course directly S, it disembogues itself into the Mediterranean by two principal mouths, which, diverging at Arles respectively SE and SW, form the small island of Camargue. Only very small vessels can enter the river by the W channel; the other entrance is deeper, but, on account of the velocity of the current, the navigation upwards is very difficult. The entire course of the R. is 580 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Valserine, the Ain, the Saone, the Gier, the Doux, the Erioux, the Ardeche, the Cèze, and the Gard, all French streams; and on the l., the Drause-Valaisane and the Arve, both Swiss streams; the Fier and Guiers on the Sardinian frontier; and the Bourbe, Gere, Galaure, Isère, Drome, Roubron, Lez, Aignes, Sorgue, and Durance, all French streams.—The Canal-du-R. connects the R. by the Saone, with the Rhine; the Canal-du-Centre, with the Loire; the Canal-du-Bourgogne, unites the Saone and the Seine.—The principal towns watered by the R. are Geneva, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont-St.-Erfurt, Avignon, Tarascon, Beaucaire, and Arles. From Lyons to Avignon—a distance of 140 m. by the course of the river—its banks are extremely picturesque, winding almost entirely among rocks and mountains, and presenting to the eye successive pictures of varied and romantic scenery. Between Lyons and Vienne the scenery is still charming; woods, rocks, vineyards, chateaus on commanding eminences, cottages embosomed in trees retiring from the view, the busy traffic on the majestic river, and the prosperous villages along its banks, salute and delight the eye of the traveller.—The R. runs with astonishing rapidity, owing to the great descent which it has constantly towards the sea, showing a mean fall of 1 in 487, while its largest affluent, the Saone, is so extremely tranquil that it is difficult to say which way the current sets. This character is preserved by each river even at their very junction; and it is said, that a distinct line of demarcation may be traced between them for a great distance, which gradually disappears till the character of the tranquil and muddy Saone is entirely lost and that of the blue impetuous R. only remains. The R. brings down a large deposit of mud to the lake of Geneva. And its waters again acquire a whitish sediment before mingling with the Mediterranean. This deposit has formed bars across the mouths of the river, and the sea gradually deepens from 4 to 40 fath., within a distance of 6 or 7 m. of its mouth.

RHONE, a department in the SE of France, including the former provinces of Beaujolais and Lyonnais, and bounded by the departments of the Saone-et-Loire, the Loire, Isère, and Ain. It lies between the parallels of 45° 35' and 46° 20', and has an area of 279,035 hectares, with a pop. in 1801, of 299,390; in 1841, of 500,831; and in 1846, of 535,635. Its surface is mountainous, and is traversed from E to W by the Cevennes, the principal points of which are Mont Pilat, Mont Izeron, and Mont-d'Or. The greater portion of the surface belongs to the basin of the Rhone; on the W it enters the basin of the Loire. The Rhone, the Saone, the Azergue, the

Brevaune, and the Ardiere and the Gier, water it on the E and centre; some small affluents of the Loire intersect it on the W. The climate is temperate, but more inclined to cold than heat. The southern part, along the Rhone, furnishes excellent red wines, called from the exposure of many of the vineyards, Cote-Rotie. The red wines of Macon and of Chenas are also highly esteemed. In the NE, along the borders of the Saone, there are extensive meadows; and in the central district, corn is produced in considerable quantities. About 68,800 hectares are uncultivable mountain-land, and 12,240 hect. still exist in heaths and wastes. Copper and coal are wrought. The copper mines of Chassy and Saint-Bel are the richest in the kingdom,—their produce in 1839 was valued at 216,000 francs.—The manufactures of the dep. are highly important. The city of Lyons is the centre in particular of the silk manufactures of France. Tarare is celebrated for its muslins. Among the other articles of manufacture are leather, glass, pottery, and hardware. The dep. is administratively divided into two arrondissements, Lyons and Villefranche, which are subdivided into 21 cantons, and 257 communes.

RHONE (BOUCHES-DU). See BOUCHES-DU-RHONE.

RHONE-GEIRGE, a range of mountains in the NW of Bavaria, running between the Werra and the Main, in a NNE and SSW direction. It is about 45 m. in length; and is connected on the E with the Frankenwald, and on the W with the Vogelsgebirge and Spessart. Its highest point is the Kreuzberg, which attains an alt. of 1,492 yds. above sea-level.

RHONHOUSE, or **RONHOUSE**, a village in the stewardry of Kirkcubright, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Castle-Douglas.

RHOON, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 9 m. W of Ridderkerk, in the island of Ysselmonde. Pop. 1,200.

RHOS-COLYN, a parish of Anglesea, 5 m. SSE of Holyhead, in the S part of Holyhead islet. Area 2,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1851, 488.

RHOS-DU, or **RHOSTIE**, a parish of Cardiganshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Aberystwith. Area 1,307 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1851, 123.

RHOS-GLYDDWR, or **RHOSCROWTHER**, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 6 m. W by N of Pembroke. Area 2,536 acres. Pop. in 1851, 201.

RHOS-MARKET, or **ROSEMARKET**, a parish of Pembrokeshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE of Milford. Area 1,759 acres. Pop. in 1831, 456; in 1851, 465.

RHOS-SILI, or **ROSILZ**, a parish of Glamorganshire, 15 m. W by S of Swansea. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 302; in 1851, 367.

RHOTAS, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, chiefly situated between the rivers Sone and Caramnassa. The S part is hilly, and much covered with wood; but the N part is level, well watered, and fertile. The principal towns are Boganpore, and Rhotas.—The latter town stands on the Sone, 72 m. SE of Benares. It has a large citadel on the summit of a hill—Also a fortress of Hindostan, and the capital of a district of the same name, in the Punjab, on the W side of the Jelum, in N lat. 33° 58', 40 m. NNE of Julalpur, and 16 m. NW of Jylum. It is a magnificent structure situate on the summit of a towering hill, and commanding a view of the whole of the surrounding country. The approach to it is by a narrow defile hewn out of the solid rock, overtopped by jutting crags, and exposed on all sides to a raking fire. The path winds along under the walls of the fort, for half-a-mile, and then we gain the summit, and the principal gate of the place. It is a place of immense natural strength, and at the time when it was built would be impregnable, but it is commanded by several of the neigh-

bouring heights. A deep rocky chasm runs the whole way round making a natural fosse. The place is of great extent.

RHUEN. See RHUEN.

RHUDDLAN, or **RHYDDLAN**, a parish of Flintshire, 3 m. NNW of St. Asaph. Area 5,670 acres. Pop. in 1801, 883; in 1831, 1,506; in 1851, 3,049. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of Clwyd, and though now inconsiderable, bears visible marks of ancient grandeur and importance. It was made a free borough by Edward I., and is contributory to Flint in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 1,452.

RHULEN, a parish of Radnor, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Buallt. Area 756 acres. Pop. in 1851, 114.

RHUTHYN, or **RUTHIN**, a parish and borough in Denbighshire, 7 m. SE of Denbigh. Area of p. 1,989 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,115; in 1831, 2,196; in 1851, 2,314.—The town is pleasantly situated in a highly fertile part of the valley of Clwyd, on the river of that name, over which is a neat bridge. It consists chiefly of one long street running from E to W. The county court is a spacious and handsome edifice. About half-a-century ago flax-dressing, spinning, and weaving, afforded occupation to many of the inhabitants, but these employments have been entirely superseded by the trade in Irish linens. The prosperity of the town depends chiefly on agriculture. R. is contributory to Denbigh in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 1808. The boundaries of the parl. burgh comprise the parish of R., and parts of the parishes of Llanfwrog, Llanwydd, and Llanynwys. The assizes for the co. are held here; also quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh. The county jail and house-of-correction stands on the outskirts of the town.

RHYD-Y-BOITHAN, a hamlet in Eglwys-llan p., Glamorganshire, W of Caerphilly. Pop. in 1801, 393; in 1831, 805; in 1851, 1,313.

RHYL, a chapelry in Rhuddlan p., Flintshire, 5 m. NW of St. Asaph's. Pop. in 1851, 974.

RHYND, a parish at the E extremity of Perthshire, bounded by the Tay on the N and NE. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 338.

RHYNIE AND ESSIE, a parish of Aberdeenshire, in the district of Strathbogie, 8 m. S by W of Huntly. Pop. in 1831, 1,018; in 1851, 1,017.

RHYNS. See RHINNS.

RIA, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 1 m. SW of Prada, on the l. bank of the Tet. Pop. 750.

RIACA, or **RIAZA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Segovia, on a river of the same name. It has manufactories of coarse woollens. Pop. 3,400.—The river rises in the mountains on the N side of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama; runs N and then NW; and falls into the Douro 3 m. E of Roa.

RIACE, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra, 18 m. NE of Gerace. Pop. 1,260.

RIAGUAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Segovia, near the r. bank of the Chico. Pop. 300.

RIAJSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 64 m. SSE of Riazan. Pop. 3,000.

RIALLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, near the r. bank of the Erdre, 26 m. NE of Nantes. Pop. 1,900.

RIALP, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. NNE of Lerida. Pop. 500.

RIANO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Leon, on the Valdeburon. Pop. 680.

RIANS, a town of France, dep. of the Var, 24 m. NW of Brignolles. Pop. 3,200. It has manufactories of woollens; in the neighbourhood are quar-

ries of mill-stones.—Also a village in the dep. of Cher, 3 m. SE of Aix-d'Angillon.

RIANXO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. SSW of La Corogne, on the r. bank of the Ulla.

RIAÑO, an island in the Eastern seas, between the N extremity of Gilolo and the W coast of Morty, in N lat. 2° 25'.

RIARDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. NNW of Capua.

RIAZA. See **RIAGA**.

RIAZAN, a government of European Russia, lying between the parallels of 53° and 55° 40' N; and bounded on the N by Vladimir; on the E and S by Tambov; on the W by Tula; and on the NW by Moscow. It has an area of 37,084 sq. versts, or 16,277 English sq. m., with a pop. in 1846 of 1,365,900, mostly Russians, but intermixed with a few Tartars. It is generally a level country, with only a few elevations; though it belongs on one side to the basin of the Caspian, and on the other to that of the sea of Azof. The Volga and the Oka enter it on the N; the Don and some tributaries, on the S. Extensive forests, lakes, and marshes, present themselves on the N; but the soil is in general a fine black mould producing wheat, oats, barley, hemp and flax, all of which are articles of export. The breed of horses is good, and great attention is paid by the peasantry to bees. Iron is mined in the district of Pronsk. Woollens and linens are made for domestic use, and grain, cotton, iron, canvas, glass, leather, brandy, hops, and tobacco, are exported. The imports are of small importance. This gov., in former ages an independent duchy, became a prov. of the Russian empire, under the name of Pereslavl-Riasanskoi, in the reign of Ivan-Vasilivitch; and received its present name from Catharine II. It is divided into 12 circles.

RIAZAN, the capital of the above gov., situated on the river Oka, at the confluence of the Lybed, 112 m. SSE of Moscow. Pop. 8,800. It is surrounded by palisades and an earthen rampart. Its houses are chiefly of wood. The episcopal residence was formerly the mansion of its dukes. The best building of the town is that in which the government offices and courts of justice hold their sittings. Considerable additions have been made to the town within the last few years. It has manufactories of linen, woollen, leather, needles, glass, and iron.—About 30 m. to the ESE of this town is Staraia-Riazan, a village on the r. bank of the Oka opposite Spok, which occupies the site of the ancient town of R., which was destroyed by the Tartars in 1568.

RIBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNW of Tarragona, near the confluence of the Burgent and the Francoli. It has paper and oil mills.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Orense, on the r. bank of the Avia, an affluent of the Minho. Pop. 2,300. It has a traffic in wine and brandy.

RIBADEO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. NE of Lugo, at the mouth of the river Eo, 18 m. NE of Mondonedo. Pop. 2,700. It has manufactories of ribbons, and of iron and copper utensils, and a considerable coasting-trade.

RIBA-DE-SANTUISLE (La), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 51 m. NE of Guadala-jara, partido and 12 m. SE of Sigüenza. Pop. 130.

RIBA-DE-SELLA, a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Oviedo, and partido of Santa-Maria-Cangas-de-Onis, on the r. bank of the estuary of the Sella, a little above its confluence with the gulf of Gascogny. It has a small port. At the entrance to the river is a bar, over which the ordinary depth of water is 8 ft.

RIBAFORADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of

Navarra, partido and 9 m. SE of Tudela, near the Imperial canal. Pop. 293. It was founded in 1157 by the Templars, and was afterwards given to the order of Malta.

RIBAFRECHA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. SSE of Logrono, on the l. bank of the Leza. Pop. 1,485. It has a parish church and a custom-house.

RIBAR, or **RYBARY**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Sohl, 10 m. S of Neusohl, on the l. bank of the Gran. It has extensive mineral baths. Hops are cultivated in the environs.

RIBARROJA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 51 m. W of Tarragona and partido of Gandesa, on the r. bank of the Ebro, in a hilly but fertile locality. Pop. 1,050.—Also a town in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Valencia and partido of Liria, on the r. bank of the Guadalaviar, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,676.

RIBAS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia and prov. of Gerona. The partido comprises 97 pueblos.—The town is 66 m. N of Barcelona, and 9 m. W of Camprodon, in a valley of the same name, between the Freses and Rigart. Pop. 1,200. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics.—Also a village in New Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. SE of Madrid and partido of Alcala-de-Henares, in a marshy locality, near the r. bank of the Jarama. Pop. 42.—Also a town in Old Castile, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Palencia and partido of Astudillo, on the slope of a hill, near the confluence of the Cieza and Carrion, and near the Castile canal. Pop. 250.

RIBAS-DE-SIL, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. NE of Orense, near a steep and lofty mountain, on the l. bank of the Sil. Pop. 572. It has a Benedictine convent and a church.

RIBATAJADA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Cuenca, partido and 8 m. SSE of Priego, in the midst of the Sierra-de-Cuenca. Pop. 268.—Also a village of Old Castile, in the prov. of Madrid, partido of Henares. Pop. 300.

RIBATUA, a town of Portugal, prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca of Villa-Real. Pop. 2,000.

RIBAUD (Grand), an island of France, in the Mediterranean, to the S of the peninsula of Giens, and 15 m. SE of Toulon.—Adjoining it is Petit R.

RIBBESFORD, a parish of Worcestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Bewdley, including the borough of BEWDLEY; which see. Area 4,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,435.

RIBBLE, a river of England, which rises in the W. R. of Yorkshire, near the foot of Ingleborough hill, 9 m. NE of Kirkby-Lonsdale; descends southwards by Settle; enters Lancashire near Clitheroe; and running SSW, falls into the Irish sea below Preston, by a wide estuary, the navigation of which is much obstructed by sand-banks, but has been greatly improved of late years. Its principal affluent is the Calder. See **LANCASHIRE**.

RIBBLETON, a township in Preston p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. NE of Preston. Area 744 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 189.

RIBCHESTER, a parish and village in Lancashire, supposed to be the *Regodum* of the Romans, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Blackburn. Area of p., 8,150 ac. s. Pop. in 1841, 4,111; in 1851, 3,888.

RIBE, **RIPEN**, or **RYPEN**, an ancient town of Denmark, on the W coast of the peninsula of Jutland, in N lat. 55° 19', W long. of Copenhagen 3° 48', 29 m. WNW of Hadersleben. Pop. in 1850, 2,600. It stands on the river Ribe-aae or Rips-aae, which falls into the German ocean about 3 m. below the town, but is navigable for small vessels only. It is

the see of a bishop, with a large diocese, comprising the bailiwicks of R., Ringkioving, and Veile. Its trade in grain, cattle, and horses, is considerable, but the town has declined from its ancient importance.—The bailiwick of R. has an area of 5½ German sq. m., with a pop. in 1850, of 42,100, besides an enclave in Schleswig of 5 sq. m., with a pop. of 17,100. Its chief towns next to R. are Warde and Hierting.

RIBEAUVILLE, or **RAPPOLZWEILER**, a town of France, dep. of Haut-Rhin, 7 m. SW of Schelestadt, on the Strengbach, near which is the ruinous castle of Rappolstein. It has manufactories of linen and cotton goods, and leather. Wine is cultivated in the neighbourhood.

RIBEIRA-GRANDE, a village on the E coast of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, 15 m. NE of Ponte-Delgada. Pop. 1,200. It has a large ruined fort, and a cathedral, in which the governors and captain-generals of the islands were buried in former times; but the harbour is now filled up, and the place presents a melancholy but very picturesque appearance.

RIBEIRAO, a town of Brazil, in the island of Santa-Catharina, 4 m. S of Desterro. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the r. bank of the Madeira, 12 m. above the junction of the Guapore.

RIBEIRAO-DO-BEZERRO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which rises in the Serra-de-São-Domingos, and runs into the Paranan on the r. bank.

RIBEIRAO-DO-CARMO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Gualacho, which it joins after a westerly course of 36 m.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, dep. of the Aisne, situated on an eminence near the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. in 1846, 3,098. It has manufactories of woollens, linen, and leather.

RIBENSKOI, a village of Asiatic Russia, on the Tunguska, 72 m. ESE of Yeniseisk.

RIBENZA. See **REIFFENITZ**.

RIBERA, a village of Sicily, 26 m. NW of Girgenti, near the l. bank of the Calatabellota. Pop. 4,000.

RIBERAC, a town of France, dep. of the Dordogne, on the r. bank of the Dronne, 20 m. WNW of Perigueux. Pop. in 1836, 3,775; in 1846, 4,140. It has manufactories of coarse druggets, and of wine, brandy, paper, and leather.—The arrond. of R. has an area of 142,586 hectares, and comprises 7 cantons. Pop. in 1846, 73,165.

RIBERA-DE-CARDOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Lerida, 21 m. NNW of La-Seu-d'Urgel, near the r. bank of the Noguera-de-Cardos. Pop. 345.

RIBERA-DEL-FRESNO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Badajoz, on the r. bank of the Ribera, an affluent of the Matatchel. Pop. 3,100.

RIBEYRET, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, com. and 4 m. ENE of Rosans. Pop. 600.

RIBIERS, a town of France, dep. of Hautes-Alpes, on the river Buech, 4 m. NW of Sisteron.

RIBNIK. See **RIENIK**.

RIBNITZ, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow, at the SW extremity of the bay of the same name, and a little to the W of the embouchure of the Recknitz, 12 m. NE of Rostock, and 30 m. NNE of Gustrow. Pop. 2,800. It has manufactories of wooden-ware, distilleries of brandy, tanneries, a tile-work, a tin foundry, and several spinning-mills, and carries on an active trade in fish. This town was founded in 1271, by Waldemar-de-Rostock.—The bay, which is also called the Binnen-see, formed by the Baltic, extends along the NW ex-

tremity of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, to the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It has two narrow entrances, one to the E and the other to the W of the island of Zingst, by which it is enclosed on the N. On the NW it is separated from the Baltic by the peninsula of Darss. It is 24 m. in length from NE to SW, and at both extremities has a breadth of nearly 5 m., while towards the centre it contracts to about ½ of a mile.

RIBSTON (GREAT), a township with Walshford, in Hunsingore p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. SE of Knaresborough, on the banks of the Nidd. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1851, 179.

RIBSTON (LITTLE), a township in Spofforth p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNW of Wetherby, on the Nidd. Area 855 acres. Pop. in 1851, 242.

RIBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. W by S of Great Grimsby. Area 2,749 acres. Pop. 247.

RICAVETZ, a lake of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the NW part of the sanj. and 39 m. NNE of Scutari. It is 8 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in breadth. It discharges itself on the S by the Zem, an affluent of the Bojana.

RICCALL, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. N of Selby. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. of p., 690.

RICCARTON, a parish of Ayrshire and district of Kyle, on the Irvine, by which it is separated from Kilmarnock. Pop. in 1841, 3,226; in 1851, 4,538.

RICCIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 13 m. SE of Campobasso, and 27 m. W of Lucera, on a hill. Pop. 4,500. It has five churches, numerous chapels, a Capuchin convent, and a custom-house. In the vicinity is a sulphureous spring and a lake abounding with fish.

RICCIA (LA), a village of the Pontifical states, in the comarca and 17 m. SE of Rome, and 6 m. WNW of Velletri, on the summit of a mountain, between Lakes Castalgandolfo on the NW, and Nemi on the SE. It has a fine palace, and a church with a handsome dome.

RICE, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 240 m. W by S of Albany, drained by affluents of Alleghany river. Pop. 906.

RICE (LAKE), a lake of Upper Canada, to the N of Lake Ontario, into which it discharges itself by the Trent. It is 24 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and forms one of a series of lakes extending to the NE of the Colborne district.

RICEBORO, a village of Liberty co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 146 m. SE of Milledgeville, on the S bank of N. Newport river. Pop. in 1850, 150.

RICEYS (LES), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube and arrond. of Bar-sur-Seine. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,613; in 1846, 7,347.—The town is 9 m. S of Bar-sur-Seine, and 29 m. SSE of Troyes, in a narrow valley watered by the Laignes, and surrounded by hills covered with vineyards. It comprises three contiguous towns, viz., Ricey-Haut, Ricey-Haute-Rive, and Ricey-Bas. Pop. in 1846, 3,519. It has a distillery of brandy, several tanneries and dye-works, and carries on an active trade in wine. In the environs are quarries of lithographic stones. The foundation of the Riceys is assigned to the time of Cæsar.

RICHA. See **RAH**.

RICHAHR, or **BENDER-RICHAHR**, a ruinous town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the S coast of the peninsula of Bushire, 135 m. WSW of Shiraz. It has a port.

RICHARDAIS (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and com. of Pleurtuit, on the l. bank of the Rance, on which it has a small port. Pop. 400.

RICHARD'S-CASTLE, a parish partly in Here-

ford, partly in Salop, 7 m. N of Leominster. Area 4,871 acres. Pop. in 1831, 586; in 1851, 657.

RICHARDSON BAY, a bay on the coast of Arctic America, 5 m. W of the mouth of the Coppermine river.

RICHARDSON-CHAIN, a range of mountains in North America, intersected by the parallel of 68° 40', and stretching in a NW and SE direction, between the parallels of 137° and 138° W.

RICHARDSON GROUP, a group of islands in Arctic America, off the S coast of Wollaston Land, in N lat. 68° 30', W long. 111°.

RICHARDSTOWN, a parish in co. Louth, 2½ m. E of Ardee. Area 1,089 acres. Pop. in 1841, 542.

RICHE, an island off the E coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 8° 2'.

RICHEBOURG-L'AVOUE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Cambrin. Pop. 1,950.

RICHEBOURG-Str.-VAAST, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 4 m. N of Cambrin. Pop. 1,200.

RICHELIEU. See CHAMBLÉ.

RICHELIEU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire and arrond. of Chinon. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,129; in 1846, 12,615.—The town is 12 m. SSE of Chinon, and 35 m. SW of Tours, on the Maine. Pop. in 1846, 2,660. The streets, which are spacious, run in straight lines and terminate in a fine square. The houses are uniform and handsome. This town was built in 1657, by Cardinal Richelieu, on the site of a village of the same name, noted as his birth-place. A magnificent castle, erected at the same period, is now much dilapidated.

RICHELIEU. See SCHANK (CAPE).

RICHELIEU ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, at the SW entrance of Lake St. Peter. Several of them are cleared of wood, and afford good pasturage for cattle. They are always overflowed in spring, when the lake is swelled by the melting of the snow.

RICHELSDORF, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and bail. and 12 m. E of Rothenburg, on the Weiher. Pop. 890. There are copper, cobalt, and nickel mines in the vicinity.

RICHEMONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. S of Thionville, near the l. bank of the Moselle and Orne. Pop. 690. It is well-built, and was formerly fortified.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 9 m. S of Blangy. Pop. 1,100.

RICHEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 3 m. NE of Eppingen, on the Elsenz.

RICHENBURG, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SE of Chrudim. Pop. 580. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, a glass-work, and forges.

RICHERENCHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. SW of Valreas, on the r. bank of the Coronne. Pop. 600. It is enclosed by a wall.

RICHFIELD, a township of Oswego co. in the state of New York, U. S., 70 m. W by N of Albany, drained by small branches of Unadilla river, and by outlets of Canadawago lake, by which it is bordered on the E. It has a hilly surface, and its soil is chiefly sand and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,680; in 1850, 1,502.—Also a township of Summit co., in the state of Ohio, 110 m. NE of Columbus. The surface is hilly, and is drained by affluents of Cuyahoga river. The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,108; in 1850, 1,262. It has a vil-

lage of the same name.—Also a township of Henry co., in the same state, drained by Beaver creek. Pop. in 1850, 136.—Also a township of Huron co., in the same state. Pop. 1,599.—Also a township of Lapeir co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. in 1850, 193.

RICHFIELD-SPRINGS, a village of Richfield township, Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., near the head of Canadawago lake. Pop. in 1840, 250; in 1850, 300.

RICHFORD, a township of Tioga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 128 m. W by S of Albany, drained by East and West Oswego creeks. The surface is hilly, but in the valleys it is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 939; in 1850, 1,208. It has a village with about 300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Vermont, on the Canada line, 47½ m. N of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Mississippi river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 914; in 1850, 1,074.

RICH-HILL, a village in the p. of Kilmore, co. Armagh, 26 m. SW of Belfast. It stands on high ground, in the midst of a beautifully undulated, and richly wooded country. Pop. in 1841, 752.

RICHIBUCTO, a river and port of New Brunswick, in Kent co. The river, which rises near Bald mountain, and flows NE to the head of the bay of Chaleurs, is navigable for 15 m., and the tide flows inland 26 m. Great quantities of timber and sawed lumber are yearly floated down this river for shipment to Britain from the harbour, which is safe and commodious. The chief affluents of the R. are the Metapedioc, the Mistone, and the Tonkisaac, on the l.; and the Upsalquitch on the r.

RICHLAND, a county in the SE part of the state of Illinois, U. S., containing an area of 312 sq. m., drained by affluents of the Wabash, a tributary of the Ohio. It has a level surface, and is generally fertile. It is intersected by the Ohio and Mississippi railway. Pop. in 1850, 4,012. Its capital is Olney.—Also a central co. of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 468 sq. m., drained by Olentangy river, and by branches of Mohican creek. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus, the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio railways. Pop. in 1840, 44,533; in 1850, 30,879. Its capital is Mansfield.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Wisconsin, containing an area generally level of 756 sq. m., drained by branches of Baraboo and Pine rivers, Pacific and Mill creeks, all affluents of the Wisconsin, by which the co. is bounded on the S. It is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 903. Its capital is Richland city.—Also a central district of the state of Carolina, containing a surface generally level, of 483 sq. m., drained by branches of Congaree and Wateree rivers, and possessing a highly fertile soil. It is intersected by the Columbia branch, Charlotte, and South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia, the Camden branch railways, &c. Pop. in 1840, 16,397; in 1850, 20,243. Its capital is Columbia.—Also a township of Kilamazoo co., in the state of Michigan, 50 m. SW by W of Lansing, drained by creeks of Kilamazoo river and Gall lake. Pop. in 1840, 518; in 1850, 795.—Also a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, 140 m. WNW of Albany, drained by Salmon river, and other affluents of Lake Erie. The surface is diversified, and the soil is chiefly moist clay loam. It is intersected by the Watertown and Rome railway. Pop. in 1850, 4,079.—Also a village of Logan co., in the state of Ohio, on Mad river and Lake Erie railway, 51 m. NW of Columbus.—Also a township of Allen co., in the same state, 78 m. NW of Columbus, drained by

creeks of Blanchard's fork. The surface is undulating, and the soil extremely rich. Pop. in 1850, 990.—Also a township of Belmont co., in the same state, 12 m. W of Wheeling, drained by M'Mahon's and other creeks, and crossed by the Wheeling railroad. Pop. in 1850, 4,366.—Also a township of Clinton co., in the same state, 48 m. SW of Columbus, drained by Rattlesnake, Todd's, and other creeks. It has an undulating surface, and is extremely fertile. It is intersected by the Salem and Claysville railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1,955.—Also a township of Darke co., in the same state, 84 m. W of Columbus, drained by Stillwater creek, and its tributaries. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. It is intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indiana railway. Pop. in 1850, 798.—Also a township of Defiance co., in the same state, 149 m. NW of Columbus, drained by Maumee river, and intersected by Wabash and Erie canal, and the Sandusky and Fort Wayne railway. The surface is low and level, and the soil extremely fertile. Pop. in 1850, 702.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the same state, 33 m. ESE of Columbus, drained by Bush creek, and intersected by the Cincinnati, Zanesville, and Wheeling railway. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 1,777.—Also a township of Holmes co., in the same state, 58 m. NE of Columbus, drained by a branch of Killbuck creek and Wallhonding river. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 1,349.—Also a township of Vinton co., in the same state, 54 m. SSE of Columbus, drained by a branch of Racoon creek and by a creek of the Scioto river. Pop. in 1850, 1,193.—Also a township of Wyandott co., in the same state, 66 m. NW of Columbus, drained by creeks of Blanchard's fork of the Maumee, and intersected by Lake Erie railway. The surface is undulating, and the soil extremely rich. Pop. in 1850, 599.

RICHMOND, a parish and village in Surrey, 11½ m. WSW of St. Paul's. Area of p. 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,628; in 1831, 7,243; in 1851, 9,255. The village, which is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, and consists of three principal streets, is well-built, and possesses shops in almost every line of business. It has a theatre, a mechanics' institution, and several schools and chapels. Nearly one-half of the p. is comprised in the royal gardens of Kew. R. park affords many fine specimens of sylvan scenery, and delightful walks and rides about 8 m. in extent.

RICHMOND, a parish and parl. borough in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 42 m. NW of York. Area of p. 2,341 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,861; in 1831, 3,900; in 1851, 4,106. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the N bank of the Swale, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge. The houses are neatly built, and the streets well-paved and lighted with gas. There are few manufactures of any consequence in the town; its trade is chiefly connected with the rich agricultural district surrounding it. There are iron and brass foundries, and paper-mills. R. was formerly surrounded by fortified walls, and had a strong castle, the majestic ruins of which overhang the Swale on the S side of the town. The borough, with the ps. of Richmond and Easby, returns two members to parliament. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 4,300; in 1851, 4,969. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 284; in 1848, 265. R. is also one of the polling-places for the north riding.

RICHMOND, a village in the p. of Clontarf, co. Dublin, constituting a beautiful and comparatively retired little suburb of the city of Dublin. It extends along the l. bank of the Tolka immediately

above Ballybough-bridge, and 1½ m. NE of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1841, 570.

RICHMOND, a county in the NE part of Georgia, U. S. Area 313 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,932; in 1850, 16,246. Its cap. is Augusta.—Also a county of New York, occupying all Staten island. It is about 14 m. in length, and its greatest breadth is 8 m. Its sq. area is 63 m. R. is in many parts broken and hilly, though there are some tracts of good arable land, and it produces good wheat and maize. Pop. in 1840, 10,965; in 1850, 15,061. The chief town is Richmond.—Also a county in the S part of N. Carolina, watered by the Little Peder. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,909; in 1850, 9,818. Rockingham is the chief town.—Also a county in the NE of Virginia. Area 196 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,965; in 1850, 6,448. Its cap. is Warsaw.

RICHMOND, a port of Henrico co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 20 m. WNW of Montpelier, in N lat. 37° 32' 17", W long. 77° 27' 28", on the N side of James river, between 50 and 60 m. by the course of the river, above City point, and 150 miles from its mouth. It is situated immediately below the falls, at the head of tide-water and opposite its suburbs of Manchester and Springhill, with which it is connected by 3 bridges. Vessels drawing more than 10 ft. water are prevented coming up to the city by a bar 7 m. below it. R. is one of the most flourishing, wealthy, and commercial cities of the Union. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing at right angles, and covers an area of 3½ sq. m. The dwelling-houses are generally of brick and wood. The capitol is a handsome edifice standing in an ornamental square of 8 acres. The city-hall, the governor's house, and the county court-house are all good edifices. There are about 25 churches. The principal manufactures are tobacco, flour, iron, nails, paper, woollens and cottons. James river affords water-power of unlimited extent. Its falls in a distance of nearly 6 m. descend 80 ft. The James river canal, which runs to Lynchburg and to Balcony falls, is the principal channel of trade with the interior, while four lines of railroad connect R. with Potomac, Petersburg, Corrington, and Dunsville. Few cities situated so far from the sea, possess better commercial advantages than R., being, at the head of tide-water, on a river navigable for boats 220 m. above the city, and having an extensive and fertile back country abundant in tobacco, wheat, corn, hemp, and coal. The total tonnage conveyed by its canal in 5 years, from 1848 to 1852, was 697,640 tons, of the estimated value of 28,069,135 d. The foreign exports chiefly consist of tobacco, flour, and coal. The inspection of tobacco amounted to 18,267 hhds. in 1841; to 15,733 in 1848; and to 24,119 in 1852. The inspection of flour was 289,000 barrels in 1846; and 336,420 in 1850. The tobacco is sent to Europe; the grain and flour chiefly to Brazil and S. America. Pop. in 1800, 5,537; in 1810, 9,735, of whom 4,937 were blacks; in 1817, 14,333; in 1830, 16,060; in 1850, 27,483. R. was founded in 1742; and became the cap. of the state in 1780.

RICHMOND, a township of Chittenden co., Vermont, U. S., 20 m. WNW of Montpelier. Pop. 1,453.—Also a township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 49 m. SW of Concord. Pop. 7,128.—Also a township of Berks co., Massachusetts, 120 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,649.—Also a township of Wayne co., Indiana, 69 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 3,000.—Also a township of Madison p., Louisiana, 190 m. N of Baton-Rouge.—Also the cap. of Madison co., in Kentucky, 45 m. SE of Frankfort.—Also a township of Macomb co., in Michigan, 89 m. E of Lansing.—Also a township of Rey co., in Missouri, on the S side of

Elkhorn creek, 110 m. WNW of Jefferson. Pop. 500.

RICHMOND, a town of New South Wales, in Cumberland co., on the Nepean river, 39 m. NW of Sydney. Pop. in 1846, 746.—Also a town of Van Diemen's Land, in Monmouth co., 14 m. NE of Hobart-town.—Also a river of New South Wales, which enters the sea a little to the S of Cape Byron.

RICHMOND, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Goulbourn, on the Goodwood river, 20 m. from Bytown. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the township of Bayham, 20 m. E of St. Thomas.—Also a township in the Midland district, skirted by the bay of Quinté on the S. Pop. 2,600.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 10 m. SW of Stralsund, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,200.

RICHTENSCHWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and on the S side of the lake of Zurich, on which it has a harbour. It has manufactories of silk, cotton, and knives. Pop. 2,900.

RICKINGHALL (INFERIOR), a parish in Suffolk, 13½ m. NE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 460.

RICKINGHALL (SUPERIOR), a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. W by N of Eye. Area 1,857 acres. Pop. 734.

RICKLING, a parish in Essex, 7 m. N of Stortford, in the line of the London and Cambridge railway. Area 1,331 acres. Pop. in 1851, 509.

RICKLINGEN, a village of Hanover, on the r. bank of the Leine, 9 m. NW of Hanover. Pop. 480.

RICKMANSWORTH, or **RICKMERESWORTH**, a parish and market-town in Hertfordshire, 17½ m. NW by W of London, in the line of the Grand Junction canal. Area of p., 9,937 acres. The silk manufacture is carried on here; and in and near the town are several flour and paper mills. Pop. 4,851.

RICLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Calatayud, on the Xalon. Pop. 2,400. It has flour mills and distilleries.

RICOLE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Murcia, near the r. bank of the Segura. Pop. 1,850.

RICOVERNOVICH, a river of Montenegro, which rises on the frontiers of Dalmatia, and flows E to Cettigne, where it turns SE to the lake of Scutari.

RIDAURA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Gerona. Pop. 1,000.

RIDDERKERK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, island of Ysselmonde, 6 m. SE of Rotterdam. Pop. 700, chiefly engaged in the culture and dressing of flax.

RIDDLESWORTH, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. SW by S of Harling. Area 1,157 acres. Pop. 141.

RIDE. See **RIDEZ**.

RIDEAU, a river of Canada, which flows in an E and NE course of about 120 m. into the Ottawa. Near Bytown, the river has a fall of 34 ft.—The R. canal commences at Bytown; and is carried through Great Rideau lake and Mud lake to the Catarqui river, whence it passes to Kingston.

RIDER, a village of Arabia, in the prov. of Hadramaut, 72 m. W of Cape Fartash.

RIDGE, a village of Mary's co., Maryland, U. S., 60 m. S of Annapolis.—Also a village of Edgefield district, S. Carolina, 36 m. WSW of Columbia.

RIDGE, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3½ m. NW by N of Chipping-Barnet. Area 3,607 acres. Pop. 366.

RIDGEBURY, a township of Orange co., New York, U. S., 96 m. SSW of Albany. Pop. 200.—Also a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 110 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,400.

RIDGEFIELD, a township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, U. S., 54 m. SW by W of Hartford. Pop. 2,287.

RIDGEMONT, formerly **RUEMONT**, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2½ m. NE of Woburn. Area 2,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 992; in 1851, 999.

RIDGEVILLE, a township of Warren co., Ohio, U. S., 66 m. WSW of Columbus.

RIDGEWAY, a township of Orleans co., in New York, U. S., 245 m. NW of Albany, on the Erie canal and Niagara railway. Pop. 4,590.—Also a village of Warren co., in N. Carolina, 49 m. NNE of Raleigh.—Also a village of Elk co., in Pennsylvania, 123 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 800.

RIDING, a township in Bywell-St.-Andrew p., Northumberland, 5½ m. ESE of Hexham, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Area 1,007 acres. Pop. in 1831, 151; in 1851, 141.

RIDLEY, a township in Bunbury, Cheshire, 5½ m. WNW of Nantwich. Area 1,419 acres. Pop. in 1851, 133.—Also a parish in Kent, 8 m. WSW of Rochester. Area 814 acres. Pop. in 1831 and 1851, 91.—Also a township in Haltwhistle p., Northumberland, 9 m. W of Hexham. Area 4,388 acres. Pop. in 1801, 191; in 1851, 245.

RIDLEY (MOUNT), an isolated granitic hill of Western Australia, in S lat. 34° 50', E long. 122° 8', 70 m. W by N of Russell-range. It rises about 700 ft. above the surrounding plains.

RIDLINGTON, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. E by N of North Walsham. Area 635 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1851, 256.—Also a parish in Rutland, 2½ m. NW by N of Uppingham. Area 2,027 acres. Pop. in 1831, 262; in 1851, 316.

RIDWARE-MAVESYN, a parish in Staffordshire, 3½ m. ESE of Rudgeley. Area 2,475 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1851, 523.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, 2½ m. E by S of Rudgeley, on the N bank of the Trent. Area 816 acres. Pop. 90.

RIEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, 2 m. ESE of Pontaven. Pop. 2,510.

RIED, or **RIEDR**, a town of Upper Austria, on the Antissen, 24 m. S of Passau. Pop. 2,400. It has some trade in linens and woollens. A sharp action took place here in October, 1805, between the French and Austrians.—Also a village of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 9 m. S of Landeck. Pop. 720.

RIED (ALTES), a town of Bavaria, 4 m. S of Grönenbach, near the l. bank of the Iller. Pop. 1,700.

RIED (GROSS), a village of Bavaria, 7 m. S of Anspach, on the r. bank of the Altmühl.

RIEDAN, a village of Austria, in the circle of the Inn. Pop. 540.

RIEDEN, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. NNW of Ratibon, on the Vils. Pop. 480.

RIEDENBURG, a village of Bavaria, 15 m. WSW of Ratibon, on the r. bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 800.

RIEDEER, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 3 m. W of Ballenstedt. Pop. 1,000.

RIEDEL, a principality in the grand-duchy of Hesse, mediatised in 1806. It lies chiefly in the mountainous district of the Voglesberg, and has an area of 70 sq. m.

RIEDIA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Novgorod, which rises near Jamma, and runs N to the Lovat, into which it flows on the l. bank, 9 m. NE of Starais-Rous, after a course of 90 m.

RIEDLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, on the Danube, 28 m. WSW of Ulm. Pop. 1,500.

RIEDELZ, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 3 m. S of Weissenbourg. Pop. 1,400.

RIEGEL, a town of Baden, on the river Elz, 14 m. NNW of Freyburg. Pop. 1,600.

RIEGO-DE-LA-VEGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Leon. Pop. 462.

RIEGO-DEL-CAMINO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Zamora. Pop. 280.

RIEHEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basle, on the Rhine, 3 m. E of Basle.

RIEKA, a town of Montenegro, 11 m. SE of Cattaro.

RIELVES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WNW of Toledo. Pop. 250.

RIENECK. See **RHEINECK**.

RIERA-Y-QUADRA-DE-SANTAS-CREUS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Tarragona, near the r. bank of the Goya. Pop. 1,440.

RIESA, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 24 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 1,100.

RIESENBURG, or **PRABUTHA**, a walled town of Prussia, in the gov. and 12 m. E of Marienwerder. Pop. 3,500. It has manufactories of woollens, and a trade in cattle and grain.

RIESEN-GEIRGE, [*i. e.* the Giants' Mountains,] a name under which is frequently comprehended all that part of the great Sudetic chain which begins on the borders of Lusatia, and separates Bohemia and Moravia from Silesia, till it joins the Carpathians. But the name is properly confined to the NW part of this range which lies between the sources of the Eastern Neisse, and the Iser; a tract containing the loftiest mountains of Central Germany, and giving birth to the Eastern and the Western Neisse, affluents of the Oder; and the Iser and Metau, affluents of the Elbe. The loftiest points are the Schneekuppe, which has a height of 5,270 ft.; and the Sturmhaube, alt. 4,950 ft. above sea-level. The geological structure of these mountains, chiefly granite and schist, does not differ materially from that of the other Sudetes.

RIESES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Cul-des-Sarts. Pop. 234.

RIESI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 15 m. S of Caltanissetta, district and 21 m. NW of Terranova, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. In the vicinity is a productive sulphur mine.

RIESS. See **RISS**.

RIESSDORF, **RUSZKINOCZ**, or **RUSKYNOWCE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 5 m. SE of Kaysmark, and 8 m. NNW of Leutschau, on a small affluent of the Poprad.

RIET (**GREAT**), a river of South Africa, which has its source in the Komsberg, a summit of the Nieuwveld mountains, in the gov. of the Cape of Good Hope, and NE corner of the district of Tulbagh, or Worcester; flows N along the W confines of the district of Beaufort, and at the NW extremity of the district joins the Zak, which thence, under the name of Visch or Hartbeest river, pursues its course through Hotentotia to the Orange river, which it joins in E long. 20° 55'. The principal affluents of the Great Riet are the Rhinoster on the l., and on the r. the Kleine Riet. It has a total course, in a NW direction, of about 150 m.—Also a valley of the gov. of the Cape of Good Hope, in the district and a little to the NE of the Cape. It abounds in grain and pasturage.

RIETBERG, or **RITTBERG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 41 m. SSW of Minden, circle and 5 m. SE of Wiedenbrück, on the l. bank of the Ems. It is enclosed by walls, with two gates, and has a castle, a gymnasium, and a poor-house. Pop. 1,900. Tobacco and brandy are its chief articles of manufacture. It gives its name to a principality belonging to the princes of Kaunitz.

RIETCHKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 12 m. NNE of Vileika.

RIETHNORDHAUSEN, a village of the grand-

duchy of Saxe-Weimar and circle of Weimar-Jena, and bail. of Gross-Rudstedt, 9 m. N of Erfurt, and 17 m. WNW of Weimar. Pop. 590.

RIETI, a delegation and town of the Papal States.

The deleg. is bounded on the N by the deleg. of Spoleto; on the E by the kingdom of Naples; on the S and SW by the comarca of Rome; and on the W by the deleg. of Viterbo, from which it is separated by the Tiber. It is 42 m. in length from N to S, and 33 m. in breadth; and comprises an area of 285 sq. m. Pop. 69,000. It is intersected by the W ramification of the Apennines, is generally mountainous, and belongs, in its greater extent, to the basin of the Tiber. The only other river of importance is the Velino. The climate is healthy, and the soil, which is tolerably well cultivated, produces, in considerable abundance, corn, wine, olive-oil, silk and wood. Cattle are reared in great numbers in its mountain pastures.—The town, 45 m. NNE of Rome, on the Velino, is an old and ill-built place. Pop. 8,900.—It is the see of a bishop. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

RIEUMES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 21 m. SW of Toulouse. Pop. 1,200.

RIEUPEYROUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 18 m. W of Rhodéz, near the source of the Saoul, an affluent of the Viaur. Pop. 1,800.

RIEUTORT, a river of France, which rises in Mount Liron, in the dep. of Gard, 4 m. NE of Sumène, and runs in a W and SW course to the Herault, which it joins on the l. bank after a course of 15 m.

RIEUX, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 27 m. SSW of Toulouse, on the l. bank of the Reze, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. in 1846, 2,196. It has a church remarkable for its lofty and bold tower.—Also a town in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. SE of Alaire, on the r. bank of the Vilaine. Pop. 2,948.—Also a village in the dep. of Nord, 4 m. NE of Cambray.

RIEXINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, 1 m. NW of Horb. Pop. 900, of whom a considerable proportion are Jews.

RIEXINGEN (**OBER**), a village of Würtemberg, 3 m. E of Vaihingen, on the l. bank of the Enz. Pop. in 1840, 1,046.

RIEZ, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 15 m. E of Manosque. Pop. of canton in 1846, 8,240.—The town, situated on the l. bank of the Colostre, had a pop. of 2,835 in 1846. It has a traffic in fruit, wine, and truffles; and some manufactures of pottery, coarse woollens, and vermelli.

RIGA (**GOVERNMENT OF**). See **LIVONIA**.

RIGA, a city of Russia, the capital of Livonia, situated in a large sandy plain, on the Southern Dwina or Duna, about 5 m. from the sea, in N lat. 56° 56' 32", E long. 24° 2' 15", 310 m. SW of St. Petersburg. The town stands on the r., the suburbs—which are more extensive than the town itself—on the l. bank of the river; a boat-bridge, 500 yds. in length, unites them. The entrance of the river is guarded by the fortress of Dunamünde; and the town itself is surrounded by walls and bastions. Little is to be seen of the town from the river, except the old wall, and a few of the church spires: all the principal streets are at a distance from the river. The houses are in general of stone, but the older streets are narrow and crooked. Of the public buildings, the principal are the cathedral, the town-house, the exchange, the arsenal, containing arms for 50,000 men, and the hospital of St. George. The church of St. Peter is remarkable for its fine

tower, 440 ft. in height, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. There are 6 Lutheran and 8 Greek churches in the city. There are a school-of-navigation, a public library, an observatory, and several educational establishments in the town. The pop. in 1824 was 39,908; in 1840, 59,960, exclusive of the garrison of about 10,000 men; the majority are Germans and Livonians, the Russians being comparatively few. German is exclusively the language of conversation with the educated classes.—The place is one of considerable commercial activity. The export trade is extensive, and was at one time chiefly managed by English and Scotch houses, and all the great commercial houses are still either German or foreign; even of the manufactures but few are carried on to any extent by Russians. The principal articles of export are timber, flax, flax-seed, hemp, tallow, candles, quills, and corn, which are all brought from a great distance by a tedious but not expensive water-conveyance. The total exports of flax in 1849 were 44,700 tons, of which 32,000 were shipped to Great Britain, and 10,600 to France and Belgium. Of hemp, the export was 15,250 tons, of which 8,400 was to Great Britain. Of sowing lint-seed, the export was 81,733 barrels, of which 22,756 went to Belgium, and 17,895 to Great Britain. Of crushing lint-seed, 225,000 quarters were exported in 1849, of which 135,000 were to England, 40,000 to Holland, and 37,000 to Belgium. Altogether 410 cargoes of various kinds of wood and timber were exported in 1849, chiefly to Great Britain. The exports of grain were 600 qrs. of wheat to England, 53,160 qrs. of rye; 162,000 qrs. of oats, all to Great Britain; and 118,500 qrs. of barley, of which 41,000 were to Great Britain. The total exports in 1849 were £2,730,000; in 1848, £2,120,000. The manufactures of R. are insignificant; soap, starch, brandy, tobacco, and playing-cards are the principal articles made.—R. has at different times suffered both by fire and sieges. Of the latter, the most remarkable were those sustained against the Russians in 1656; the Saxons and Poles in 1700; the Russians again in 1701; and the French in 1812. Its situation on a plain exposes it to frequent inundations; and after the intense winter of 1814, it suffered greatly from the breaking up of the ice on the Dwina.

RIGA (GULF OF). See LIVONIA (GULF OF).

RIGA, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 214 m. W by N of Albany, intersected by the Buffalo and Rochester railroad. Pop. in 1850, 2,159.—Also a township in Lenawee co., in Michigan, 78 m. SE by S of Lansing, intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad. Pop. in 1850, 208.

RIGI, or **RIGHI**, a mountain, or rather a group of mountains of Switzerland in the cants. of Schwytz and Luzern, between the lakes of Zug, Luzern, and Lowerz, by which it is almost insulated from the other Alps. It has an alt. of 926 toises = 1,973 yds. above sea-level. Its summit is clothed with verdant pastures, and is easily accessible in 3½ hours from Gollan.

RIGNAC, a town of France, dep. of Aveyron, 14 m. WNW of Rhodéz. Pop. in 1846, 2,054. It has manufactures of hosiery.

RIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, at the foot of Monte-Gargano, near the l. bank of the Candelaro, 18 m. WNW of Manfredonia.—Also a village of Tuscany, 15 m. ESE of Florence, on the l. bank of the Arno.—Also a village of the Papal States, 4 m. from Oreste. Pop. 650.

RIGNEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Marchaux, on the l. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 500.

RIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 6 m. W of Azay-le-Rideau.

RIGNY-LE-FERRON, a town of France, dep. of Aube, cant. of Aix-en-Othe, 24 m. SW of Troyes. Pop. 1,226. It has manufactories of paper, and of beet-root sugar.

RIGNY-SUR-ARROUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. S of Gregnou, on the r. bank of the Arroix.

RIGOLET-DE-BON-DIEU, a river of Louisiana, which is formed by the junction of the Sabine and Black Lake rivers, and unites with the Red river, 25 m. NW of Alexandria.

RIGOLETO, a village of Austrian Italy, 38 m. NNW of Udine.

RIGOLETS, or **REGOLETS**, a channel leading from the N part of the gulf of Mexico into Lake Pontchartrain, in the state of Louisiana, U. S., and communicating, through Manrepas lake and the gut of Iberville, with Mississippi river. The distance from Lake Pontchartrain through the Rigolets is 10 m., and between 300 and 400 yds. broad. On the S side of the Rigolets, and near to the entrance from the gulf, there is a passage into Lake Borgne.

RIGSBY-WITH-AILSBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1½ m. W of Alford. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 120.

RIGTON, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Overblow, Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Otley. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 451; in 1851, 463.

RIHA. See RIBA.

RIHURSI, a town of the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Chenab, in the Jamu territory, near the common entrance of the passes of Barrihal and Kuri. It contains about 250 houses, and has a strong castle upon a rocky conical hill to the S of the town.

RIJ, or **REJA**, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Perm, which rises near Tavatow, and flows NE to the Nerva.

RIJF, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 13 m. N by W of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,900. It has manufactories of leather, ropes, and candles.

RIJSSEN, or **RYSSEN**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse, 16 m. ENE of Deventer, near the l. bank of the Regge. Pop. 2,280. It has manufactories of cottons, linens, and pottery-ware.

RIK, a village of Persia, 12 m. N of Ispahan.

RIL, a town of Darfur, in Central Africa, 60 m. SSE of Cobbeh.

RILLAC-LA-TOUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Nexon. Pop. 760.

RILLAER, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 3 m. ESE of Aerschot, on a small affluent of the Demer. Pop. 1,499.

RILLE, a river of France, which rises near Saint Vandrille, in the dep. of Orne, and falls into the Seine, between Quillebœuf and Honfleur, after a N course of 80 m. Its chief affluent is the Charentonne.

RILLIEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Montduel. Pop. 950.

RILLINGTON, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of New Malton. Area 4,842 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,051; in 1851, 1,228.

RIMAC, a river of Peru, which rises on the W side of the Andes; runs W, and waters the delightful plain in which is situated the city of Lima, and flows into the Pacific a little to the N of Callao.

RIMACHUMA, a lake of Ecuador, in N lat. 3° 50'. It is 19 m. long from N to S, and 6 m. wide; and has a channel, 12 m. long, by which it empties itself into the river Pastaza, in S lat. 4° 11'. It receives on the S the river Apischi; and on the NW the Chillay.

RIMA-SZECS, a town of Hungary, 17 m. S of Gümör, 9 m. W of Putnok, on the l. bank of the Rima. It has a traffic in cattle and agricultural produce.

RIMA-SZOMBATH, or **GROSS-STEFFELSDORF**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Gümör, 14 m. ESE of Altsöhl, on the l. bank of the Rima, over which there is here a neat bridge. The inhabitants, about 3,000 in number, are partly Magyars, partly Germans and Slaves. They tan leather, and make a number of petty articles, such as tobacco-pipe heads, and wooden turnery ware.

RIMATARA, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 23°, W long. 152°. It is 20 m. in circumf., and has a pop. of about 300.

RIMINI, a town of the States-of-the-Church, situated on the river Marecchia, about 2 m. above its influx into the Adriatic, 24 m. ESE of Forlì. It had formerly a good harbour; but the sea has retired to the distance of 1½ m.; and R. is at present surrounded by a plain opening on the one side to the Adriatic, and bounded on the other by a range of hills, which rise gradually until they terminate in the great chain of the Apennines. The town is extensive and is well-built, but has a dull and deserted character. It contains several churches and mansions of Istrian marble, and has several squares. The cathedral church of San Francesco is a fine edifice of the 15th cent., with a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas reliefs. R. contains many ancient Roman remains. At the entrance, on the side of Pesaro, stands a triumphal arch of Augustus, said to be the best preserved of any extant. From this arch, a broad street extends to a bridge over the Marecchia, begun by Augustus, and completed by Tiberius, consisting of 5 arches of 27 ft. span each, and built of a white stone or marble found in the neighbouring Apennines. The pop. of the city and dependent district is estimated at 17,000. The manufactures consist of silk, glass, earthenware, verdigris, chemical acids, and saltpetre; and a traffic is kept up in them, and in corn, silk, salt, and fish. R., called formerly *Ariminum*, formed at one time a small independent republic. At present it communicates with the Adriatic by a canal; but the entrance is so choked up with mud and sand, as hardly to admit even small barks.

RIMITO, an island of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Abo and district of Masko, in the Baltic, in N lat. 60° 25', and E long. 21° 50'. It is about 2 m. in length.

RIMMINGTON, a township of Gisburn p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 14½ m. WSW of Skipton. Area 3,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 701; in 1851, 607.

RIMNIK, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, which has its source in the W extremity of a district of the same name; flows SE to Rimnik, then bends NE, and after a course of 90 m., throws itself into the Sereth, on the r. bank, 30 m. above the confluence of that river with the Danube.

RIMNIK, or **RIBNIK**, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of a district of the same name, in Upper Wallachia, 84 m. NE of Bucharest, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. It is the see of a bishop, and has a district school and a seminary. A victory was here gained by the united forces of the Austrians and Russians over the Turks in 1789. —Also a town in Little Wallachia, capital of the district of Vulcha, 69 m. NE of Krajova, on the r. bank of the Aluta.

RIMOGNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 7 m. S of Rocroi. Pop. in 1841, 1,705. It has several breweries and extensive slate-quarries.

RIMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of

the Ariege, cant. and 8 m. E of St. Girons. Pop. in 1864, 2,316. Gypsum is quarried in the environs.

RIMPACH, or **RIMPAR**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 6 m. N of Würzburg, on a small river, an affluent of the Main. Pop. 1,620. It has a castle.

RIMPTON, a parish of Somerset, 5½ m. NNE of Yeovil. Area 999 acres. Pop. in 1851, 298.

RIMSINGEN, two contiguous villages of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, to the SW of Briesach. They are distinguished as Ober R., and Nieder R., and contain respectively 620 and 630 inhabitants.

RINCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Leeuw-Saint-Pierre. Pop. 542.

RINCONADA (LA), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. N of Seville, on the l. bank of the Guadalquivir, on a peninsula formed by that river. Pop. 713.

RINCÓN-DE-SOTO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Logroño, and partido of Alfaro, near the Ebro. Pop. 975.

RINCURRAN, or **RINCORAN**, a parish of co. Cork, containing the village of Cove and part of the town of Kinsale. Area 5,417 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,815; in 1841, 3,506.

RINDAN, a village of Sind, 15 m. N of Sehwan, on the r. bank of the Indus.

RINDE, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, which has its source in Agra, 45 m. NE of the city of that name; traverses the centre and SE of the prov.; enters the prov. of Allahabad, and after a course, in a generally SE direction of 180 m., throws itself into the Jumna, on the l. bank, 12 m. WSW of Futtipur. Korah is the chief place on its banks.

RINDERFELD (Groes), a market-town of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, to the NE of Bischofheim. Pop. 1,040.

RINDGE, a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 44 m. SW by S of Concord, containing numerous ponds, and drained by numerous affluents of Millars and Merrimac rivers. It is generally fertile. Pop. 1,274.

RINDUM, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the dio. and to the E of Ringkøbing. Pop. 250.

RINGAGONACH, a parish of co. Waterford, 4 m. SSE of Dungarvan. Area 3,246 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,425; in 1841, 2,591.

RINGAROGA, or **DUNNEGAL**, an island of co. Cork, in Baltimore harbour, opposite the town of Baltimore. Its length is 2 m.; its extreme breadth, 1 m.; and its area is about 790 acres. An excellent causeway and bridge connects it with the mainland. Pop. in 1831, 786.

RINGAROOMA, a town on the N coast of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Dorset, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of Little Boobyala river. The bay extends between Waterhouse-point and Cape Portland, and is 7 m. in depth. It receives the Tomahawk and Ringarooma rivers.

RINGEBO, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershus, bail. and 120 m. N of Christiania, on the l. bank of the Longen. Pop. 3,000.

RINGELHEIM, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 20 m. ESE of Hildesheim and bail. of Liebenburg, on the r. bank of the Innerste. Pop. 620. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey.

RINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 29 m. NW of Coblenz, circle and 2 m. N of Ahrweiler. Pop. 181.

RINGENBURG, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and regency of Düsseldorf, to the SE of Rées. Pop. 450.

RINGERIGE AND HALLINGDALEN, a district of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus and bail. of Buskerud. Pop. 20,000. It comprises the parishes of Aal and Naes.

RINGFIELD, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SW of Beccles. Area 1,666 acres. Pop. in 1851, 287.

RINGGIT, or **RINGOET**, a volcanic mountain of Java, near the N coast, in the prov. and 6 m. W of Panarukan.

RINGOLA, a county in the SW part of the state of Iowa, U. S., comprising an area generally level of 520 sq. m., drained by branches of the Elkhorn river. It is generally fertile.—Also a village of Walker co., in the state of Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railway, 179 m. NNW of Mill-edgeville.

RINGHEIM, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 2 m. WSW of Ettenheim, on a hill to the r. of the Elz. Pop. 1,100. It is well-built, and possesses an active trade in corn, hemp, and oil.

RINGHUSCHEID, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 26 m. NNW of Treves, circle and 11 m. SSW of Praym, on the Otterbach. Pop. 116.

RINGKIOBING, a bailiwick and town of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift of Ribe. The bail. comprises an area of 750 sq. m., and contains 64,000 inhabitants.—The town is 66 m. NNW of Ribe, on the E bank of the fiord or gulf of the Ringkiobing. Pop. 1,080. It contains 12 well-built streets, a market-place, a school, and a house-of-detention. It possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, soap, and tobacco, and a tannery; and carries on an active trade in agricultural produce with Norway and Holland. It has a small port.—The fiord is an extensive inlet of the North sea, 33 m. in length from N to S, and 11 m. in extreme width. It is separated from the sea by a tongue of land in no part exceeding 1½ m. in breadth, and has a single opening named Nyminde Gap, in N lat. 55° 50', and E. long. 8° 10', about ½ m. in breadth. It contains several small islands, and receives several small streams, of which the most important is the Lönborg.

RINGMORE, a parish of Devon, 4 m. S of Modbury. Area 1,128 acres. Pop. in 1851, 337.

RINGNIER, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. ENE of Lewis. Area 5,626 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,374.

RINGNODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 58 m. NW of Ujein.

RINGOES, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, U. S., 15 m. NW of Trenton. Pop. 250.

RINGRONE, a parish in co. Cork, 2 m. SSW of Kinsale. Area 9,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,968; in 1841, 5,455. The surface extends along the Bandon river, opposite and immediately above the town of Kinsale; it also extends so along the Atlantic as to include the Old Head of Kinsale.

RINGSAGER, a parish and village of Norway, in the bail. of Hedemarken, 72 m. N of Christiania, on the E bank of Lake Miosen.

RINGSEND, a suburb of the city of Dublin, at the confluence of the Liffey and the Dodder, on the S side of the Liffey. Pop. in 1841, 1,755.

RINGSHALL, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. WSW of Needham. Area 2,116 acres. Pop. in 1851, 371.

RINGSHEIM, a village of Baden, 2 m. W by S of Ettenheim. Pop. 1,300.

RINGSICEN, a lake of Sweden, in the prov. of Malmehus, to the NE of Lund. It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and discharges itself by the Rönne-aa into the Cattegat.

RINGSTEAD, a parish and village of Norfolk, 8½ m. W by S of Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,814 acres. Pop. in 1851, 512.—Also a village on the

coast of Dorsetshire, 2 m. S of Ormington.—Also a parish of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. S by W of Thrapston. Area 1,981 acres. Pop. in 1851, 727.

RINGSTEDT, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zeland, in N lat. 55° 26'. Pop. 1,200. It contains a church founded in the 11th cent. The surrounding country, though bare and uninviting in appearance, is tolerably fertile.

RINGSWOLD, a parish of Kent, 3 m. SSW of Deal. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1851, 789.

RINGVADSOE, an island off the NW coast of Norway, in N lat. 70°. It is 24 m. in length from N to S, and has a considerable pop.

RINGVILLE, a village in the p. of Ringagonagh, co. Waterford, 2 m. W of Helwick-head. Pop. 264.

RINGWOOD, a market-town and parish of Hampshire, on the river Avon, 18 m. WSW of Southampton. Area of p. 8,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,988. The town contains some good houses, and is noted for its strong beer and ale, considerable quantities of which are exported. The manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings also employs some hands.

RINNS. See RHINNS.

RINTELN, the capital of that part of the co. of Schauenberg which belongs to Hesse-Cassel, situated on the Weser, 10 m. SE of Minden. It had formerly a small university, which was suppressed in 1809. Pop. in 1840, 3,070, all Protestants. It has a trade in linen and corn.

RINTSCHGAU. See ADRIEX.

RINTSMAGEEST, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 9 m. NE of Lieuwarden.

RINVEEL POINT, a cape on the W coast of co. Galway, in N lat. 53° 36'.

RIO, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 4 m. E of Porto-Longone. It is divided into an upper and lower town. Pop. 3,800.

RIO-ARIBA, a county of New Mexico, lying between the parallels of 35° 30' and 37° N, between the frontiers of California and the co. of Santa-Fé, on the Rio-Grande. It embraces an area of above 50,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1850 estimated at 7,750. Its cap. is Cuchillo.

RIOBAMBA (NUEVO), a town of Ecuador, in S lat. 1° 41', in the plain of Tapia, at an alt. of 9,600 ft. above sea-level.

RIO-BONITO, a village and district of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, 22 m. ENE of Rio, watered by the Ouro and the Vermelho, both tributaries of the Bacaxa. The district is fertile in mandioc and sugar.

RIO-BRANCO. See PARIMA.

RIO-BRAVO-DEL-NORTE. See NORTE.

RIO-BUENO, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea on the N coast, in N lat. 18° 30'.

RIOCAVADO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Burgos.

RIO-CLARO, a village and district of Brazil, in the prov. and above 40 m. ESE of Goyaz.—Also a village in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, district of São-João-de-Príncipe.

RIO-COBRE, a river of Jamaica, which passes a Spanish-town, and flows into the sea, 4 m. NW of Kingston.

RIO-COLORADO. See COLORADO.

RIO-DA-ALDERA, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-Peba, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and runs N and then W to the Macacu, which it joins on the l. bank.

RIO-DAS-MORTES. See MORTES.

RIO-DE-CONTAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the Brumado, a tributary of the Jusaipe or Contas. It has a considerable trade in cotton.

RIO-DE-EVA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Teruel. Pop. 470.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N by the provs. of Minas-Geraes and Espirito-Santo; on the E and S by the Atlantic; and on the W by the prov. of São Paulo, from which it is separated by the Serra-da-Mantiqueira. Its area is estimated at 6,200 Portuguese sq. leagues. Its coast-line presents the two fine bays of Angra-dos-Reis and Rio-de-Janeiro. The surface is mountainous, being traversed from SW to NE by various ridges, of which the most conspicuous are the Serra-dos-Organos, which divides the prov. into two districts,—the Beira-Mar or coast, and the Serra-Acima or table-land. It is well-wooded and watered, there being, besides the river Parahiba, above twenty other streams of inferior consequence, but none of them navigable. The principal affluents of the Parahiba are the Rio-Grande, Bosar-ahi, Paquequera, Piabanha, and Pixahi, all descending from the Serra-dos-Organos. To the S of that ridge are the Macabu, São-João, Macahé, Macacu, Iguaçu, and Guandu. There are several lakes. The soil is comparatively of inferior natural fertility, but is well-cultivated in many districts. Rice, mandioca, and maize are cultivated, and coffee is largely grown. The deep valleys which intersect the mountain-ranges are the principal seats of agricultural industry. The great coffee-country is on the banks of the Parahiba. Fine cabinet-work timber, gums, ipecacuanha, and jalap are supplied by the forests. The tracts of pasture are of great extent, and numerous herds of cattle are reared upon them. Iron exists in the mountains, and *kaolin* is obtained from the decomposed granite. The pop. of the prov., exclusive of the capital, in 1840 was estimated at 430,000, of whom 224,850 were slaves. It is administratively divided into the 8 comarcas of Angra-dos-Reis, Cabo-Frio, Campos-dos-Goitacazes, Cantagallo, Itaboraiti, Niteroi, Resende, and Vassouras. The provincial assembly consists of 36 members; and the prov. sends 10 deputies to the *assemblea-geral* or legislature, and 5 senators to the *camara alta* or senate.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, commonly called Rio, and sometimes SAINT-SEBASTIAN, the capital of the above prov. and of Brazil, situated 80 m. W of Cape Frio, in S lat. 22° 54', W long. 43° 9' [Raper], on a triangular shaped tongue of land, close to the shore on the W side of the entrance to a large bay, called Bahía-do-Rio-de-Janeiro, or the bay of Niteroi, about 3 m. N of the entrance, at the point where the strait ends and the bay begins to open, and at the foot of a high range of mountains bounding the plain on the W, called the Corcovado, [alt. 1,580 ft.] The aspect which the city presents from the sea "bears no resemblance to the compacted brick walls, the dingy roofs, the tall chimneys, and the generally even sites of our northern cities. The surface of the town is diversified by several ranges of hills which shoot off in irregular spurs from the neighbouring mountains, leaving between them flat intervals of greater or less width. Along the bases of these hills and up their sides, stand rows of buildings whose whitened walls and red tiled roofs are both in happy contrast with the deep green of the foliage that always surrounds and often embowers them." [Kidder.] It is called by the natives the city of Palaces, and it well deserves the proud title. It is thronged with fine edifices. The streets intersect each other at right angles, save where the beach and the declivities of the hills forbid: they are generally about 24 ft. wide, paved with large rough stones, and have usually a gutter in the centre. Preparations are

now making [1854] for lighting them with gas. Open to the sea-breeze is a public promenade. Large squares are scattered about. Fountains, supplied by aqueducts from the adjacent mountains, some of them beautifully constructed, abound in every direction. From the centre of the city the suburbs ascend 4 m. in each of three principal directions. The houses seldom exceed three stories in height, and are built, for the most part, of granite, but coated with plastering on the outside, their colour is, consequently, a clear white, painfully dazzling to the eye. Parallel with the beach runs the main street called Rua Direita, from which minor streets branch-off at right angles, and are intersected by others at regular distances. The Rua-do-Ouvidor is the Regent street of Rio, being filled with elegant shops principally occupied by milliners, jewellers, booksellers, and confectioners. The square palace skirts the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing-place. Two sides of this square are occupied by shops and other private buildings, but the palace itself is used only on court-days. The palace of residence of São Christovão is 5 m. distant. The palace of the viceroys, now appropriated to various public offices, is a large building in the old Portuguese style. The new town stretching out towards the NW, is separated from the old one by a large square called Campo-de-Santa-Anna. The city contains about 60 churches and chapels. Of these that of Nossa-Senhora-da-Gloria is one of the finest, and occupies a conspicuous site on a hill that juts into the sea between the city and the Praya-de-Flamengo. The Camarados-Senadores is a very handsome building on the N side of the Campo-de-Santa-Anna. The theatre is also a large and handsome building. The Rio merchants, who for the most part are English, have generally country-houses in the suburbs, especially at Botafogo, along the shore of a quiet bay, and in the valley of Laranjeiras which stretches up from Catete towards the mountains. The botanic garden, about 8 m. SW of the city, is a place of great resort. Water is procured from the Corcovado, as well as from the Tejuca mountain, and is conveyed by means of an aqueduct of 5 or 6 m. in length, to several fountains in different parts of the city.—Eternal spring and summer reign in this region. The mean temp. is 72°. A breeze from the sea generally springs up about noon, which cools the atmosphere. The whole country around Rio is of granitic formation.

[Harbour.] The harbour of Rio-de-Janeiro is one of the finest known, and can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness, and the security which it affords to vessels of every description. It stretches 20 nautical miles inland, in the form of a pear, widening to the breadth of 18½ naut. m. The entrance from the sea at its S extremity is bounded on one side by the Pao-d'Asucar or Sugar-loaf (a), a conical hill [alt. 1,292 ft.], and on the other by a mass of granite, at the foot of which stands the castle of Santa-Cruz (b). The average depth of the entrance is 14 fath. Near the middle lies a small island on which Fort Lucia is built (c). Though at first narrow, the harbour gradually widens to about 3 or 4 m., and has an excellent muddy bottom. It is interspersed with little islands, about 80 in number, some of which are clothed with rich vegetation, while others are covered with batteries and habitations of different kinds. Numerous villages, farms, and plantations, divided from each other by little sandy bays, rivulets, and forests, diversify and adorn the shores of this spacious harbour; while, in the distance, the eye rests on a lofty ridge of mountains, rising in various fantastic forms,

and clothed with wood to their summits. The entrance of the harbour, which does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from point to point, is protected by heavy batteries. The fort of Santa-Cruz (*b*), which is a work of considerable strength, and forms the principal defence of the harbour, has three platforms, one over another, for guns, on the side facing the entrance of the bay, and mounts altogether 120 guns. It is flanked by batteries to the E and W, and is overlooked and protected by a regular front for musketry, which runs between the hills. The defence of the city is supposed, however, to depend chiefly on the works erected on the Ilha-das-Cobras (*d*), the highest part of which, looking towards the town, is nearly 80 ft.

above the water. This island lowers gradually on the E side to the water's edge, and does not exceed 300 yds. in length. On the N side of it is the roadstead for merchantmen. The N side of Rio is open to any attack by sea; and on the land side, the city is almost unprotected. The anchorage for large vessels does not extend far to the N of the parallel of the city, but all the bay is navigable for small vessels or country boats. The harbour is of easy access at all times, as there is a daily alternation of land and sea-breeze, the former blowing until about noon, and the latter from that hour until sunset. Small steamers ply regularly between Rio and Niterohy, on the opposite side of the bay;



and another runs daily to Piedade at the head of the bay. The chief rivers which flow into the bay are the Rio-Macacu at the NE corner (*e*), and the Rio-de-Iguassu on the NW (*f*). In the subjoined cut the Bahía-da-Piedade, forming the NE corner of the bay, is marked (*P*); the island of Paqueta (*g*); the Ilha-do-Governador, the largest island in the bay (*G*); the suburb of Christovao (*h*); the site of the city (*R*); the Corcovado (*m*); the Lagoa-de-Rodriguez (*n*); the Ilha-Redonda (*o*), Ilha-Raza, on which stands a lighthouse (*p*); the Tijucas (*q*); and La Gavia, a conspicuous mountain, 8 m. SW by W of the Sugar-loaf (*r*).

Population, &c. The population of Rio, estimated at 170,000 in 1845, consists principally of Portuguese and their descendants, both white and coloured. The natives of the city are in general short and slightly made. Their number in the above pop. was estimated at 60,000; of the remainder 25,000 were foreigners, and 85,000 slaves. The latter unfortunate class are here made to perform the work of beasts of burden, and fugitives are to be seen with iron collars round their neck, and even masks of tin concealing the lower part of their face, and secured behind with a padlock.—Among the establishments for education are a college founded in 1837, an episcopal seminary for educating theological students, about 30 public schools, a military and a naval academy, an academy of me-

dicine, an academy of the fine arts, a national museum, and a national library.—The number of electors resident in the city in 1844 was 256.

Commerce.] This city is the chief mart of Brazil, and especially of the mining districts. All the ports on the coast S of Bahia send their produce for exportation to Europe, or for home-consumption to Rio and Cuyaba. Innumerable troops of mules are continually travelling to and from the interior; their common burden is about 3 cwt. each, which they carry to the almost incredible distance of 1,500 or 2,000 m. Their homeward freight consists chiefly of salt for the consumption of the cattle, and iron for the working of the mines. The imports from the river Plate, and from Rio-Grande and São-Paulo, consist in immense quantities of dried beef, tallow, hides, bacon, farinha, beans, rice, and wheat flour; Santa-Catherina sends leather, onions, dried fish and pottery; Bahia, supplies tobacco, cocoa-nuts, and slaves; Bernambuco, salt and saltpetre; Minas-Geraes, cotton, coffee, and tobacco; Matto-Grosso and Goyaz, gold in dust and bars, diamonds and precious stones; Rio-Grande - do-Sul and São-Paulo, oxen, horses, and mules. The imports from the United States are chiefly salt provisions, flour, household furniture, pitch, and tar. From the W coast of Africa, Rio imports wax, oil, sulphur, and some woods. The imports from the mother-country consist chiefly in wine and oil. From

Sweden some iron is occasionally brought.—The exports consist principally of coffee, sugar, rum, ship-timber, various fine cabinet-woods, hides, tallow, indigo, and coarse cotton cloths, in immense quantities, for clothing the Peons in the provinces of the river Plate. Among the more precious articles of export may be enumerated gold, diamonds, precious stones, and wrought jewellery. The manufacture of cochineal is carried on here; and there are also considerable works for boiling and converting into oil the blubber of the black whale, which formerly frequented the harbour of Rio.

Under the article BRAZIL will be found a pretty full view of the commerce of its great port. In 1841–2, the arrivals from foreign ports were 915 = 206,120 tons; and coastwise 1,813 = 123,004 tons. The departures to foreign ports were 867 = 270,651 tons, and 1,929 coasters = 139,301 tons. In 1847, 887 vessels = 208,547 tons entered from foreign ports; and 2,497 = 180,348 tons, entered coastwise. The following are details of the 'movement' of the port in 1849:

ARRIVED.

	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
With cargo for this port,	733	183,709
for other destinations,	109	30,836
On the road to California,	202	57,041
By forced arrival,	15	4,600
From fishing,	14	4,307
In ballast from foreign ports,	108	24,087
from ports of the empire,	61	13,528
Total of long voyage,	1,262	318,102
Total of coasters, including steamers,	2,355	219,680

SAILED.

Laden with country produce,	549	181,278
foreign goods,	108	32,881
With the same cargo they brought,	144	59,999
For California,	198	79,121
In ballast for foreign ports,	70	23,614
for ports of the empire,	164	57,253
Total for long voyages,	1,233	434,151
Total of coasters and steam boats,	2,368	220,377
In 1848 there were:		
Arrivals from long voyages,	1,147	259,917
of coasters,	2,402	214,869
Sailings on long voyages,	1,063	323,729
of coasters,	2,383	192,476

Of the 753 vessels which, in 1849, brought cargoes for Rio from foreign countries, there were:—

American,	152	Kniphausen,	1
Argentine,	4	Lubeck,	4
Austrian,	15	Neapolitan,	14
Belgian,	20	Norwegian,	14
Brazilian,	65	Oldenburg,	3
Bremen,	9	Indian,	4
Danish,	58	Portuguese,	63
French,	40	Prussian,	11
Hamburgher,	19	Russian,	9
Hanoverian,	4	Sardinian,	37
Dutch,	3	Swede,	78
Spanish,	11	Tuscan,	1
English,	124		

The arrivals in 1851 were 851 = 207,734 tons; in 1852, 790 = 198,853 tons. The imports consist chiefly of cotton manufactures, earthenware, iron and hardware, lumber, lead, coals, olive-oil, charcoal, salt, spirits, tea, glass, and wines. The total exports of sugar in 1849 were 5,979 boxes; in 1848, 5,848 boxes; and in 1845, 14,539 boxes. The amount of hides exported in 1849 was 302,220 pieces, which is about the average of the last seven years. Of horns, 385,685 pieces were exported in 1849, which is also about an average. The remaining exports in 1849 were the following: Tanned half-hides, 11,139 pieces; rice, 20,717 bags; rum, 4,380 pipes; rosewood, 1,905 dozens; tobacco, 26,909 rolls; tapioca, 9,543 barrels; ipeacacanha, 11,676 lbs. The following are the quantities of the principal articles of domestic produce exported from Rio, in 1840 and 1847:

	1840.	1847.
Coffee,	1,063,801 bags.	1,641,860
Sugar,	13,499 cases.	5,311
Hides,	194,006 no.	268,482
Horns,	278,441 ...	447,807
Rice,	18,989 bags.	20,021
Rum,	3,407 pipes.	3,385
Tobacco,	28,760 rolls.	21,707
Ipeacacanha,	29,342 ...	29,901

It appears from the above details, that coffee is the great article of export from Rio. The export from Rio of this article, in 1841, was 1,013,865 bags of 160 lbs. each; in 1851, 2,037,305 bags. The principal increase of export was to the United States, whither more was sent in 1851 than was exported to all the world united in 1839. Hamburg and Altona, the Channel and Antwerp, received much more than in 1850; the exportation to the Mediterranean was about the same in both years. The comparative destination of coffee exported from Rio in 1850 and 1851, was as under:

	1850.	1851.
To Antwerp,	58,481 bags.	106,082 bags.
Railic,	20,460 "	25,174 "
Bremen,	8,239 "	19,156 "
Cape of Good Hope,	11,307 "	28,460 "
Channel,	151,584 "	218,794 "
Denmark,	34,329 "	59,575 "
France,	53,875 "	67,287 "
Hamburg and Altona,	108,990 "	187,686 "
Holland,	—	7,900 "
Mediterranean,	158,103 "	159,519 "
Portugal,	9,531 "	84,167 "
Spain,	—	—
Sweden,	44,292 "	26,149 "
Trieste,	52,951 "	71,899 "
United States,	638,683 "	999,494 "
Other countries,	4,026 "	6,019 "
	1,849,851	2,037,305

Of the exportation in 1851, 1,367,267 bags was the production of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.—Various companies have been formed, with privileges from the government, at Rio. Amongst these are the Petropolis railroad, to be continued to Parahiba; two lines of railroad in Minas-Geraes; the navigation of the Macury, and the navigation of the Amazon. These improvements, when completed, cannot fail to advance the commercial and agricultural interests, and tend to the prosperity of the country. Besides these, a gas and a floating-dock company have been established. Two mortgage banks have been likewise formed as additional means of affording employ for surplus capital. Since the 1st July 1852, vessels entering from foreign ports with cargo and clearing with cargo pay 300 rs., instead of 900 rs., per ton. Vessels entering with cargo and clearing in ballast, or entering in ballast and clearing with cargo, instead of 450, pay 150 rs. per ton. National vessels engaged in the coasting-trade are free from the payment of tonnage dues. This reduction is estimated to reduce the revenue derived from the customs by about 150,000 dollars per annum, but it will prove of material benefit to both the commercial and agricultural interests.

[Steam communication.] The new packet service to and from the Brazil and Rio-de-la-Plata commenced on the 9th of January, 1851. We subjoin the particulars of the route pursued, together with the stoppages and duration of voyage from Southampton to each place outward:—

Southampton to Lisbon,	856 m.	4 days 12 hrs.
Lisbon to Madeira,	555	8
Madeira to Teneriffe,	260	10
Teneriffe to St. Vincent (Cape-de-Verd),	850	14
St. Vincent to Pernambuco,	1,600	28
Pernambuco to Bahia,	410	25
Bahia to Rio-de-Janeiro,	720	28

The packet remains 3 days and 22 hours at Rio, that time being allowed for preparing replies. The homeward course embraces calls at the same ports, and, including all stoppages, occupies 29 days 28 hours, making the course of post to Rio 62 days

16 hours. The homeward packets are due at Southampton on the 12th of every month. Mails for Rio-de-la-Plata are transferred at Rio-de-Janeiro to a small steamer, which conveys them as follows:

	From Southampton.
Rio-de-Janeiro to Monte Video, 1,040 m.	36 days 5 hrs.
Monte Video to Buenos Ayres, 130	38
	3

At Buenos Ayres 13½ days are allowed for preparing replies, and 41 days are occupied on the voyage homeward, making the course of post 92 days 16 hours. The Brazilian steamers call at Lisbon both outward and homeward. The coaling-stations for the steamers are Southampton, Madeira, Teneriffe (if necessary), St. Vincent, and Rio-de-Janeiro. The regulations provide that in case the branch steamer having on board the Buenos-Ayres and Monte-Video mails shall not reach Rio-de-Janeiro before the time appointed, the Atlantic steamer will await her arrival 8 clear days, if necessary, beyond the appointed time of starting, after which period she will take her departure for Southampton whether the missing vessel has arrived or not. The length of the route out and home to Rio-de-Janeiro is 10,482 m.; from Rio-de-Janeiro to Buenos-Ayres and back, 2,340 m.; making a total of 12,822 m. An average speed of 8½ m. per hour will be necessary to enable the vessels to perform this service within the stipulated time; for the distance from Southampton to Madeira a speed of 8 m. is prescribed, while from Madeira to Rio-de-Janeiro, 9 m. is to be the maximum rate of steaming. The existing prospects of ocean steam navigation, lead us to presume that the voyage to Rio will be performed at a rate equal to 10 knots, so as to bring that port within 24 or 25 days of England. The number of miles steamed annually by this company, in the West India service is 424,072; in the Brazilian, 158,864.—Another line of powerful screw-steamers between Liverpool, and Brazil and the river Plate has recently been started under the name of 'The South American and General Steam Navigation company.' One of this company's screw-steamers sails from Liverpool on the 24th of each month for Rio. From Rio the mails, passengers, and cargo intended for the Plate are forwarded by a screw-steamer to Monte-Video and Buenos-Ayres; while the return steamer starts from Rio for Liverpool on the 29th of each month.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See PLATA.

RIO-DEL-HACHA. See HACHA.

RIO-DEL-REY. See REY.

RIO-DE-SAO-FRANCISCO, a comarca of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, stretching along the l. bank of the São-Francisco. Pop. in 1840, estimated at 20,000.

RIO-DO-PEIXE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Santo-Antonio, 8 m. S of Serro.

RIO-DAS-PEDRAS. See PEDRAS.

RIO-GRANDE, a town of Starr co., in the state of Texas, U. S., on the E bank of the Rio-Grande, opposite the confluence of the Rio-San-Juan, and 94 m. WNW of Matamoras.

RIO-GRANDE. See JEBÁ.

RIO-GRANDE-DEL-NORTE. See NORTE.

RIO-GRANDE-DO-NORTE, a province of Brazil, between the parallels of 4° 40' and 6° 30' S; bounded on the N and E by the Atlantic; on the S by the prov. of Parahiba, from which it is separated by the Rio-Guaju; and on the W by the prov. of Ceara, from which it is separated by the Serra-dos-Cairiris-Novos and the Serra-do-Tibao. Its superficies is estimated at 2,000 Portuguese sq. leagues. The surface is mountainous towards the S; but gradually settles into a sandy plain towards the N. The principal rivers are the Agumare, the Appodi, the Ceara-Mirim, the Cunhahu, the Guajahi, and the Piranhas; all of limited course. Sugar and cotton are the staple productions. Horses and cattle are extensively reared; and salt, sugar, cotton, dyewoods, and timber are exported.—The prov. is administratively divided into the two comarcas of Natal and Assu. The pop. was estimated at 700,000, in 1840. The legislative provincial assembly consists of 20 members.

RIO-GRANDE-DO-SUL. See SAO-PEDRO-DO-GRANDE.

RIO-MAYOR, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. W of Santarem, at the foot of the Junto mountains, on the r. bank of the Mayor, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 3,680. In the vicinity is a saline spring.

RIO-NEGRO, a town of New Granada, in the

dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquia, 48 m. SE of Santa-Fe-de-Antioquia, and at an alt. of 2,391 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 12,144. Its chief production is wax, of which the annual amount is estimated at 2,000 arrobas.

RIO-NEGRO. See NEGRO (Rio).

RIO-PARDO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 50 m. W of Porto-Alegre. It has a small harbour and a few coasting vessels. The surrounding district is fertile, and well-adapted for the cultivation of flax. See PARDO.

RIO-PRETO. See PRETO.

RIOJA, a district of Spain, comprising the greater part of the prov. of Logrono and the NE of that of Soria. It derives its name from the Rio-Oja, by which it is bathed; and forms a valley, of which the length from Villafraanca-de-Montes-de-Oca to Agreda, is nearly 90 m., and the extreme breadth 30 m., and of which the total area is estimated at 810 sq. m.

RIOJA (La), a province and town of the La Plata confederacy. The prov. is bounded on the N by that of Catamarca, on the E by the provs. of Santiago and Cordova; on the S by that of San Juan; and on the W by the Andes. Pop. about 20,000. It is intersected by two ranges of mountains named Famatina and Velasco, which run from N to S, and divide the central part into three valleys or level tracts named Guandacol, Famatina, and Arauca. The Famatina range is a continuous range about 3,000 ft. high, and 50 leagues in extent. Its geological formation is gneiss and clay-slate. The principal river is the Bermejo. The soil is generally fertile, and produces in abundance corn, fruit, and wine. The rearing of cattle and vicunas forms also an important branch of local industry. Gold, silver, copper, and other metals are found in considerable quantities in the Famatina mountains. Its chief towns are Rioja, Chilecito, Famatina, and Guandacol.—Rioja, the cap., called also Todos-Santos-de-la-Nueva-Rioja, is situated in S lat. 29° 12', on the r. bank of the Angualasta, near the E base of the Sierra-de-Velasco, and on the confines of the Salinas, 118 m. SSW of Catamarca, and about an equal distance NNE of San Juan. Pop. in 1824, 3,000. To the S of this town lie rich grazing llanos.

RIOLIN. See RIGA.

RIOLS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 3 m. NE of St. Pons-de-Thomieres, on the Jean. Pop. in 1846, 2,473. It has numerous manufactories of cloth, for the Levant market, and of soap. In the vicinity is a mine of argentiferous lead.

RIOM, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome. The arrond. comprises an area of 288,640 hect., and contains 12 cants. Pop. in 1831, 146,495; in 1846, 156,503.—The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 26,065; in 1846, 27,571.—The town is 8 m. N of Clermont-Ferrand, and 51 m. S of Moulins, on the l. bank of the Ambène, on a height which commands a prospect of great extent. Pop. in 1789, 13,286; in 1821, 12,584; in 1831, 12,379; in 1846, 12,845. In the larger and more modern portions of the town the streets are straight and spacious, and paved with basalt and volcanic scoria, and the houses are substantially built of free-stone. The older portions are constructed of lava, and consist of narrow streets lined with lofty and irregular piles of building. The town is surrounded with boulevards and is adorned with numerous fountains. It contains a fine court-house, with a chapel adjoining, a communal college and museum, a large hospital, two alms-houses, a theatre, a savings' bank, a printing establishment, a lunatic asylum, a house-of-cor-

rection, &c. It possesses manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, rugs, candles, wax-lights, vermicelli, fine cutlery, oil, brandy, numerous tanneries, and a saw-mill, and is noted for its confectionary. Its trade consists chiefly in flour, corn, hemp, cloth, wax, leather, iron, wine, and oil. Corn, wine, and fruit are extensively cultivated in the environs. R. in ancient times bore the name of *Ricomagus*, and afterwards *Ricomum*. It was besieged in 1209 by Guy-de-Dampierre. In 1360, it was constituted capital of a duchy erected in favour of his son, by the duke of Berry.

RIOM-ES-MONTAGNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal and arrond. of Mauriac. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,780; in 1846, 10,972.—The town is 17 m. ENE of Mauriac, in a narrow valley, on the l. bank of the Veronne, an affluent of the Rue. Pop. in 1846, 2,589. It has a considerable trade in cattle and horses, and in cheese.

RIOMFALVA. See REICHESDORF.

RIOM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes and cant. of Tartas, 33 m. NW of Saint Sever. Pop. 1,470.

RION. See RIONI.

RIONEGRO-DEL-PUENTE, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 51 m. NNW of Zamora and partido of Puerta-de-Senabria, on the r. bank of the Oterino, an affluent of the Tera. Pop. 100. It has a handsome church, which is the resort of numerous devotees from all parts of the peninsula, and a large hotel.

RIONERO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 5 m. S of Melfi, and 23 m. NNW of Potenza, partly in a valley, and partly on two adjacent hills. Pop. 10,000. It has three churches and a convent.—Also a town in the prov. of Sannio, district and 10 m. NNW of Sernia, and 29 m. WNW of Campobasso, on a hill. Pop. 1,320. It has a church and a chapel.

RIONI, or **RION**, a river of Imiritia, which descends from the S side of the Caucasus, between the Kazbek and Elburz; flows WSW, traversing Imiritia to a point a little S of Orveli; turns S, passes Kutais, and at Batarked-Sindara turns W; and from this point pursues a W course to the Black sea, into which it discharges itself at Poti, on the confines of Guria, and after a SW and W course of about 150 m. Its principal affluents are the Zkheni-chal, the Quirina, and the Chanin-tchal.

RIOPAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. SW of Chinchilla, near the r. bank of the Mundo, an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 750. In the neighbourhood are mines of calamine, emery, and coal.

RIOSECO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Soria. Pop. 600.

RIOSO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SSW of Santander.

RIOU, an island of France, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 8 m. S of Marseilles, in N lat. 43° 10'.

RIOU'S ISLAND, or **ROOABOOGA**, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 8° 54'. It is about 24 m. in circumf., of a naked aspect, with steep and rugged rocks, forming a lofty mountain in the middle.

RIOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 5 m. NNW of Gemozac. Pop. 1,200.

RIPABOTTONI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 9 m. SSW of Larino. Pop. 2,500.

RIPACANDIDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 6 m. SSE of Melfi. Pop. 3,000.

RIPA-DE-CHIETI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 4 m. E of Chieti, on the r. bank of the Alento. Pop. 2,700.

RIPAILLE, or **RIPAGLIA**, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Chablais, 1 m. NNE of Thonon.

RIPALDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 6 m. NNE of Montefalcone. Pop. 700.

RIPALIMOSANI, a town of Naples, 9 m. E of Molise. Pop. 3,300.

RIPATRANSONE, a town of the States-of-the-Church, 12 m. NE of Ascoli. Pop. 2,200.

RIPE, or **ECKINGTON**, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. W by N of Haylham. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. 383.

RIPEN. See RIBE.

RIPLEY, a chapelry and tything in Send p., Surrey, 6 m. NE of Guildford. Pop. in 1851, 860.—Also a chapelry in Pentrich p., Derbyshire, 3½ m. S by W of Alfreton. Pop. in 1801, 1,091; in 1831, 1,977; in 1851, 3,071.—Also a parish and town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. WNW of Knaresborough, on the N bank of the Nidd. Area of p., 6,836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,219; in 1851, 1,286. The neighbourhood is noted for its produce of liquorice.

RIPLEY, a county in the SE part of Indiana, U. S. Area 439 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 14,820. Its cap. is Versailles.—Also a co. in the SE of Missouri. Area 1,080 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,856; in 1850, 2,830. Its cap. is Doniphan.—Also a township in Somerset co., Maine, 49 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 641.—Also a township in Chautauque co., New York, 312 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 1,782.—Also a township in Brome co., Ohio, 56 m. above Cincinnati. Pop. 1,780.—Also a village in Lauderdale co., in Tennessee. Pop. 400.

RIPOLL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. WNW of Gerona, on the river Ter. Pop. 2,900. It suffered severely during the late civil war.

RIPON, a city and parl. borough in the lower division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 23 m. WNW of York, and 25 m. N of Leeds, on the W bank of the Ure, which has been rendered navigable by cuts, &c., to Ripon. The parish comprises the chapelries of Bishop-Monckton, Bishop-Thornton, Pateley-Bridge, Sawley, and Skelton; the townships of Aismunderby with Bondgate, High and Low Bishopside, Bishopton, Clothholme, Eavestone, Gwindale, Grantley with Skeldin, Hewick-Bridge, Hewick-Copt, Ingerthorpe, Markington with Waltherthwaite, Marston with Moseley, Newby with Mulwith, Nunwick with Howgrave, Sharrow, North Stanley with Lenningford, Sutton-Grange, Warsill, Westwick, and Whiteliff with Thorpe, within Ripon liberty; the chapelries of Aldfield and Winkley; and the townships of Bewerley, Dacre, Shelding, Studley-Roger, and Studley Royal. Area 55,786 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,211; in 1831, 5,080; in 1851, 15,103.—R. is finely situated, a little SW of the Ure, across which is a handsome stone bridge of 14 arches. The town rises in gentle acclivities towards the market-place in the centre, but somewhat more abruptly from the Skell rivulet, which divides it from the SE suburb, and gives motion, in its course, to several mills, serving the city with water by means of an engine, and supplying the navigable canal. The cathedral is the most prominent feature in the aspect of the city. The market-place is spacious, and contains on the S side of the square a handsome town-hall. The parl. boundaries comprise the township of R., and part of the township of Aismunderby-cum-Bondgate. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 6,080. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 405; in 1848, 361. R. was once noted for its manufacture of spurs. There is an extensive manufacture of saddle-trees in the suburb of Bondgate. Barges of from 20 to 35 tons burden bring coal and merchandise, by the Ouse and Ure navigation, and

receive in return, lead, butter, and other produce. From the vicinity of a rich and well-wooded country, containing various objects of local attraction and interest, many respectable and wealthy families have been induced to settle in and about R., and the town has therefore increased in importance as a residence for that class of society. There is a good corn-market here. The income of the borough in 1849-50 was £217.

By order in council of date 5th Oct. 1836, the new diocese of R. was instituted with consent of the archb. of York and the bishop of Chester. The dioc. consists of that part of the co. of York previously in the dioc. of Chester, the deanery of Craven, and all such parts of the deaneries of Ainsty and Pontefract, in the dioc. of York, as lie to the W of the Ainsty, and the wapentakes of Barkstone, Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross. The two arch-deaneries of Craven and Richmond have been instituted, the collegiate church has been made a cathedral, and the town has hence become a city. The average yearly income of the bishop has been fixed at £4,500; and a palace for his habitation has been erected at North Orange, about 1 m. to the NW. The cathedral is a venerable, extensive, and well-proportioned pile, producing a striking and beautiful effect in the landscape by which it is surrounded. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, with three low buttressed and pinnaced towers, two at the W end, and one in the centre. With the exception of those of York and Westminster, the breadth of this edifice exceeds that of any other of the kind in the empire.

RIPPINGALE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. N by E of Bourne. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 661.

RIPPLE, a parish in Worcestershire, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. SE by S of Upton-upon-Severn. Area 4,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 972; in 1851, 1,097.—Also a parish in Kent, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. SW of Deal. Area 1,134 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1851, 223.

RIPPELSDAU, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Wolfach. Pop. 718. It has a mineral spring and salt-works.

RIPTON, a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 37 m. SW of Montpelier, drained by Middleburg river. It is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1850, 567.

RIQUEWIHR, **RIQUEVILLE**, or **REICHENWEYER**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Kayersberg, on the Sembach. Pop. in 1841, 1,836. It has a protestant consistorial church. The environs are noted for their wine.

RIQUIER (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher in a valley. Pop. 1,300. It has an hospital, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and hemp. This place was at the era of Louis-le-Debonnaire one of considerable importance.

REQUIER-D'HERICOURT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 5 m. SE of Orville, near the l. bank and near the source of the Durdent. Pop. 239.

RIQUIERES-PLAINS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 4 m. SSW of St. Valery. Pop. 1,059.

RIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Chateillon, on a small affluent of the Allier. Pop. 1,534. It has a considerable trade in wine, the produce of the locality.

RIS, or **RIS-ORANGE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. NW of Corbiel, near the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841,

758. It has a fine castle, in which Henry IV. frequently resided, and in the vicinity is a horticultural institute founded in 1829, the oldest and most important institution of the kind in France.

RISANO, a town of Dalmatia, at the bottom of the gulf of Cattaro, 9 m. N of Cattaro. Pop. 1,500. It is defended by a castle on an elevated point, and has a small harbour. The inhabitants are remarkable for their intrepidity as sailors.

RISBOROUGH (MONK'S), a parish and market town of Buckinghamshire, 6 m. SSW of Aylesbury, so named from its being assigned to the monks of Canterbury, by Eschevine, bishop of Dorchester, about the year 995. Area of p. 3,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,083; in 1851, 1,064.

RISBOROUGH (PRINCE'S), a parish and village of Buckinghamshire, 7 m. SSW of Aylesbury, so named from Edward the Black Prince, who according to tradition had a palace here. Area 4,710 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,206; in 1851, 2,317.

RISBY, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. NW of Bury St. Edmund's. Area 2,801 acres. Pop. in 1851, 431.

RISCA, a parish of Monmouthshire, 5 m. NW of Newport. Area 1,877 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,044.

RISCLE, a town of France, dep. of Gers, on the l. bank of the Adour, 35 m. W of Auch.

RISE, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. ENE of Beverley. Area 2,012 acres. Pop. 197.

RISEHOLME, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. NNE of Lincoln. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. 102.

RISELEY, a parish of Bedfordshire, 9 m. N of Bedford. Area 2,980 acres. Pop. in 1851, 949.

RISHANGLES, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. S by E of Eve. Area 718 acres. Pop. in 1851, 279.

RISHTON, a township of Lancashire, 4 m. NE by E of Blackburn. Area 2,760 acres. Pop. 800.

RISHWORTH, a township of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW of Halifax. Pop. 1,540.

RISING. See **CASTLE-RISING**.

RISLEY, a hamlet of Derbyshire, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. E by S of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 201.

RISS, or **RIESA**, a river of Würtemberg, which rises near Mählwiningen, 4 m. NW of Waldsee; and runs N to the Danube, which it joins near Ober-Diisingen, after a course of about 30 m.

RISSINGTON (GREAT, LITTLE, and WICK), three adjoining parishes of Gloucestershire, near Stow-on-the-Wold, of the respective areas of 2,420, 1,300, and 1,140 acres; and the respective pop. in 1851 of 493, 279, and 319.

RISTIN (LOXO), a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ENE of Beverley. Area 3,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 403; in 1851, 400.

RISUM, a village of Hanover, in East Friesland, 8 m. W of Embden.

RITSHAN, a village of Bohemia, 15 m. W of Kaurzim. Pop. 500.

RITSHENWALDE, a village of Prussian Poland, 12 m. N of Obornik. Pop. 600.

RITTBURG. See **RUTBERG**.

RITTERSHOFEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. SE of Soultz-sous-Forêts. Pop. 1,260.

RITUERTO, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Soria, which rises to the E of Soria, and runs S and SW to the Duero, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m.

RITZEBUTTEL, a balliwick belonging to the city of Hamburg, lying between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Its area, exclusive of the small island of Neuwerk at the mouth of the river, is 20 sq. m. It is fertile, but is chiefly valuable to Hamburg, from containing the harbour of Cuxhaven.—Its chief place of the same name is a neat town, 2 m. S of Cuxhaven. Pop. 1,745.

RIU-DE-CANAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WNW of Tarragona. Pop. 1,100.

RIU-DE-COLZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Tarragona. Pop. 1,300.

RIUDOMS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. NW of Tarragona. Pop. 3,247. It is a well-built place, and has a considerable trade in brandy.

RIVA, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Valaisa, 15 m. WNW of Soppa. Pop. 1,300.

—Also a town of the Swiss cant. of Ticino, on the lake of Como, 6 m. S of Chiavenna. Pop. 2,400.

RIVA, or **Rau**, a town of the Tyrol, on the lake of Garda, 10 m. WSW of Rovereto. Pop. 2,000. It has a good harbour, and a brisk carrying business on the lake. The manufacture of an apparently trifling article, Jews' harps, is carried on here to a surprising extent. The environs are pleasant and fertile, producing olives, lemons, and oranges.

RIVA-DI-CHIERI, a town of the Sardinian states, situated in a pleasant district, 10 m. E by S of Turin. It has 3 churches and 8 chapels, and contains 2,097 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. The territory contains 4 other communes, Moriondo, Mombello, Arignano, and Andezeno, all favourite places of residence.

RIVADAVIA. See **RIBADAVIA**.

RIVA-DE-MAZZANO, a town of Continental Sardinia, on the l. bank of the Staffora, 18 m. E of Alghero. Pop. 1,800.

RIVALBA, a town of Piedmont, 10 m. NNE of Turin. Pop. 1,100.

RIVALTA, a town of Austrian Italy, situated at the influx of the Minio into the lake of Mantua, 6 m. W of Mantua. Pop. 1,500.—Also a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. NNE of Aculi. Pop. 1,400.

RIVALTA-DI-TORINO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Turin, and near the l. bank of the Sangone. Pop. 1,500.

RIVARA, a town of Piedmont, 30 m. NNW of Turin. The mandamento of R. extends to Monte Soglio, forming part of the chain which marks, on the N, the boundary between the provs. of Turin and Ivrea. It is a charming territory, irrigated by the Viana, Levone, and Bardanzano, which flow into the Malone. The district comprises 3 communes, irrigated from the torrents Malone and Orco, and teeming with fruitfulness. It contains 1,057 houses and 6,032 inhabitants. The town of R. seated at the base of a rocky eminence, contains 335 houses, and 1,624 inhabitants. In former times this territory was the feudatory possession of the noble family of Valperga. There are good churches, and it has some remains of walls and fortifications.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, 18 m. WSW of Mantua. Pop. 1,200. It is a well-built place surrounded by ancient and very massive walls.

RIVAROLO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Orco, 18 m. NNE of Turin.

RIVAROSSA, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Turin, between the river Malone and the forest of Cies. Pop. 1,400.

RIVAUUX, a village and township of Helmsley p., Yorkshire, 3 m. W by N of Helmsley. Area of township, 5,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1851, 209.—There are here the remains of a magnificent abbey founded in 1131.

RIVE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Verceil, 3 m. SW of Stroppiana. Pop. 1,000.

RIVE-DE-GIER, a town of France, dep. of Loire, on the Gier, at the junction of the canal of Givors, 12 m. NE of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1846, 1,694. It has manufactories of iron, steel, and glass; and, in the neighbourhood are extensive coal-pits, the produce of which is for the most part sent to Lyons by

the canal of Givors, and the railroad from Lyons to St. Etienne.

RIVELA (Cava), a headland on the N coast of Corsica, in N lat. 42° 35', E long. 9° 4'.

RIVEL-DE-LAS-SEMALS, a town of France, dep. of Aude, 9 m. WNW of Quillan, at the confluence of the Revelion and Lers. Pop. 1,300.

RIVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. of Basilicata, 12 m. E by S of Policastro, containing, with the adjacent village of Bosco, a pop. of 5,400.

RIVENHALL, a parish of Essex, 2 m. N by E of Witham. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 728.

RIVER, a parish of Kent, 2 m. NW of Dover. Area 1,181 acres. Pop. in 1851, 487.

RIVER-CHAPEL, a village in the p. of Ardamaire, co. Wexford, on the Anghy riverlet, 5 m. SE of Gorey. Pop. in 1841, 248.

RIVERGARD, a town of the duchy of Parma, 11 m. SSW of Piacenza, near the r. bank of the Trebbia. Pop. 3,800. It has a trade in silk and agricultural produce.

RIVERHEAD, a village of Kent, 2 m. W of Sevenoaks, so named from the head of the Darent, which is in the neighbourhood.

RIVERHEAD, a township and village of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., 67 m. by railroad E of New York. Pop. 2,540. The v. is situated at the head of the navigation of Peconic bay, and contains numerous grist and saw-mills.

RIVERSTOWN, a village in the p. of Temple-Esk, co. Cork, at the confluence of two affluents of the Glanville river, 1½ m. NE of the village of Glanville. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1841, 134.—Also a village in the p. of Kilmacallane, co. Sligo, 4½ m. SE by S of Colfahaney. Pop. in 1841, 329.

RIVES, a town of France, dep. of Isere, on the river Fure, 8 m. NW of Grenoble.

RIVESALTES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and arrond. of Perpignan. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,196; in 1846, 17,712. The town is 6 m. N of Perpignan, on the r. bank of the Agly. Pop. in 1846, 5,737. It is partly walled, but the best portion of the town lies outside the walls. It has an oil-mill and a distillery of brandy. The environs are noted for their wines, particularly the muscat.

RIVIERA, a bail. and circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, consisting of the portion of the valley, lying between Bollinzone and the entrance to the valleys of Blugno and Leventino. Pop. 8,012. Its chief town is Orugna.

RIVIERE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 2 m. SE of Bonneton-de-Louba, near the source of the Crinchon. Pop. 1,235.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Meuse. Pop. 456.

RIVIERE-NOIRE, a district of the Isle of France, to the E of the districts of the Plaines-de-Williams and of the Savana. Cotton is its chief production.

RIVIERE-PILOTE (La), a town on the S coast of the island of Martinique, Little Antilles, capital of a parish in the arrond. and 5 m. W of Marin, and 9 m. ESE of Fort-Royal, on a small river. The parish is very mountainous, but the valleys are fertile and produce sugar and coffee in great abundance. Pop. 2,792, of whom 2,357 are slaves.

RIVIERE-SALEE, a strait of the Antilles, which separates the island of Guadeloupe, properly so called from that of Grande Terre, and unites the gulfs of the Great and Little Cul-de-Sac. It is 5 m. in length, varies in breadth from 30 to 85 yds., and is of considerable depth, but from the shallows at the entrances is accessible to only small boats.

RIVIERE-SALEE (LA), a town on the SW coast of the island of Martinique, Little Antilles, capital of a parish in the arrond. and 5 m. SE of Fort-Royal, on a river of the same name, which throws itself into the Cul-de-Sac-Royal. It consists of two parts, Grand and Petit. The former, situated in an unhealthy locality, consists of about 40 houses, all more or less damaged by the hurricane of 1817. The latter, which is to the N of the other, also sustained considerable damage at the same period. It contains several magazines. The soil of the parish is marshy, and liable in some parts to inundation, but generally fertile and well-cultivated. Sugar is its chief production.

RIVIERE-AU-BŒUF, a river of N. America, which falls into the Mississippi, at the lower end of Lake Pepin.

RIVIERE-DES-HURONS, a river of Lower Canada, which, after a winding course, falls into the Richelieu at Fort Chambly.

RIVIERE-MAHAUT (LA), a town of the island of Guadaloupe, situated in a bay to which it gives name, in N lat. 16° 27'.

RIVIERE-DES-PRAIRIES, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from the lake of the Mountains, and running along the N shore of the island of Montreal, divides it from Isle Jesus, after which it joins the St. Lawrence.

RIVIERE-ROUGE, a river which falls into Lake Michigan, in Green bay.

RIVIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 1½ m. NW of La Rochefoucault, near the l. bank of the Tardouere. Pop. 1,325. It has an oil-mill. It is noted for its apples.

RIVIERES (LES HAUTES), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 5 m. E of Monthermé, 11 m. NE of Mizieres, on the r. bank of the Semoy. Pop. 1,200. It has numerous nail-works, and in the vicinity is an iron-mine.

RIVINGTON, a village of Lancaster, 2 m. SE of Chorley, noted for a peak on an adjoining hill, 1,545 ft. high, which commands a prospect of vast extent.

RIVISONDOLI, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra-2da, 15 m. SE of Sulmona. Pop. 1,250.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont, situated at the foot of the Alps, on the great road which leads over Mount Cenis into Savoy, 9 m. W of Turin. It bears the title of a city, and contains 802 houses and 1,195 inhabitants. It possesses some handsome houses and public buildings, fine streets, and a spacious piazza in which is situated the principal church. It has also an hospital and schools. The site of the royal castle above the town, the most elevated point of the commune, is 461 yds. above the level of the sea. It has beautiful environs, adorned with villas and gardens, and, the air being exceedingly pure, it is a fashionable resort of many families of Turin in the summer and autumn for the *villeggiatura*. The ancient castle of the princes of Savoy, burnt by the French in 1690-1, but restored by Victor Amadeus II., forms a grand and striking feature, towering above the city, and from its feet to the entrance of Turin runs a superb avenue between 10 and 11 m. in length, and perfectly direct, the perspective lines closing in the extremity with the capital, and the Superga, which crowns the hill beyond it. "Looking along it in the day-time," says a recent traveller, "it presents to the eye one of the most animated and stirring scenes imaginable; but to see it in all its wonderful magnificence, it should be viewed at the rising of the sun, when his first rays are glittering on that noble mausoleum; or at eventide, when his last beams shine on it, in warm and roseate hues. Nor is the prospect from the Superga, along this road, less splendid.

Its breadth is as admirable as its extent, and it is bordered on each side by a double row of noble trees, shading wide and agreeable walks formed between them. An arrow could scarcely be more straight, or a plain apparently more level, to Rivoli; and thence the valley of Susa, guarded on the right hand, and on the left, by chains of lofty mountains, conducts the eye onward to Monte-Cenisio; which, wrapt in eternal snows, closes this grand and beautiful scene."

RIVOLI, a village in the NE of Austrian Lombardy, on the r. bank of the Adige, 13 m. NW of Verona. Pop. 520. Near this the Austrians were defeated by the French, in a battle fought on the 14th January 1797, one of the most remarkable of Bonaparte's victories.

RIVOLI-BAY, an indentation of the SW coast of South Australia, to the N of Cape Lannes, in S lat. 37° 33', and E long. 140° 13'.

RIVOLTA, or **RIPOLTA**, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and 17 m. E of Milan, and deleg. of Lodi and Crema, on the l. bank of the Adda. Pop. 2,600.

RIXENSART, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Lasne. Pop. of dep. 1,303; of com. 399.

RIXHEIM, or **REXEN**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of Habsheim, and 12 m. NE of Altkirch. Pop. in 1846, 2,995. It has an extensive manufactory of paper-hangings, and gypsum-kilns. Wine is cultivated in the locality.

RIXINGEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 354; of com. 275.

RIXOUSE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 6 m. N of St. Claude, and 23 m. SE of Lons-le-Saunier, in the midst of the Jura mountains, near the r. bank of the Bienne. Pop. 625.

RIXTON, a township of Lancashire, in the p. and 5½ m. ENE of Warrington. Area, with Georgebrook, 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 906; in 1851, 796.

RIZEH, or **IRIZEH**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 27 m. E of Trebizond, on the Black sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in N lat. 41° 2', and E long. 40° 29'. It has considerable traffic as an entrepot between the E coast of the Black sea and the Crimea and Constantinople. Its pop. has been estimated at 30,000, of whom 4,000 are Greeks and Armenians.

RIZZUTO (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of Calabria-Ultra, 15 m. S of Cotrone, in N lat. 38° 56'.

RJEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 70 m. WSW of Twer, on the Volga, at the point where that river becomes navigable. It is an entrepot in the flax and corn trade for the ports of Riga and St. Petersburg. Pop. 8,500.

RO. See **RHO**.

ROA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. SSW of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Douro, over which there is here a stone bridge. Pop. 2,400. It is walled, and defended by a castle; and has a splendid mansion belonging to the counts of Sizuela. Cardinal Ximenes died here in 1517.

ROACH, or **ROCHE**, a parish in co. Louth, 3½ m. NW of the town of Dundalk. Area 3,305 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,426; in 1841, 1,373.

ROADE, a parish of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. S of Northampton, intersected by the NW railway, Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 695.—Also a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. NE by E of Frome. Area 928 acres. Pop. 790.

ROADFORD, a village in the p. of Killilagh, co. Clare, on the river Aille, 5½ m. NW by N of Ennistymon. Pop. in 1841, 126.

ROAG (Loch), an arm of the sea which indents the SE coast of the island of Lewis in the Scottish Hebrides. It is about 12 m. in length, and 8 m. broad, and is thickly interspersed with islands.

ROANA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Vicenza.

ROANE, a county in the E part of Tennessee, U. S., intersected by the Tennessee river. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,948; in 1850, 12,185. Its cap. is Kingston. It is a fertile district producing wheat, maize, cotton, and tobacco.

ROANNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, on the l. bank of the Loire, 30 m. N of Montbrison. Pop. in 1846, 11,870. In the beginning of the 18th cent., this place was a mere village; it owes its increase to its situation on a navigable river, and to its having become an entrepot for goods sent from the E and SE of France, to the markets of Orleans, Nantes, and Paris. It has a few modern well-built streets, and a few good public edifices. It has some manufactories of linen, cotton, iron-ware, paper, glue, and pottery-ware, and flax and cotton spinning-mills. In the vicinity are coal and lead mines.—The arrond. has an area of 178,459 hectares, and comprises 10 cants. Pop. in 1846, 134,100.

ROANNES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Saint-Mamet, 5 m. SW of Aurillac. Pop. 1,237.

ROANOKE, a county in the SW of Virginia, U. S., intersected by the head-branches of the Staunton. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,499; in 1850, 8,477. Its cap. is Salem.—Also a township of Randolph co., in Alabama, 78 m. NE of Montgomery.—Also a village of Genesee co., in New York, on Allen's creek.

ROANOKE, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., formed by the union of the Staunton and the Dan, the former of which rises in Virginia, and the latter in N. Carolina, and flowing into Albemarle sound, in N lat. 35° 58', after a course of 300 m. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden to the falls at Halifax, 70 m.; and for boats of 5 tons for the distance of 200 m. above the falls. A canal to avoid the falls opens the navigation to the junction of the head streams.—The country watered by this river is extremely fertile.

ROAPOA, an island of the Pacific, one of the Marquesas group, 58 m. W of Santa-Christina.

ROARING-WATER, a hamlet, a rivulet, and a bay, in co. Cork. The hamlet stands at the head of the bay, and on the road from Skibbereen to Skull and Dunmanus, 4½ m. W by N of Skibbereen. The rivulet runs less than 5 m. S by W to the head of the bay, at the hamlet. The bay, in a large sense, opens between Cape Clear on the SE and Long Island on the NW, with a width of 4½ m.; penetrates the land NE to the extent of 8½ m.; and includes the greater part of the crowded and intricate archipelago between Baltimore and Crookhaven.

ROASSIO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Verelli.

ROATH, a parish of Glamorganshire, in the vicinity of Cardiff. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 312.

ROATUN. See RUATAN.

ROBAT, a village of Persia, in the prov. and 120 m. W of Kirman, in a fine plain, near the frontier of Farsistan, and on the road from Kirman to Shiraz. The distillation of rose-water and cultivation of tobacco form important branches of local industry.

ROBAT, or **AHEEYON**, a town of Persia, in Khorrassan, in the district of Komis, at the entrance to the pass of the same name, and 50 m. SW of Damghan. It has a caravanseraï.

ROBATAT, a district of Upper Nubia, between Monassir on the W, and Berber on the SE, and in-

tersected by the Nile, which here forms an extensive island named Mograb. It is to a great extent covered with sand. Milk forms the chief subsistence of the inhabitants. Its chief town is Abu-Hammed. It contains the ruins of Karmel.

ROBBEL, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 17 m. SE of Lüneburg and bail. of Medingen. Pop. 90. It has a paper-mill.

ROBBEN ISLAND, or **SEAL ISLAND**, a barren island on the coast of S. Africa, at the entrance into False bay, in S lat. 33° 48'. It is about 6 m. in circumf., and formerly served as a place of exile for criminals sent from the Cape or the East Indies.

ROBBINSTON, a township of Washington co., Maine, U. S., 137 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 1,028. It has ship-building yards.

ROBBIO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Novara. Pop. 3,300.

ROBE, a river of co. Mayo, which flows into the E side of Lough Mask. A straight line from its source to its embouchure extends 12½ m. SW; yet the length of the river's course, even exclusive of all minor sinuosities, is at least 22 m.

ROBEC, a small river of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, which flows into the Seine at Ronen, after a SW course of 7 m.

ROBECQ, a village of France, dep. of Pas-de-Calais, near the small river Clemance, an affluent of the Lys, 4 m. SW of St. Vincent. Pop. 1,560.

ROBEEN, a parish in co. Mayo, 1½ m. NW of Hollymount. Area 10,907 acres, of which 667 acres are in Lough Carra. Pop. in 1841, 3,544.

ROBEL, a walled town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the W side of the lake of Müritz, 20 m. W of Strelitz. Pop. 3,200.

ROBERT BAY, a bay on the coast of the island of Martinique, nearly 2 leagues deep, and having its entrance between Point La-Rosa and Los-Galeones. At its mouth it has two small islands, against which heavy seas break, thereby rendering the bay secure.

ROBERT-ESPAGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Bar-le-Duc, and 9 m. NNE of St. Dizier, at the foot of a hill, on the r. bank of the Saulx. Pop. 860.

ROBERTO (San), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 10 m. NNE of Reggio, cant. and 6 m. E of Villa-S.-Giovanni, in the midst of mountains.

ROBERTON, a parish partly in Roxburghshire, and partly in Selkirkshire, situated not far from the centre of the Southern Highlands, and intersected by Borthwick-water, rising in several head-streams at the southern extremity of the parish, and by Ale-water, running nearly parallel to the Borthwick. About 11 parts in 12 of the whole area are sheep-walk, or cattle-pasture, and maintain about 19,000 sheep, chiefly of the Cheviot breed, and a proportionate number of cattle. Between 500 and 600 acres are under plantation. About 2,000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage. Pop. in 1801, 618; in 1831, 730; in 1851, 670.

ROBERT'S PLAINS, a level tract in New South Wales, in Macquarie co., intersected by Mary river.

ROBERT'S ISLES, two large islands of the Mendana archipelago, in the Pacific, in S lat. 7° 53', with several smaller islets in their neighbourhood, discovered by Hergest in 1792.

ROBERTSFORS, a mining village of Sweden, in the prefecture of West Bothnia, 33 m. NNE of Umea. It has extensive iron-works.

ROBERTSON, a county in the NW part of the state of Tennessee, U. S., comprising an area of 484 sq. m., drained by affluents of Sycamore creek and Red river. It has an undulating surface, and

is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 13,801; in 1850, 16,145. Its capital is Springfield.—Also a central co. of Texas, comprising an area of 946 sq. m., drained by Little Brazos river and its branches, and by affluents of Navasota river, by which it is bounded on the E. Its surface is undulating, and its soil is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1850, 934. Its capital is Franklin.

ROBERTSTOWN, a village in the p. of Kilmaogue, co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, at its summit-level, between Sallins and Ticknevin, 2½ m. SW by W of Prosperous. Pop. in 1841, 314.

ROBERTSTOWN, or **CASTLE-ROBERT**, a parish in co. Limerick, 1½ m. NE by E of Shanagolden. Area 5,906 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,794; in 1841, 2,314. The surface is a rich and beautiful portion of the sea-board of the estuary of the Shannon.

ROBERVAL, or **NOEL-ST.-REMY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Pont-Sainte-Maxence. Pop. 125.

ROBESON, a county in the SW part of the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area generally level of 890 sq. m., drained by Lumber river, and by the head branches of Little Pedee river. It is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 10,370; in 1850, 12,826. Its cap. is Lumberton.—Also a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 51 m. E of Harrisburg. It is partly hilly, and is bounded on the NE by Schuylkill river, and drained by Alleghany and Hay creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,016.

ROBIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 4 m. WNW of St. Ambroix, on the r. bank of the Ceze. Pop. 739. It has coal-mines.

ROBILLANTE, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 9 m. SSW of Coni, mand. and 2 m. S of Roccavione, on the l. bank of the Vermegnana. Pop. 1,400. It has a manufacture of white iron.

ROBINAL. See **RABINAL**.

ROBINE-D'AIGUES-MORTES (**GRANDE**), a canal of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and cant. of Aigues-Mortes. It consists of two parts,—one of which runs NNW from Aigues-Mortes to Virventre, and the other from the former place to the Mediterranean, and connects the canal Des-Etangs with that of Beaucaire.

ROBINE-DE-VIC, a canal of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, and cant. of Frontignan. It extends from the base of Mount Gardiole, near the village of Vic, to the canal-des-Etangs.

ROBIN'S FERRY, a village of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the r. bank of Merrimac river, and on the Concord and Nashua railroad, 5 m. S of Concord.

ROBINSON, a village of Crawford co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 121 m. ESE of Springfield.

ROBINSON'S CREEK, a stream of water in North-east Australia, in S lat. 25° 29', an affluent of the Condamine.

ROBINSTOWN, a village in the p. of Kilskyre, co. Meath. Pop. in 1831, 146.

ROBION, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. E of Cavaillon, at the foot of Mount Leberon, near the l. bank of the Calavon. Pop. 956.

ROBISON, an island of the Arctic ocean, near the E coast of Greenland, in about N lat. 68° 41', and W long. 54° 30'.

ROBLADILLO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. SW of Valladolid, at the foot of a chain of mountains. Pop. 84.

ROBLEDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca, and partido of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 1,480. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

ROBLEDILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov.

and 18 m. N of Guadalajara, on a height. Pop. 545.—Also a town in the prov. and 63 m. SW of Salamanca, and 18 m. SE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, at the N base of the Sierra-di-Gata. Pop. 538. The environs produce wine and oil in great abundance.

ROBLEDILLO-DE-LA-VERA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Cáceres, and partido of Jarandilla. Pop. 215. The locality is extremely warm, and suffers in summer from scarcity of water. It has manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

ROBLEDO, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Alcaraz. Pop. 798. It has a parish church, and a custom-house, and has manufactories of linen.

ROBLEDO-DE-CHAVELA, a town of Spain, in New Madrid, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Madrid, and partido of San-Martin-de-Valdeiglesias, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,166.

ROBLES, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Popayan, which runs NE, and unites itself with the river Honda.

ROBLINGEN (**OBER**), a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 15 m. NW of Merseburg, near the lake of Mansfeld. Pop. 750.

ROBOA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 12 m. ENE of Zebid.—Also a village of the same prov., 12 m. E of Taas.

ROBOROUGH, a parish of Devonshire, 6 m. ESE of Great Torrington. Area 3,114 acres. Pop. in 1841, 588; in 1851, 518.

ROBREGORDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Guadalajara. Pop. 750.

ROBURENTO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Mindovi.

ROCA, an archipelago of small desert islands on the coast of Venezuela. They extend about 23 m. from E to W, and 10 m. from N to S.

ROCA (**CABO DA**), a bold cape on the W coast of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, in N lat. 38° 46' 30", W long. 9° 29' 21", the most westerly point of land in Europe, and called by English seamen the rock of Lisbon.

ROCA (**LA**), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Badajoz. Pop. 636.

ROCA-DE-ILHEOS, a small island on the coast of Venezuela, in N lat. 11° 51'.

ROCAH, a small port of Hadramaut, in Arabia, on the Indian ocean, 30 m. SSW of Sahar.

ROCAFORTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Pampluna, near the r. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 150.

ROCAIBA, a small town of Hedjas, in Arabia, 120 m. ENE of Mecca.—Also a small town, 17 m. E of Mecca.

ROCALBONGA, a town of Tuscany, 18 m. ENE of Grosseto.

ROCAMADOUR, a town of France, dep. of Lot, on the river Alzon, 22 m. N of Cahors. Pop. 1,482.

ROCAS, two small islands in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Peru, at the mouth of the river Pisagua.

ROCAS, an island of the Atlantic, about 125 m. NE of Cape Roque, in S lat. 3° 52'.

ROCAS (**POINT**), a headland on the E coast of Abaco, one of the Lucayos group, in N lat. 26° 17'.

ROCCA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Messina.—Also a small town of Austrian Italy, situated on Lago Maggiore, 30 m. NW of Milan.

ROCCA-BERNARDA, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra, 15 m. WNW of Cotrona. Pop. 700.

ROCCA-BIANCA, a town of the duchy of Parma, 12 m. NNE of Borgo-San-Donino. Pop. 1,800.

ROCCA-BIGHERA, a town of Continental Sar-

dinia, in the prov. and 22 m. N of Nice, on the l. bank of the Vesubra. Pop. 1,100.

ROCCA-BRUNA, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. WNW of Coni. Pop. 1,650.

ROCCACASALE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra, 4 m. NNW of Sulmona. Pop. 1,600.

ROCCA-CONTRADA, a town of the Papal States, in the del. and 32 m. WSW of Ancona. Pop. 2,400.

ROCCA-D'ARAZZO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in Monteferrat, near the r. bank of the Tanaro, 6 m. E of Asti. Pop. 1,700.

ROCCA-DE-BALDI, a town of Piedmont, on the river Pesio, 6 m. NW of Mondovì. Pop. 2,200.

ROCCA-DELL'ASPRO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citeriore, 18 m. S of Campagna. Pop. 3,200.

ROCCA-DE'EVANDRO, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 9 m. SSE of San-Germano, on the l. bank of the Gangliano. Pop. 1,300.

ROCCA-DE-CAGNO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 9 m. SE of Aquila. Pop. 620.

ROCCA-DE-CORIO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 21 m. NNW of Turin. Pop. 2,200.

ROCCA-GLORIOSA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 7 m. WNW of Policastro. Pop. 1,400.

ROCCA-GUGLIELMA, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. NNE of Gaëte. Pop. 1,680. It has a fine church.

ROCCA-GUINALDA, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Acqui. Pop. 1,800.

ROCCA IMPERIALE, a town of Naples, on the gulf of Taranto, 10 m. S of Tursi.

ROCCA-MANDOLFI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 40 m. N of Naples. Pop. 3,400.

ROCCA-DU-MEZZO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 15 m. SE of Aquila. Pop. 1,100.

ROCCA-MONTEPIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 8 m. SSW of Chieti. Pop. 1,500.

ROCCA-DE-NETO, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 9 m. NW of Cotrone. Pop. 600.

ROCCA-NOVA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 27 m. ENE of Lagonegro.

ROCCA-DE-PAPA, a village of the Papal states, in the comarca and 15 m. SE of Rome. Pop. 1,050.

ROCCA-RAINOLA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 3 m. N by E of Nola. Pop. 1,600.

ROCCA-ROMANA, a mountain in the Papal states, in the comarca and 24 m. NNW of Rome, on the N shore of Lake Bracciano. It has an alt. of 814 yds. above sea level.

ROCCA-SAN-FELICE, a town of Naples, in Principato-Ultra, 3 m. N of San-Angelo. Pop. 2,250.

ROCCA-SECCA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 7 m. SSE of Arpino. Pop. 2,300.

ROCCA-SANTO-CASCIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Florence, on the l. bank of the Montone.

ROCCA-SAN-GIOVANNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, 4 m. E of Lanciano, near the coast of the Adriatic. Pop. 400.

ROCCA-SANTO-STEFANO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 9 m. W of Aquila. Pop. 400.

ROCCASCALLENIA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. SSW of Lanciano. Pop. 1,600.

ROCCA-SICURA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 4 m. ESE of Rionero. Pop. 1,550.

ROCCA-VALLOSCURA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 10 m. SSE of Sulmona.

ROCCAIONE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Coni, on a hill between the rivers Gesso and Vermagnana. Pop. 2,400.

ROCCAVIVARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 3 m. SW of Montefalcone. Pop. 900.

ROCELLA, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra, 6 m. N by W of Mileto.—Also a town of Sicily, 86 m. SW of Messina. Pop. 2,500.

ROCCHETTA, a town of Savoy, 10 m. SE of Chambery.—Also a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Casale, near the Tanaro.—Also a town of Naples, in Principato-Ultra, 4 m. NNE of Lacedogna.

ROCCO (SAN), a village of Austrian Italy, 15 m. E of Bergamo. Pop. 600.—Also a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Ossaola, 9 m. W of Gevros, on the r. bank of the Toce.

ROCESTER, or ROCESTER-IN-DOVEDALE, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 4 m. N by E of Uttoxeter, on the banks of the Dove. Area 2,105 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,146; in 1851, 1,185.

ROCH (SAINT), a village of Savoy, in the prov. of Faucigny, 6 m. SE of Cluses.

ROCHA, a town of Buenos Ayres, on a small river, about 35 m. NE of Maldonado.

ROCHDALE, a parish and parl. borough in Sal-ford hund., co.-palatine of Lancaster, and 11 m. N by E of Manchester, on the river Roche, over which there is here a stone-bridge of three arches, and in the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The parish comprises the chaperies of Blatchinworth and Calderbrook, Todmorden and Littleborough, with the townships of Butterworth, Castleton, Spotland, Walsden, Wardleworth, and Wuerdale-with-Wardle, and the chapelry of Saddleworth with Quick in Agbrigg wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire. Area 58,620 acres. Pop. in 1801, 39,766; in 1831, 74,427; in 1851, 98,023.—The town, which consists of several irregular and somewhat narrow streets, well-paved and lighted, is situated on the sides of two hills, and comprises a part of the four townships of Castleton, Wardleworth, Spotland, and Wuerdale-with-Wardle. The cotton and woollen manufactures are very extensively carried on here; and the parish abounds in coal, stone, and slate. Trade has been greatly increased by means of the Rochdale canal, which opens a communication between the eastern and western seas, as well as with the principal seats of commerce in the counties of York and Lancaster; and still more so by the opening of the Manchester and Leeds railway. R. returns one member to parliament. The limits of the borough form a perfect circle $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a mile in radius round the town. Pop. in 1841, 24,091; in 1851, 29,195. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 942; in 1848, 1,049. R. is one of the polling-places for the S division of the county.

ROCHE, a small river of France, in the dep. of the Nievre and cant. of Corbigny, which issues from the Etang-de-Roche and falls into the Anguison, after a course of about 2 m.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Court-Saint-Etienne. Pop. 380.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 29 m. N of Berne, bail. and 3 m. NE of Montiers, on the r. bank of the Birse. It has a glass-work.—Also a village in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. NW of L'Aigle, circle and 3 m. SSE of Villeneuve. It has extensive salt-works, and in the vicinity are marble quarries.—See also COUSIN.

ROCHE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 5 m. NW of Brionde, and 9 m. E of Blesle, encircling a basaltic rock, crowned with an ancient castle. Pop. 280. In the vicinity is a fine isolated basaltic rock.—Also a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Matour. It is noted for its cherries.—Also a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento

in the dio. of Savoy and prov. of Faucigny, 5 m. WSW of Bonneville, and 14 m. SE of Geneva, on a mountain. Pop. 2,560. It has a college.

ROCHE (LA), or **LAROCHE**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Marche. Pop. of dep., 1,300. The town is 12 m. E of Marche, and 36 m. S of Liege, in the midst of the Ardennes, on the r. bank of the Ourthe, and at the foot of a steep rock, crowned with a fortress now in ruins. Pop. 1,206. It has several iron-works, manufactories of pottery, tanneries, and breweries. This place was formerly one of the strongest in the country, and was capital of a county conferred in 993 upon Henry, son of Godefroy, 1st count of Luxemburg, and afterwards by Philip IV., upon Octave-de-Ligne, prince of Barbancon. It was taken in 1680 by Louis XIV., and in 1703 was to a great extent destroyed by fire.

ROCHE, or **ROACHE**, a parish in Cornwall, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Columb-Major. Area 6,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,630; in 1851, 1,836.

ROCHE-L'ABEILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Nexon. Pop. 1,458. It has manufactories of vases and of wooden clocks, and two iron-fineries. Serpentine is quarried in the environs.

ROCHE-D'AGOUT (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Pionsat, and 29 m. NW of Riom. Pop. 290.

ROCHE-AUBERT, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Puy and com. of Coubon, near the road from Puy to Monastier.

ROCHE-BEAUCOURT (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Mareuil, on the Nizonne. Pop. 350. It has a mine of iron and a forge.

ROCHE-BEAUPRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. S of Marchaux, on the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 350.

ROCHE-BERNARD (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and arrond. of Vannes. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,339; in 1846, 12,413.—The town is 25 m. ESE of Vannes, on the l. bank of the Vilaine, which is here crossed by a fine suspension bridge, and 11 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,245. It has a custom-house and a small port, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, honey, and wood. It has a manufactory of pottery and a blast furnace.

ROCHE-BLANCHE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. NW of Vayre, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Lauson. Pop. 1,215.

ROCHE-EN-BRENIL, or **ROCHE-EN-BRENY (LA)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Saulieu. Pop. 2,499.

ROCHE-SUR-LE-BUIS (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 2 m. E of Buis, on the slope of a hill, near the r. bank of the Menan, a small affluent of the Ouveze. Pop. 720.

ROCHE-CANILLAC (LA), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze and arrond. of Tulle. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,696; in 1846, 9,061.—The village is 12 m. SE of Tulle, on the r. bank of the Doustre. Pop. 450.

ROCHE-CARDON, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Limonest, in a delicious valley of the same name, near the r. bank of the Saone.

ROCHE-CHALAIS (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. SW of Saint Aulaye, on the l. bank of the Dronne, by

which it is separated from the dep. of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2,333. It has a tannery, a wax-work, &c.

ROCHE-DERRIEN (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Lannion. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,258; in 1846, 13,365.—The town is 10 m. W of Lannion, on the r. bank of the Treguier. Pop. 1,344. It has a port which at high water is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burthen. It was formerly fortified, and has sustained several sieges.

ROCHE-DE-GLUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 4 m. S of Tain, on the l. bank of the Rhone, opposite Glun, and near the confluence of the Isère. Pop. 1,849. It has a manufactory of ceruse.

ROCHE-SUR-GRANE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 6 m. SW of Crest, on the Grane, a small affluent of the Drome. Pop. 300. It has a silk spinning-mill.

ROCHE-GUYON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 9 m. SW of Mayny, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 863. It occupies a highly picturesque situation, at the foot of a steep rock, crowned with a lofty tower, and which forms the back ground of a castle of great extent, and in some parts of considerable antiquity. It has manufactories of hosiery and nitre-works. The castle of R., formerly a place of great strength, was taken in 1418, by the English, under the earl of Warwick. Thirty-one years after, it was regained by Guy VII., seigneur of Le Roche-Guyon, and, in 1621, was erected into a duchy.

ROCHE-SUR-LOIRE. See **LUNES**.

ROCHE-MALVALAISE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 2 m. SW of Chateaus, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 1,150.

ROCHE-MICHEL (LA), a summit of the Grecian Alps, on the confines of the Sardinian divisions of Turin and Savoy, between the peaks of Ronche and Rochemelon, and 8 m. NNW of Susa. It has an alt. of 3,820 yds. above sea-level, and is constantly covered with snow. It throws off a spur which terminates in a SSW direction at the Glacier-de-Lamet.

ROCHE-MELLAY (LA), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Luzay, and 14 m. SSE of Chateau-Chinon, on the l. bank of the Haleine, an affluent of the Aron. Pop. in 1846, 2,211. It has a castle situated on a steep rock, and has a considerable trade in grain, cattle, and faggots.—In the vicinity, to the NNE, is Mount Beuvray or Beuvron, which has an alt. of 940 yds. above sea-level, and is the highest point in the dep. It has the remains of a camp.

ROCHE-LA-MOLIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. N of Chambon, on a mountain. Pop. 1,289. It has several coal-mines.

ROCHE-POSAY (LA), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. NE of Pleumartin, on the l. bank of the Creuse, a little below the confluence of the Gartempe. Pop. 1,354. It has several mineral springs and baths.

ROCHE-EN-REGNIER, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Vorey, on a volcanic peak. Pop. 1,570.

ROCHE-SUR-ROGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 7 m. SE of Donjeux, in a woody valley, on the l. bank of the Rognon. Pop. 419. It has a blast-furnace and two fineries.

ROCHE-SERVIERE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and arrond. of

Bourbon-Vendee. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,854; in 1846, 6,673. The town is 20 m. N of Bourbon-Vendee, on the l. bank of the Boucogne. Pop. 1,568. It has a tannery and a dye-work.

ROCHE-SUR-YON. See BOURBON-VENDEE.

ROCHE-SUR-YONNE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. of Joigny and com. of Saint-Gidroine.

ROCHECHOUART, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne.—The arrond. comprises an area of 181,210 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 47,793; in 1846, 51,536.—The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,404; in 1846, 9,240.—The town is 23 m. W of Limoges, and 63 m. SSE of Poitiers, in a fertile valley on the r. bank of the Grenne, an affluent of the Vienne. Pop. in 1789, 1,273; in 1831, 3,996; and in 1846, 4,415. It derives its name from the rocks overhanging the valley on which it is situated. It has manufactories of porcelain and glass, brick and tile-kilns, an oil-mill, a vinegar-manufactory, and a printing establishment. It had formerly a fortress, and a priory founded in the era of Louis-le-Debonnaire.

ROCHECORBON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. W of Vouvray, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,742. The environs contain numerous grottoes. Wine forms the chief produce of the locality.

ROCHEFORT, or ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, situated at the extremity of a large plain, in a marshy tract on the r. bank of the Charente, about 5 m. from its influx into the Atlantic, and 18 m. SSE of La Rochelle, in N lat. 45° 56', W long. 0° 57'. Pop. in 1789, 18,166; in 1836, 15,441; in 1846, 21,738. Its general outline is nearly that of the segment of a circle, of which the walls form the circumf., and the river the chord. The streets are broad, straight, and, though lined with rather small and low houses, are laid out on a plan of perfect regularity. Nearly in the centre of the town is a spacious square, the Place d'Armes, adorned with a fine fountain. The principal objects of interest are the arsenal, the cannon-foundry, the barracks, the magazines of naval stores, the docks, the marine hospital with beds for 1,200 patients, the navigation school, and the Bagne or house-of-correction admitting 2,200 criminals. The harbour, constituting the third port militaire of the kingdom, and protected by five forts, is formed by the Charente, which is secure and capable, from its depth, of admitting vessels of great size. At ebb-tide there is 20 ft. water at the quay, and at spring-tides 40 ft., so that the largest vessels are always afloat. The ground adjacent to the harbour being soft and marshy, is liable to be damaged by floods in the river. The docks for building and refitting vessels, and the saw-mills and *ateliers* for the equipment of vessels of war are very complete.—The trade of R. is confined in a great measure to coasting and colonial traffic. The mercantile harbour is separated from the government harbour, and is capable of receiving vessels of from 800 to 900 tons. The manufacture of cordage, stoneware, vinegar, oil, brandy, and the refining of sugar, employ several hands, and some smart trim-built vessels are sent out for the coasting trade and cod fishing. The ramparts are planted with trees, and form an agreeable walk; but as a residence this town is far from healthy; fevers, occasioned by bad water and the extent of marshes that surround the town, are common. There are here a communal college, a royal school of hydrography, a public library of 14,000 vols., a marine museum, and a

botanical garden; and the town is the seat of a maritime prefecture, tribunals of commerce, and of *premiere instance*.—The arrond. of R., comprising 4 cantons, has an area of 73,058 hectares, with a population in 1846 of 58,737.

ROCHEFORT, a town of France, dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, on the river Sioule, 18 m. SW of Clermont. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the dep. of Drome, 6 m. SE of Montelimart, near the r. bank of the Citelle. Pop. 350.—Also a village in the dep. of Jura, 32 m. N of Lons-le-Saunier, on the r. bank of the Doubs.—Also a village in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Saint-Symphorien-le-Chatel.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. NNW of Dourdan, in a narrow valley on the l. bank of the Rabette, an affluent of the Remarde. Pop. 700.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 7 m. WSW of Neuchatel. Pop. 653.

ROCHEFORT-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. E of Chaleure, on the l. bank of the Loiret. Pop. 2,400.

ROCHEFORT-SAMSON, a village of France, dep. of Drome, 12 m. ENE of Valence. Pop. 1,100. It has paper-mills.

ROCHEFORT-EN-TERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 18 m. S of Ploermel. Pop. 750.

ROCHEFOUCAULT (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente and arrond. of Angoulême. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,409; in 1846, 15,538. The town is 14 m. NE of Angoulême, on the Tardoire, which is here crossed by an old bridge, and at the foot of a hill crowned by the ancient castle of Rochefoucault. Pop. in 1846, 2,965. It has manufactories of thread, tape, serge, druggets and other woollen fabrics, extensive tanneries, and carries on an active trade in cattle, leather, staves. The castle is supposed to have been founded by Francis I. It was constituted a duchy in 1622, and is noted as the birth-place of the author of the *Maximes*.

ROCHEGUDE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 12 m. SE of Pierrelatte. Pop. 1,040.

ROCHEJEAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 6 m. NE of Monthe, in a valley of the Jura, on the Bief, a small affluent of the Doubs. Pop. 470.

ROCHELLE (La), a town and port of France, the capital of the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, situated in a plain at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic, 76 m. S by E of Nantes, in N lat. 46° 9' 21", W long. 1° 9' 40". Pop. in 1789, 17,388; in 1836, 14,857; in 1846, 17,358. Its general outline is nearly an oval with a length from N to S, exclusive of the suburbs, of above $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and a breadth of above $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Its fortifications are in good condition, and consist of 19 large bastions, and 8 half-moons, enclosed by a moat and covered way. On the side of the sea it has a massy wall, flanked with large antique towers. The ramparts are planted, and form a fine promenade. The town is well-built, the streets broad, and in general straight; the houses spacious, and supported in front by arcades. There are several squares, in particular the one called the Place d'Armes, or Place-du-Chateau, which consists of a spacious area planted with trees, and commanding a view of the roadstead and shipping. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the hotel-de-ville, the hospital, the orphan-house, and the exchange. The town contains a few scientific institutions, along with a navigation school, and a cabinet of natural history; and has a library of 20,000 vols. It is the see of a bishop. Its port stretches into the interior of the town like that

of Marseilles. It has, along its sides, a mole of which the total length is $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; and it is capable at high water of admitting vessels of 500 tons burden. Its entrance is defended by two old towers of great height, and crossed by a ponderous iron chain. The roadstead, formed by two projecting points of land, and further protected by the islands of Ré and Oleron, is spacious and tolerably secure.—The trade of La R., both to the colonies and to European ports, is considerable. It exports wines, brandy, flour, cheese, butter, oil, linen, and bay salt. Glass and stoneware are the principal articles of manufacture. There are a royal arsenal and foundry, and ship-building docks here.—La R. is an ancient town, and was for some time in possession of the English, prior to 1224, when it was retaken by the French. In the 16th cent. it became a stronghold of the Protestants, and governed itself for some time in the form of a republic. It was several times besieged by the Catholics without success, but in 1637 was taken by Louis XIII. after a memorable siege of thirteen months. Its fortifications were razed on that occasion, but they were re-erected under Louis XIV. The environs are unhealthy, on account of the number of salt marshes.—The arrond. of La R. comprises 6 cantons, and an area of 80,169 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 33,087.

ROCHELOIS (*Rocur du*), a reef in the Gonave channel, between the island of that name and the peninsula which forms the SW part of the island of Haiti, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 37' 48''$, and W long. $77^{\circ} 52' 2''$.

ROCHEMAURE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and arrond. of Privas. The canton comprises 8 coin. Pop. in 1831, 5,803; in 1846, 6,316. The town is 12 m. SSE of Privas, near the r. bank of the Rhône. Pop. in 1841, 1,473. It has manufactures of gun-flints, and carries on an active trade in silk and wine. On the summit of an adjacent rock are the ruins of a fortress.

ROCHEMELON (La), a mountain of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, between the prov. of Susa and Turin, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 11' 56''$, and E long. $27^{\circ} 4' 21''$, 6 m. N of Susa. It detaches itself from the Graian Alps, at the glacier Du-Grand-Parey, and runs E between the valley of the Chiara and Doire-Ripaire. It has an alt. of 11,482 ft. above sea-level, and is almost always covered with snow. On its summit is a marble tablet commemorative of its ascent by Charles Emmanuel II., duke of Savoy in 1659, and from which it appears that it was long considered the culminating point of the Alps.

ROCHEPAULE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 6 m. NNE of St. Agreve, on a mountain. Pop. 1,650.

ROCHER D'AARON. See MALO (SAINT).

ROCHES (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Montoire, on the r. bank of the Loir. Pop. 624. This village consists to a great extent of dwellings cut out of the solid rock.

ROCHES (ILE DES), an island of the Indian ocean, in the Seychelles archipelago, and in the group of the Amirantes, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. $53^{\circ} 38'$.

ROCHES-CARRÉES (Les), an extinct volcano, in the central part of the island of Martinique, Little Antilles. It has an alt. of 1,450 ft. above sea-level.

ROCHESTER, an ancient city and port in the co. of Kent, on the river Medway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Maidstone, and 29 m. E by S of London, at the terminus of the East Kent railway. The Medway is here crossed by its first bridge, an imposing structure erected in the reign of King John, and, with the exception of the metropolitan bridges, long unrivalled in height, strength, and beauty of construction. It

consisted of 11 arches, ornamented with balustrades, panels, and bold copings; the largest arch was 40 ft. span: the others, 30 ft. The length of the bridge was 560 ft., and the breadth 24 ft. between the parapets. A new structure is now being built consisting of 3 arches, of which the central arch has a span of 170 ft., and the arch on either side is of 140 ft. span. The roadway is 40 ft. wide; and an opening bridge of 50 ft. in width is placed on the Strood side for the navigation of the river. Rochester, Chatham, and Strood are contiguous, the two former being united with the latter by Rochester-bridge, and the whole may be considered as forming one large town or city. Rochester includes two parishes. Area, including part of the town of Chatham, 6,988 acres. The main street of the city, which is continuous with the main street of Chatham, and nearly also in a line with Rochester bridge and the main street of Strood, is not very wide, but is well-paved and lighted with gas. The castle, near the bridge, is a venerable and formidable though decayed mass, with a lofty keep somewhat resembling the White tower of London. This fortress is held to be one of the finest specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture in the empire. Fort-Clarence is a small military-post farther up the river, to the SW of the town. Fort-Pitt is rather an extensive fortification on the SE. The town-hall, erected in 1687, is a brick edifice with Doric columns. The income of the borough, in 1840, was £4,405; in 1849-50, £6,598. The city of R. returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 11,943; in 1851, 14,938. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 1,041; in 1848, 1,277. The commercial prosperity of R. has been chiefly dependent on its proximity to the naval and military establishments at Chatham. A considerable trade, chiefly in coal, passes through the river and town, into the interior of the county, as far as Tonbridge. There is also a considerable export of hops. The oyster fishery in the creeks and branches of the Medway is celebrated. So extensive and important is this fishery, that, in 1833, a sum of £25,000 was required for restocking the ground with brood alone. There is a custom-house at R., and the port is privileged to receive wine, spirits, and wood goods in bonded warehouses.

Diocese and See.] The bishopric of R., next to Canterbury, is the most ancient as it is the oldest, in England. It was founded in 604, by the celebrated St. Augustine. The average gross yearly income of the see, for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £1,523. The cathedral consists of a nave and aisles, transepts, and choir, with a low modern tower rising from the intersection of the nave and W transept. The W front, 81 ft. in length, of Anglo-Norman architecture, is highly enriched. The extreme length of the edifice from E to W, is 383 ft.: W transept 122 ft.: E transept 90 ft.: breadth of nave and side aisles 73 ft.: height of tower 156 ft.

ROCHESTER, a township and semi-capital of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 46 m. E of Concord, bounded on the NE by Salmon Falls, and drained by Cocheco river. It has a finely undulating surface, and a highly productive soil. It is intersected by the Cocheto and the Great Falls and Conway railways, and contains several villages. Pop. in 1840, 2,431; in 1850, 3,006.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 30 m. S by W of Montpelier, drained by White river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,396; in 1850, 1,493.—Also a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, on the NW side of Buzzard's Bay, 44 m. S by E of Boston, drained by Mattapoisett,

Sipican, and Weweantic rivers. The surface is diversified, but is in some parts extremely fertile. It contains several villages, one of which bears the same name. Pop. in 1840, 3,864; in 1850, 3,808.—Also a town, the cap. of Monroe co., in the state of New York, on both sides of Genesee river, 7 m. S of its entrance into Lake Ontario, 252 m. railway distance W of Albany, and 68 m. E by N of Buffalo, in N lat. 43° 8' 17", and W long. 77° 51'. Pop. in 1812, 15; in 1820, 1,502; in 1830, 9,269; in 1840, 20,191; and in 1850, 36,561. Its site, consisting of a bed of limestone, is somewhat uneven, but its streets which are wide and handsome are laid out with great regularity, and many of them are lined with trees. The E and W parts of the town are connected by 5 bridges. There are a college here established in 1850, a theological seminary, and an Athenæum. The rapid growth of the place is chiefly due to the immense extent of water-power afforded by the Genesee, which has here a total descent of 268 ft., and gives motion to numerous mills, factories, and flouring mills. The Erie canal connects R. with the country both to the E and W, and there are railroads to Syracuse 104 m., to Buffalo 68 m., and to Niagara-falls 76 m.—Also a township of Ulster co., in the same state, 16 m. SW of Kingston, and 74 m. S by W of Albany. It is generally hilly, and its soil consists chiefly of clay and loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,674.—Also a village of Salem township, Warren co., in the state of Ohio, 9 m. SE of Lebanon, and about half a mile S of Little Miami river. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the same state, 84 m. NE of Columbus, drained by the W branch of Black river, and intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railway, and 214 m. NE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1850, 896.—Also a village of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the E bank of Beaver river, at its junction with the Ohio, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 25 m. NW of Pittsburgh, and 156 m. W by N of Harrisburg. Pop. 400. It abounds with iron and coal.—Also a village of Avon township, Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, on the N bank of Clinton river, at the junction of Paint creek, and 50 m. E by S of Lansing.—Also a village of Racine co., in the state of Wisconsin, 87 m. ESE of Madison, near the E side of Fox river. Pop. in 1850, 1,672.—Also a village of Fulton co., in the state of Indiana, 95 m. N of Indianapolis, on the S bank of Mill creek. Pop. 1,401.—Also a village of Sangamon co., in the state of Illinois, on the W bank of Sangamon river, and on the Great Western Central railway. Pop. in 1840, 150.

ROCHESTOWN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 2½ m. SSE of Cahir. Area 1,063 acres. Pop. 488.

ROCHESTOWN, or BALLYWILLIAM, a parish in co. Limerick, 1½ m. N by W of Six-mile-Bridge. Area 1,165 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1841, 273.

ROCHETAILLEE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Auberive, near the l. bank of the Aunon. Pop. 420.

ROCHETTA-DE-TANARO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Alessandria, prov. and 8 m. E of Asti, mand. and 3 m. SE of Rocco d'Arazzo, on a steep height near the r. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 2,500.

ROCHETTA-DI-CAIRO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 14 m. NNW of Savona, mand. and 3 m. NE of Cairo, near the r. bank of the Bormida, at the foot of a hill, the summit of which is crowned with a fortress. Pop. 700.

ROCHETTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Chaudfontaine. Pop. 156.

ROCHETTE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. S of Melun, on the slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Seine.

Pop. 220. It has a fine castle, with an extensive terrace, park and gardens.—Also a market-town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, and prov. of Savoy Proper, 17 m. SE of Chambéry, and at an equal distance NW of St. Jean-de-Maurienne, on the l. bank of the Gelon, an affluent of the Isere. Pop. 900. It has iron-works, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in corn, hemp, and mules.

ROCHFORD, a parish and market-town in Essex, 16½ m. SE of Chelmsford, on a rivulet called the Broomhill. Area of p. 1,855 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,256; in 1851, 1,704. The town, which is irregularly and indifferently built, is one of the polling-places for the S division of the co.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 3 m. E by S of Tenbury. Area 1,379 acres. Pop. in 1821, 264; in 1851, 251.

ROCHHEIM. See COCHEM.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Saxony, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the circle and 29 m. SE of Leipzig, and 17 m. NNW of Chemnitz, on the l. bank of the Mulde, at an alt. of 472 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1843, 4,104. It is commanded by a rocky eminence which is surmounted by a castle, and has 3 churches and an hospital. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and hosiery, and several spinning-mills and dye-works. Pop. of bail. 31,500.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 8 m. NNW of Hohenelbe, and 35 m. N of New-Bidschow, in a valley of the Ries-enbirge. It consists of an upper and a lower town, and has manufactories of muslin and linen, and several bleach-fields.

ROCHOW, a hamlet of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency of Stettin, and circle of Ucker-munde. Pop. 25. It has several lime-kilns.

ROCHOWAN, or RAUCHOWAN, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 17 m. NNE of Znaym, and 10 m. W of Kromau, on the Yaronirzka. Pop. 800.

ROCHSBURG, a market-town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 1 m. S of Lunzenau, on the l. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 360. It has a castle.

ROCHUS (SAINT), a mountain of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of the Rhine, near Bingen. Alt. above sea-level 723 Parisian ft.

ROCINHA-DE-NEGRA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, about 5 m. N of the Parahibuna.

ROCK, a chapelry and township in Embleton p., Northumberland, 4½ m. NNE of Alnwick. Area 1,973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1851, 250.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 4½ m. SW by W of Bewdley, comprising the hamlets of Alton, Heightington, Lindons, and Snead. Area 7,754 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,307; in 1851, 1,935.

ROCK, a county in the S part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., comprising an area of 720 sq. m., intersected by a river of the same name, and by the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the Beloit and Madison railroads. It is generally level, and possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 1,701; in 1850, 20,708.—The river R. has its source in a region of lakes and swamps, enters the state of Illinois, and throws itself into the Mississippi, 3 m. below Rock Island.—Also a creek of the district of Columbia, which separates Georgetown from Washington, and falls into the Potomac.

ROCK-BRIDGE, a county in the central part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 680 sq. m. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by North river and its branches. It derives its name from the celebrated natural bridge by which Cider creek is here crossed. Pop. in 1840, 14,284; in 1850, 16,045. Its cap. is Lexington.

ROCK-CASTLE, a central county of the state of Kentucky, U. S., containing a surface of 312 sq. m.

It forms a dividing ridge between the basins of the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers, and is drained by Dicks and Rock Castle rivers. The soil is generally fertile. It is intersected by the Knoxville and Lexington railway. Pop. in 1840, 3,409; in 1850, 4,697. Its cap. is Mount Vernon.—Also a village of Trigg co., in the same state, 236 m. SW by W of Frankfort, on the E side of Cumberland river. Pop. in 1840, about 50.

ROCK-MOUNTAIN, an isolated hill of De Kalb co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., which has an alt. of 2,226 ft. above the stream which winds around its base. It is 7 m. in circumf.

ROCK-STREAM, a village of Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W bank of Seneca lake, and 164 m. W of Albany. It is intersected by Canandaigua and Elmira railroad.

ROCK-TOWN, or **GOTANA**, a town and port of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, about 10 m. NW of Cape Palmas.

ROCKAWAY-BEACH, a peninsula of the state and 16 m. SE of New York, U. S., in Queen's co., between Jamaica bay and the Atlantic. Situated on it are two villages, distinguished as Far and Near Rockaway.

ROCKBEARE, a parish in Devon, 5 m. W of Ottery-St.-Mary. Area 2,375 acres. Pop. 477.

ROCKBOURNE, a parish in Southamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Fordingbridge. Area 3,798 acres. Pop. in 1831, 517; in 1851, 941.

ROCKCLIFFE, a parish in Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Carlisle, on the E bank of the Eden, including the townships of Rockcliffe-church and Rockcliffe-castle. Area 6,572 acres. Pop. in 1851, 941.

ROCKCORY, a village in the p. of Ematis, co. Monaghan, 8 m. S by W of Monaghan. Pop. 365.

ROCKDALE, a township of Crawford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 192 m. NW of Harrisburg, drained by French creek and a tributary of Alleghany river.—Also a village of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, on the Central Ohio railway, 18 m. W by N of Zanesville.

ROCKENBERG, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 2 m. ESE of Butzbach, and 11 m. SSE of Gies-sen. Pop. 912. In the vicinity is a house-of-correction.

ROCKENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a canton, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 14 m. N of Kayserslautern, and 31 m. SSW of Mayence, on the l. bank of the Alsenz. Pop. 940. It has a Catholic and a Reformed church. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

ROCKENSTEIN. See **ROGGENSTEIN**.

ROCKFIELD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. NW of Monmouth, on the W bank of the Monnow. Area 1,993 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1851, 291.

ROCKFORD, a village of Winnebago co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 170 m. N by E of Springfield, and on the Galena and Chicago Union railway. Pop. in 1850, 2,093.—Also a village of Jackson co., in the state of Indiana, on the E side of the East fork of White river, and on the Jeffersonville railway, 55 m. S by E of Indianapolis.

ROCKHAMPTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Thornbury. Area 1,206 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 235.

ROCKHILL, a village in the p. of Bruce, co. Limerick, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. S of Croom. Pop. in 1841, 319.

ROCKINGHAM, a county in the SE part of the state of New Hampshire, U. S., drained by Lamprey and Squamscot rivers and their affluents, and containing several lakes. It is hilly but generally fertile. It is intersected by the Eastern, the Boston and Maine, the Manchester and Lawrence, the

Portsmouth and Concord, and the Newburyport branch railways. Pop. in 1840, 45,771; in 1850, 50,986. Its cap. is Exeter.—Also a county in the N part of the state of North Carolina, comprising an area of 412 sq. m., drained by Dan river and its branches, and by the head branches of Haw river. It is generally hilly but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 13,433; in 1850, 14,395. Its cap. is Wentworth.—Also a central co. of the state of Virginia, containing a surface, somewhat rugged, of 769 sq. m., drained by Shenandoah river and its branches. It is in some parts very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 17,344; in 1850, 20,294. Its cap. is Harrisonburg.—Also a township and village of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, delightfully situated on the W side of Connecticut river, drained by William and Sextas rivers, affluents of the Connecticut, and intersected by the Rutland and Burlington railways. It is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 2,857.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Western Australia, in the NW corner of the co. of Murray, extending partly into the co. of Perth, and stretching along Cockburn sound, 20 m. SSW of Perth, and about the same distance NNE of Peel.

ROCKINGHAM, a parish and village in Northamptonshire, 20 m. NNE of Northampton. The v. is situated in the forest of R. Area 890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 261.

ROCKINGHAM BAY, an indentation of the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $146^{\circ} 5'$. It is 21 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and is enclosed on the S by Hinchinbrook island, between which and the continent is a channel, communicating with Halifax bay on the S.

ROCKLAND, a county in the SE part of the state of New York, U. S., drained by Hackensack, Ramapo, and Saddle rivers, and by affluents of the Hudson, by which it is bounded on the E, and intersected by the New York and Erie railroad. It is hilly but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 11,975; in 1850, 16,962. Its cap. is Clarkstown.—Also a township of Sullivan co., in the same state, 72 m. SW of Albany, drained by Beaver-kill and branches. It is hilly but fertile. Pop. in 1840, 826; in 1850, 1,174.—Also a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 164 m. WNW of Harrisburg, bounded on the W by Alleghany river, and drained by Red river.—Also a township of Bucks co., in the same state. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Maxatawny and Sacony creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,649.—Also a village of Baltimore co., in the state of Maryland, on the Westminster branch of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, and 9 m. N by W of Baltimore. Pop. in 1840, 1,178.—Also a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, on the W coast of Penobscot bay, 40 m. SW by W of Augusta, and drained by a branch of St. George river. It has a fine harbour, and is noted for its lime. It was formerly called East Thomaston. Pop. in 1850, 5,052.

ROCKLAND LAKE, a sheet of water in Rockland co., in the state of New York, U. S., 103 m. S of Albany, at an alt. of 200 ft. above the level of Hudson river. It is 5 m. in circumf.

ROCKLAND-ALL-SAINTS, or **MIXES**, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Attleburgh. Area with R.-St.-Andrew, 1,671 acres. Pop. 490.

ROCKLAND-Str.-PETER, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Attleburgh. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 447.

ROCKLUM, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, in the regency of Magdeburg and circle of Halberstadt. Pop. 500.

ROCKMILLS, a village in the p. of St. Nathlash, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 461.

ROCKNITZ, a parish of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow, and bail of Dargun. Pop. 1,770.

ROCKPORT, a village of Spencer co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., on the N bank of the Ohio, 15 m. below Maxville, on an eminence named Rock Lady Washington. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 31 m. NE of Boston. Pop. in 1840, 2,650; in 1850, 3,255.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 116 m. NNE of Columbus, on the W side of Rocky river, near its entrance into Lake Erie, and intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,235; in 1850, 1,441.

ROCKTON, a township of Winnebago co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., bounded on the E by Rock river, and intersected by Pekatomica river and Sugar creek, 183 m. N of Springfield. It has an undulating surface and is very fertile.—Also a village of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, 91 m. WNW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is intersected by Mohawk river, the Erie canal, and the Utica and Schenectady railroad. Pop. in 1840, 3,881; in 1850, 4,855. It has a village of the same name, beautifully situated on Mohawk river.

ROCKVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 56 m. W of Annapolis, on the head streams of Watts branch of the Potomac. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a village of Parke co., in the state of Indiana, 64 m. W of Indianapolis. Pop. 650.—Also a village of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 61 m. ESE of Harrisburg.—Also a village of Perry co., in the same state, on the Pennsylvania railway, 7 m. W by N of Harrisburg.

ROCKWELL, a village of Bond co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the E side of the W fork of Shoal creek, and 64 m. S of Springfield.

ROCKY, a village of Edgecombe co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., on the N bank of Tar river, and intersected by the Wilmington and Weldon railway.—Also a village of Franklin co., in the state of Virginia, on the N side of Pig river, an affluent of Roanoke river. Pop. in 1850, 450.

ROCKY (CAPE), a headland of Tasmania, on the N coast, to the E of the mouth of Detention or Tret river, and between Circular Head and Table Cape.

ROCKY-BAY, an indentation of the E coast of Labrador, to the SE of Sandwich bay.

ROCKY-BRIDGE, a creek of New South Wales, which forms the boundary line between the counties of Georgiana and Bathurst, and flows into Abercrombie river.

ROCKY-CREEK, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Darling Downs, an affluent of the Condamine.

ROCKY-ISLAND, a small island of the Paracels group, in the China sea, in N lat. 16° 50', E long. 112° 20'.—Also an island of S. Australia, in the co. of Flinders, in Coffin-bay, to the S of Point Drummond.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain-chain in N. America, running from about the parallel of 42°, or from the head-sources of the Platte and the Colorado, to the shores of the Arctic ocean. In its widest extent, the system of the Rocky mountains may be regarded as extending from the Arctic ocean to the gulf of Mexico, being prolonged southward from the N frontiers of New California, by the Cordillera-de-Anahuac, the Sierra-Verde, and the Sierra-Madre. The general direction of the chain is parallel to the coast-line of the Pacific, and at a distance varying from 400 to 600 m.; but between them and the coast rise several minor ranges. "By examining the maps of California and Oregon, it will be perceived that all the great rivers have their sources

between 42° and 52° N lat., and 109° and 118° W long. This is not only true in regard to the great rivers that flow to the W and seek the Pacific, but holds equally good with those that have their courses to the S, E, and N, discharging their waters into the gulfs of California and Mexico, the Northern Atlantic and the Arctic oceans; this fact informs us at once that the highest part of the continent of N. America is situated within the above limits, in a line NNW and SSE; and that the breadth of this dividing range can nowhere exceed the distance between the sources of the magnificent rivers, some of which are 1,000 m. in length. This area, of about 12,000 sq. m., may with propriety be denominated the apex of the water-shed of N. America, W of the Mississippi, for it will be found that the Columbia and Frazer's rivers, with their numerous branches, have their sources in it on the W; the Colorado, Rio-del-Norte, and Arkansas on the S; the Platte, Yellow-Stone, and Missouri on the E; the Saskatchewan on the NE; and the Athabasca on the N." [Wilkes]. The greatest measured elevations in this main portion of the Rocky mountain system, are Fremont's peak, in N lat. 43° 10', W long. 110° 13', alt. 13,568 ft., at the sources of the Columbia, Colorado, and Nebraska or Platte; and Mounts Brown and Hooker, both nearly under the parallel of 53°, and at the sources of the Saskatchewan, and having respectively an alt. of 15,000 ft. and 14,700 ft. The Great South pass, leading from the valley of the Sweetwater on the E, to Fort-Hall on the S fork of the Columbia, crosses the range a little to the S of Fremont's peak, at an alt. of 7,400 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 42° 24', W long. 109° 26'. Approaching it from the mouth of the Sweetwater, a sandy plain, 120 m. in length, conducts by a regular and gradual ascent to its summit, 320 m. from Fort-Laramie, and 960 m. from the mouth of the Kansas. At 8 m. from the summit, on the W side, the road skirts the Little Sandy, one of the tributaries of the Colorado. This remarkable depression is nearly 20 m. in width, and is traversed by several different roads.—The next pass across this portion of the Rocky mountains occurs in about 43° 32', and leads from the source of Madison river, an affluent of the Missouri, to Henry's river, a branch of the S fork of Columbia, and thence to Fort-Hall. Further N, in N lat. 46° 32', is the Great pass, leading from Fort-Mackenzie on the Missouri, to the Flathead river, an upper affluent of the Columbia. The Athabasca pass lies to the N of Mounts Hooker and Brown, in about 52° 30' N lat., and leads from the head of the Athabasca or Red Deer river, to the head of the Frazer river. This pass, which is used by the Hudson's bay traders, has an alt. of about 7,200 ft. To the N of this point, the Rocky mountains sink considerably in general elevation, the valleys become wider, and the general character of the scenery less precipitous. The valleys which form the passes through the mountains lie transversely to them, and the principal rivers which flow towards the E have their sources beyond the axis of the range. The Umjigah or Peace river, which flows into the Great Athabasca lake, approaches within 317 yds. of a branch of the Frazer river, flowing into the gulf of Georgia, opposite Vancouver's island. From Rocky-mountain house to Lake Athabasca, a distance of 650 m., the Peace river is easily navigable, while the summit-level on the W is gained by a succession of navigable reaches, and presents a table-land flanked by mountains about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart, and supporting two small tranquil lakes nearly on the same level, but discharging their waters on opposite sides of the vast continent. This route, it has been strongly urged by Captain Synges,

presents the greatest facilities for rapid commercial communication with the Pacific and the E, of all the different routes which have yet been proposed. —[See *Geog. Journal*, vol. xxii.] Beyond the parallel of 58°, the continuity as well as altitude of the chain greatly lessens, and it reaches, by a series of isolated groups, the shores of the Arctic regions.

The prolongation of the Rocky mountains S of the parallel of Santa-Fe, in New Mexico, is formed by a divergence westwards, uniting the system with the Cordillera-de-Anahuac, and then bending SSE between the head-branches of the Arkansas and the Rio-Colorado of the west. Between the Rio-Grande and the Rio-Gila, these mountains attain a height of more than 8,000 ft. above the level of the sea; they rise up in elevated peaks, separated by narrow and intricate valleys, and suddenly sink into a high plain, about 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Here the Great Cordillera chain disappears, about 20 m. N of the boundary line of New Mexico, and an elevated table-land stretching as far as the eye can reach, is found in its place. This plateau extends S through the greater portion of Mexico. In its course E and W, at intervening distances of from 15 to 30 m., it is intersected by ranges of mountains having an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above the plain, also by short isolated ridges and low detached hills. These mountains are not in continued chains, but in short ridges, from 5 to 15 m. in length, overlapping each other, and appearing at a distance as a continuous ridge. What, therefore, seems to be an insurmountable barrier, Commissioner Bartlett reports to the American senate, may be passed in many places through defiles, with so little ascent that it is scarcely perceptible, until the traveller finds himself descending gradually on the western side. This is the character of all the lesser ranges of mountains which extend across the continent from the region where the elevated plateau of Texas begins, north of San-Antonio, to the great coast range of mountains bordering on the Pacific ocean. The general course of these ranges—or *sierras*, as they are called in Mexico—is from NW to SE. In about the latitude of 31° 15' N, the great Cordillera range again begins to appear, called the Sierra-Madre, and is, as it were, the concentration of many lesser ranges into one vast range, elevated, compact, and impassable, extending through the entire length of Mexico to the Cordillera of the Andes, in South America. The Guadalupe pass, through which the old Spanish road from the city of Mexico runs to Sonora, which has been traversed for more than a century, is over a spur of the Sierra-Madre, where it begins to rise from the great plateau at the N. From this point to within some 10 or 15 m. of the Gila is a plain from 50 to 60 m. in width. Between the mountains bordering on the Gila, therefore, and the Sierra-Madre, the country is entirely open; and this character prevails from the Rio-Grande to the mountains intervening between the San Pedro and the Mexican frontier-post of Tucson, which mountains are, in many places, passable. From Tucson is a desert plain, 90 m. across, to the Gila, near the Pimo villages. S of the Gila is a vast desert, extending to the gulf of California, without grass or trees, and intersected by similar isolated or short mountain-ranges as those described in the region before alluded to. With reference, therefore, to a railroad, there is, Mr. Bartlett reports, a practicable and very direct route from the Rio-Grande, between a point about 10 m. of El Pasa and a point about the same distance N of the parallel of 32° 22' W, until the mountain ridge near the San Pedro is passed. Thence to the Gila is a level and open plain. Along the valley of the

Gila, or on the plateau near it, the country is open, level, and not obstructed by mountains, for a distance of from 190 to 200 m., when the Colorado is reached. Crossing this stream, which may be easily done by a bridge, you come to a desert about 110 m. in width, which extends for a great distance northward along the Colorado, and southward to lower California. Its full extent is unknown. The whole district of country named is remarkably level, and would require but little, if any, grading or embankment, except where the defiles between the mountains are traversed. This route, though not as direct as the northern ones, is admirably adapted for a railroad.

The great mountain system above traced, divides the N. American continent into two districts widely different in physical character and in climate. The eastern division has an area roughly estimated at 5,300,000 sq. m., and its general physical characteristics are immense plains diversified only by comparatively slight elevations, studded by large lakes, and traversed by rivers of the first magnitude. "The minor ranges of Eastern N. America are but risings on the surface that serve to turn the waters flowing from the backbone of America but a short distance to the N or S."—[*Wilkes*.] The western division, on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains has an area of about 2,500,000 sq. m., and presents a highly varied configuration of surface and quality of soil, with streams of a rugged and winding character, and small deep lakes. "There is one great peculiarity in the rivers which flow to the west; they add little, if anything, to the fertilizing qualities of the soil, from their course being through extensive volcanic tracts of country, and, for the greater part of the distance, below the general level of the country; their banks have as yet undergone little or no decomposition. Many of these streams flow in directly opposite directions on the same watershed, some towards each other, and others again in a contrary direction; from which it may be readily inferred, that there is a great variety of slopes and levels, which point out the ranges, ridges, and plains that influence and cause these anomalies. By inspecting the map of California, it at once strikes us as remarkable, that over such an extent of country as is embraced by the centre, there should be such an evident deficiency of streams, leaving us at once to infer that it is a high table-land; on closer inspection, we perceive that the few small streams tend towards each other, and conclude from this fact, that it is depressed in the centre; and from the absence of streams of any length flowing from the mountains that surround it on all sides, that they have a bold and rugged acclivity. On the other hand, we should be led to think, from the appearance of the mountain streams on the opposite sides, that they not only have a less precipitous slope, but that there is a great difference in elevation of the two plains through which these streams take their course. The results that must follow to a region hemmed in on all sides by high mountains which intercept the moisture and the winds of the ocean, as to climate, is evident. The 'Great Basin' of California is thus situated: the winds that reach it, in whatever direction they come from, must pass over high ranges, and from this cause the entire space is cut off from the fertilizing effects which other and more favoured lands enjoy."—[*Wilkes*.] The eastern division has a climate much lower in temperature than that of Europe in the same latitude; while the western has a comparatively mild climate. Mr. Hopkins, in a paper on the influence of mountains on temperature, read before the British Association, remarks, that between the latitudes of 40° and

70° N there is, in the same parallels, a great difference of temp., particularly in the winter, amounting in some cases to as much as 40° or even 50°. The western coasts of the two continents are much warmer than the eastern, and the winds generally blow from the sea to the western coasts; and it has been inferred that the prevailing winds passing over sea to the western coasts, and over land to the eastern, was the cause of the difference in the temp. This inference is not, however, in accordance with facts, as the low temp. is not proportional to the distance from the western coast. Throughout our own part of the northern hemisphere, it is found that climate has certain relations to the elevation of land, not simply arising out of the elevation of that part of the earth's surface above the general level, but out of the influence which the elevation exercises on the atmosphere. Hadley's theory represents the tropical atmosphere as rising and flowing over at the top towards the polar regions, and returning when cooled, flowing along on the surface of the earth. This inequality of temp. in the atmosphere would cause an upper-current to flow N, and an under-current to flow S; but the unequal velocities of the different parts of the earth's surface, from the equator to the pole, modifies the course of these currents, and makes the upper a SW, and the lower a NE current, as shown by lines on a Mercator's chart. Yet this theory, true in its leading principles, does not account for what occurs on the earth's surface, because it does not take in all the causes that are in operation; which causes materially modify the general results. The polar current, in flowing from NE to SW, meets with elevations of the land, and is, consequently, along a diagonal stripe in the direction of the general currents, obstructed in its progress, and sometimes stopped, and obliged to turn back, as an upper-current, towards the pole: while beyond the obstruction nearer to the equator, the tropical or upper-current, not being met by a polar current along this line, flows towards the obstruction, from whence it returns, partially cooled, as an under-current. The consequence is, that along such a stripe, the great atmospheric currents, instead of proceeding from the equator to the pole, and back again, go on the N side from the pole to the obstruction, and back to the pole; while, on the S side, the flow is from the equator towards the obstruction, and back again towards the equator, leaving the obstruction a dividing line marking great difference of climate in the winter season. In the New World, the Rocky mountains cross the diagonal line of the great atmospheric currents, and constitute such an obstruction as that described. In the Old World a number of similar ridges extend from the southern point of the Himalaya mountains to the Swiss Alps, including the range of the Himalaya, Hindu-Kush, Central Asia, Armenia, Circassia, the Carpathian mountains, and the Illyrian and Swiss Alps; and the climates found to the NE of these chains are materially different from those which exist to the SW. The greatest difference in climate in those parts is found in the beginning of winter, and is, it is presumed, caused by the different quantities of atmospheric steam condensed in the respective parts. In the tropical seas, a quantity of steam exists in the atmosphere, sufficient to give a dew point of 80°, making the steam 1-48th part of the whole atmosphere. This steam, if all condensed into water, would give a depth of about 9 inches. The steam is regularly carried, in the autumn and the beginning of the winter, when the N hemisphere is cooled down, from the tropical regions in a NE direction towards the polar regions, or towards some obstructing elevation of the land,

and is, to a great extent, condensed: and it is to the condensation of this steam Mr Hopkins agrees, that we are to look for the great difference of winter climate in the same latitudes of the northern hemisphere. The steam in the tropical regions of the Pacific ocean that flows towards the NE, with the S and SW winds that prevail in those parts, is carried to the American ridge, and is there condensed. The result is, that the SW side of this chain of mountains is wet and warm in the winter, from the tropics to Nootka sound, and still farther N. Capt. Cook, Lewis and Clarke, Capt. B. Hall, and Humboldt, describe the climate of this part in such way as can leave no doubt of the fact. But beyond this ridge, to the NE, we have a different climate in the winter, it being as remarkable for being cold and dry, as the other side is for being wet and warm. Capt. Parry, Capt. Back, and Lewis and Clarke, represent the country in the winter, from the shores of the Frozen sea to the Missouri, as very cold and generally dry. Here we trace the effect of the condensation of steam, and of its absence, on the climates of the different parts. In the Old World the same causes produce the same effects. On the SW sides of the various ridges of mountains, the weather is in the autumn and early part of winter, very wet and warm for the latitudes. This is particularly seen in Hindostan and the SW coast of Italy; while to the NE of these mountains the climate is cold and dry, extending over Poland, Russia, Central Asia, and Siberia. The very heavy rains which fall to the S of the Himalaya mountains indicate the great condensation of steam that takes place in that part of the world; and the effect produced on the climate is remarkable. The valleys are habitable to a great elevation, and Major Archer states, that wheat is grown at a height of 13,000 ft., in lat. 32° N; whilst Humboldt represents 1,300 ft. as the greatest height at which wheat can be grown in Teneriffe, a place 4° more south. But when the steam that is in the atmosphere is all, or nearly all, condensed against the sides of elevated ridges, it is evident that it cannot carry its warming influence farther N. Hence the part of the globe between these ridges and the polar regions will, in the autumn and winter, be dry and very cold.

The project of a Pacific railway has been seriously discussed in the United States for some time past, and has more than once engaged the attention of the federal government and congress. Of the various plans suggested for the execution of this vast enterprise, that developed by Mr. Whitney has attracted most attention. The question was fully examined by the committees on roads and canals of both houses in Washington, and each of these bodies presented a report discussing at great length the merits or the demerits of the proposals submitted by Mr. Whitney. Starting from some central point between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi valley, that gentleman proposes to carry a line of railway across the prairies and the rivers which lie on the W frontiers of the Union, and, shooting through one of the passes which are to be found in the stupendous chain of the Rocky mountains, to throw out branches to Mexico and Oregon, and descend with a magnificent sweep to the margin of the Pacific, at San-Francisco or Monterey. The run would be something like 2,000 m. The means by which the projector conceives this vast design might be executed are detailed in our notice of the scheme in the article CALIFORNIA. There are three great routes now before the public by which it is proposed to construct a railroad, connecting the sea-board of the Atlantic with that of the Pacific. The first of these is from Missouri through the

well-known South pass of the Rocky mountains, and thence to San Francisco: this route is very direct, and doubtless, the shortest. The second proposal is to cross the Rocky mountains at a point W of Albuquerque; and the third, from a point N of and near El-Paso-del-Norte on the Rio Grande. See PASO (EL). Each of these routes has its comparative advantages and disadvantages.

ROCKY POINT, a headland of Tasmania, on the W coast, in S lat. 43° 1', E long. 145° 33'.—Also a headland of New South Wales, in the p. of St. George and co. of Cumberland, at the mouth of George's river.

ROCKY-RIVER, a river which has its source in the North West Territory, U. S., runs SW into the state of Illinois, and after a course of 240 m. throws itself into the Mississippi on the r. bank, in S lat. 41° 26'.—Also a river of the state of N. Carolina, which has its sources in Cabarras co., and flows into Yadkin river.—Also a river of the state of S. Carolina, which has its source in Anderson district, traverses Abbeville district, and throws itself into the Savannah.

ROCLENGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres, watered by the Jaer. Pop. 823. It has manufactories of straw hats.

ROCOUR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 529. The village is 3 m. NNW of Liege.

ROCQUIGNY, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, 14 m. NNW of Rethel. Pop. 1,200.

ROCROY, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, 14 m. NW of Mezieres. Pop. 3,500. It is fortified, and has a communal college and a court of first resort. It has woollen manufactories and a foundry for cannon balls. R. was the scene of a victory gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1643.

ROCZE (NAGR), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Gomor, at the confluence of the Babazka and Murany. Woollen goods and pottery-ware are made here.

RODA, a town of the principality of Altenburg, 8 m. SE of Jena, on an affluent of the Saale. Pop. 2,600. It has a trade in wood and cattle.

RODA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NNE of Barcelona, on the l. bank of the Ter. Pop. 600.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 30 m. NW of Chinchilla. Pop. 5,000. The streets are wider, and the houses better built than in most towns of this prov.—Also a village in the prov. and 42 m. ENE of Huesca.

RODACH, a river of Germany, which rises to the W of Hildburghausen; passes Coburg-Gotha and Ummerstadt; and joins the Itz, 6 m. S of Coburg, after a SSW course of 22 m.—Also a town of the principality of Saxe-Coburg, on the above river, 10 m. WNW of Coburg. Pop. 1,400. It has a trade in cattle and agricultural produce.

RODANG (PULO), an island of the Sunda archipelago, near the E coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 0° 25'. It is 10 m. in length.

RODAO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 21 m. SE of Castello-Branco. Pop. 300.

RODBORNE-CHENEY, a parish in Wilts, 2½ m. NW of Swindon, near the North Wilts canal, and the Cheltenham and Great Western railway. Area 2,728 acres. Pop. in 1831, 574; in 1851, 600.

RODBOROUGH, a chapelry and tything in Minchin-Hampton p., Gloucestershire, 1 m. W by S of Stroud. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,658; in 1831, 2,141; in 1851, 2,208. There are woollen mills in this p.

RODBYE, a small town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Laaland, in N lat. 54° 41', 9

m. SW of Marieboe. It has a harbour at the mouth of the bay on which it stands, which is the usual place for crossing by ferries to Holstein and the island of Femern. Pop. 800.

RODDA, a village of Upper Egypt, at the mouth of one of the branches of the canal of Joseph, 3 m. E of Ashmunein.

RODDEN, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. E by S of Frome. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 268.

RODE (NORTH), a township in Prestbury p., co-palatine of Chester, 3 m. NE by N of Congleton. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 277.

RODELHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, the cap. of Solms-Rödelheim, 3 m. WNW of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Pop. 1,400. It has a manufactory of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids.

RODELLE, a village of France, dep. of Aveyron, 4 m. WNW of Bozons.

RODELSEE, a town of Bavaria, 2 m. E of Kitzingen, on an affluent of the Maine. In the neighbourhood is a castle on a lofty hill, where Pepin-le-Bœuf, the father of Charlemagne, is said to have been born. Pop. 800.

RODEMACHERN, or **RODEMACK**, a town of France, dep. of the Moselle, 9 m. NNE of Thionville, on a small affluent of the Moselle. Pop. 1,100.

RODEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. S of Treves, near the r. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 1,500. It has tanneries and leather factories.

RODENBERG, a town of that part of the co. of Schauenburg which belongs to Hesse-Cassel, 17 m. W by S of Hanover. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of tobacco, combs, and salt. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

RODENEGG. See **ROTHENECK**.

RODENKIRCHEN. See **ROTHENKIRCHEN**.

RODEREN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 3 m. S of Thann, and 15 m. NE of Belfort. Pop. 900. In the environs are several coal mines.

RODERIGO-PONDS, a cluster of small lakes in Eastern Australia, in the district of Liverpool plains, between the Nammoy and Gwydir rivers.

RODEVART, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the Rhine, 16 m. ESE of Rotterdam. A railway from Antwerp to this place, 35 m. in length, is projected in connexion with a steam-boat service from R. to Rotterdam.

RODEWALD, a village of the kingdom and gov. of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, bail. and 12 m. N of Neustadt-am-Rubensberge, and 24 m. NNW of Hanover. Pop. 1,440.

RODEWISCH. See **ROTHENWISCH**.

RODEZ. See **RHODEZ**.

RODEZNO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. W of Logrono and partido of Haro-y-sus-Barrios, in a fertile plain. Pop. 260.

RODHEIM, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt and prov. of Lower Hesse, bail. and 6 m. N of Vilbel, and 12 m. N of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Pop. 1,560. It has a Lutheran and a Reformed church, and an hospital, and possesses several woollen factories, distilleries, and breweries.

RODI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 28 m. NE of S. Severo, cant. and 5 m. NW of Vico, at the foot of Mount Gargano, on the Adriatic. Pop. 3,620. It has a collegiate church and a Capuchin convent.

RODIGO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. NW of Mantua, district and 9 m. NNE of Marcaria. Pop. 1,412.

RODILANA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Valladolid, partido and 3 m. NE of Medina-del-Campo, in a plain. Pop. 640. It has manufactories of household linen.

RODING, a small river of Essex, which rises near Little Canfield, flows S, and falls into the Thames on the l. bank, near Barking, after a course of about 36 m.

RODING, a town of Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Regen, 22 m. NE of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,000.

RODINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. NE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,270. It has breweries and distilleries, and a trade in grain.

RODINGTON, a parish of Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Wellington, on the river Roding, and crossed by the Shrewsbury canal. Area 1,615 acres. Pop. in 1801, 372; in 1831, 423; in 1851, 494.

RODIO, a village of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 5 m. S of Il-Vallo. Pop. 900.

RODISFURT, a village of Bohemia, 12 m. ENE of Ellbogen, on the r. of the Eger.

RODMARTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. WSW of Cirencester. Area 4,010 acres. Pop. 416.

RODMELL, or **RADMILL**, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. S by E of Lewes. Area 1,924 acres. Pop. 323.

RODMERSHAM, a parish in Kent, 2 m. SE by S of Sittingbourn. Area 1,231 acres. Pop. 328.

RODNA, or **RADNA**, a village of Transylvania, in the district and 27 m. NE of Bistritz, on the Nagy-Szamos. Its inhabitants are chiefly of Wallachian origin, but mixed with Germans and Magyars. In the neighbourhood are several mineral springs.

RODNEY (POINT), a low point on the NW coast of N. America, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 30'$, forming the N point of Norton sound.

RODONI (CAPE), a headland of Albania, on the Adriatic, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 34' 40''$.

RODORETTO, a village and district of Piedmont, 4 m. N of Prali, on the road leading to the Col of that name. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by pastoral occupations.

RODOSTO, or **RODOSDJI**, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Romania, situated near the sea of Marmora, on the great road extending along the coast from Constantinople, 55 m. NE of Gallipoli, and 35 m. WSW of Silistria. Pop. 40,000. It is fortified, and tolerably well-built, with good streets, and several large caravanserais, khans, and baths. It has a good harbour, and a considerable trade, particularly in the export of corn, wine, fish, and oil to Constantinople. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop; and is supposed to be the *Bisanthe* of Herodotus.

RODRIGUE. See **DIEGO-RUYS**.

RODSLEY, a hamlet in Loughford p., Derbyshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Ashborne. Pop. in 1851, 168.

ROE, a river of co. Londonderry, which rises E of Moneyniery, at the head of Glenshane, on the southern margin of the county, at an elevation of nearly 2,000 ft. above sea-level, and runs 15 m. N, and 2 m. W, to the middle of the E side of Lough Foyle.

ROE (MOUNT), a summit of Western Australia, in the co. of Stirling, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 38'$.

ROE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 4 m. NNE of St. Agnan-sur-Roë, near a small lake. Pop. 540. It formerly had a Benedictine abbey.

ROE'S RANGE, a range of mountains in Western Australia, in the co. of Wellington, forming a portion of the chain which extends northward from Point D'Entrecasteaux in the co. of Lanark.

ROEBUCK BAY, an indentation of the NW coast of Australia, to the SW of Dampier Land, and between Point Gantheaume and Cape Villaret, a hillock visible to the distance of 6 or 7 leagues. The S shores of the bay are low and sandy.

ROEDBYE. See **ROBYE**.

ROEDENAES, a parish of Norway, in the dio-

cese of Aggershuus and bail. of Smaalehnen, 36 m. SE of Christiania. Pop. 1,600.

ROEDOE, an island near the W coast of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Nordland, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 37'$, and E long. $13^{\circ} 10'$. It is 6 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in breadth, and rises in rocky masses which present the appearance of an immense Gothic ruin. Pop. 3,500.

ROEDSKIOER, a small island of Russia, in the the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 56' 5''$, and E long. $26^{\circ} 47' 25''$. It has a light-house.

ROEFDE, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim and bail. of Romsdal, and 54 m. SW of Molde. Pop. 2,300.

ROEGEN, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus and bail. of Buskerud, a little to the E of Stromsøe. Pop. 1,360.

ROELBEL, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the circle of Wendisch, 12 m. SSE of Waren, on Lake Murtz. Pop. 2,807.

ROENNE. See **RONNE**.

ROENNE-AU, or **RONNE**, a river of Sweden, which issues from the NW extremity of Lake Ringsjön, in the prefecture of Malmo; runs NW through the W part of that of Christiansand; and after a total course of about 45 m., throws itself into the Skelder-Wik, an arm of the Cattagat, to the NW of Engelholm.

ROER, or **RUHR**, a river which has its source in Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the circle and 7 m. NNE of Malmédy, in the mountains of Montjoie; passes the town of that name, Düren, and Juliers; enters the Belgian prov. of Limburg, and after a sinuous course, first in a NE, and afterwards in a NNW direction, of about 90 m., joins the Meuse, on the r. bank at Roermonde. The bed of this river contains great numbers of large stones and masses of gravel, and from the lowness of its banks is liable to inundations, and frequently changes its channel. It supplies numerous mill-streams, and its waters are noted for their excellence for dyeing purposes. Its banks possess little cultivation, but afford in some places excellent pasturage. Fish abound in its waters. The Roer gave its name to a dep. of the French empire under Napoleon I., of which Aix-la-Chapelle was the capital, and which is now comprised in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.

ROERAAS, a town of Norway, in the diocese and 72 m. SSE of Drontheim and bail. of South Drontheim, on the l. bank of the Glommen-elv, at the confluence of the Hitten-elv, in an elevated region almost always covered with snow and ice. Pop. 3,000. In the vicinity are copper-mines.

ROERMOND. See **RUREMONDE**.

ROESKILDE, a small port of Denmark, in the island of Sieland, on an inlet of the Cattagat, 18 m. W of Copenhagen. Pop. in 1850, 3,805. Its harbour admits vessels drawing 9 ft. of water. It has a hall of meeting for the provincial diet, a cathedral, and a convent for noble ladies; but is a place of little trade. The cathedral, which is built of brick, is a magnificent specimen of middle-age architecture, in spite of the modernisations and alterations it has undergone. The altar-piece especially, an immense carving in wood, with sculptured folding-doors, is a striking feature. It glitters with gold and colours, and contains scores of figures, standing out of the back-ground in bold relief.—A railway, 17 m. in length, runs from the W gate of Copenhagen to this port.

ROEULX, or **Rœux**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, situated on a rising ground, 8 m. ENE of Mons. Pop. 2,500. It was the chief place of a county erected in 1520, by Charles V., in favour of the house of Croi. It has flour-mills, brew-

eries, and tanneries; and coal is wrought in the vicinity.

RCEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. SW of Vitry, on the l. bank of the Scarpe. Pop. 450.

ROFRANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 12 m. NNW of Policastro. Pop. 2,000.

ROGART, a parish of Sutherlandshire, comprising the Strath-Brora and Strath-Fleet. Its extreme length from N to S is 17 m.; its breadth, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N, is uniformly about 3 m., and thence gradually expands to an extreme of 9 m. Its superficial extent is about 63,000 acres. The river Brora, rising in the extreme N, comes 13 m. SSE down the interior, and then debouches to the E, and passes into Clyne; and the river Fleet, issuing from a lake considerably SW of the centre of the parish, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE into Dornoch. The vales of these streams, extending parallel to each other, occupy, with their hill-screens, the greater part of the parochial area. Strath-Brora is overlooked by heights of from 800 to nearly 1,000 ft., and Strath-Fleet by heights of from 500 to 700 ft. above sea-level. A band of country, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and 3 m. broad, which lies between the straths, is an irregular and dreary grouping of low rocky hills, flat heathy moors, small lakes, morassy meadows, and bleak ruts of moorland burns. Pop. in 1841, 1,501; in 1851, 1,515.

ROGASEN, or Rogozno, a town of Prussian Poland, in the gov. and 24 m. N of Posen, on a lake which discharges itself into the Wetna, an affluent of the Warta. Pop. 3,800, nearly a third of whom are Jews. The chief employment is the weaving of woollens and spinning yarns.

ROGATCHEV, a town of European Russia, on the Dnieper, at the confluence of the Drutz, 54 m. SSW of Mohilev. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the gov. of Volhynia, 18 m. SSE of Novigrad-Volynsk.

ROGATE, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. W by N of Midhurst, on the N bank of the Rother. Area 4,873 acres. Pop. in 1831, 901; in 1851, 1,117.

ROGATZ, a village of Prussian Saxony, 14 m. NNE of Magdeburg, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,200.

ROGER'S POINT, a cape on the W side of Lake Huron, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 19'$.

ROGERSTON, a hamlet in Bassaleg p., Monmouthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Newport, intersected by the Brecon and Newport railway. Pop. in 1801, 447; in 1831, 870; in 1851, 1,249.

ROGERSVILLE, a township of Hawkins county, Tennessee, U. S., on the Holston, pleasantly situated in Carter's valley, 200 m. E by N of Nashville.—Also a village of Landerdale co., in Alabama, 4 m. E of the Tennessee river.—Also a village of Henry co., in Indiana, 46 m. ENE of Indianapolis.

ROGGENBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Gunz, an affluent of the Beber, 14 m. SE of Ulm. Pop. 1,800.

ROGGENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the duchy of Juliers, 24 m. ESE of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has considerable lead mines, with galleries under ground of great extent.

ROGGENSTEIN, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. NW of Tresswitz, on the r. bank of the Luhe. Pop. 450.

ROGGEVELD (UPPER, MIDDLE, and LITTLE), three mountainous districts in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, occupying a table-land in the districts of Tulbagh and Stellenbosch, of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. alt. above sea-level. The temp. is in winter so cold, that the inhabitants are under the

necessity of coming down for four months to the foot of the mountains.

ROGGWEIL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 3 m. E of Aarwangen, on the l. bank of the Roth. Pop. 1,200.

ROGI, a village of Kunawar, near the r. bank of the Sutledge, at a point about 8 m. above the junction of the Baspa, and 9 m. S of Pangl, at an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level.

ROGIET, a parish in Monmouthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Chepstow. Area 2,905 acres. Pop. in 1851, 60.

ROGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 9 m. SSE of Cosenza, on an elevation overhanging the Savuto. Pop. 3,400.—Also a town of Corsica, in the arrond. and 18 m. N of Bastia. Pop. 1,300.

ROGNES, a town of France, dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. NW of Aix. Pop. 2,000. The chief branch of industry is the making of perfumery, brandy, and liquors.

ROGNON, a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, which rises to the W of Is, and runs NNW to the Marne, which it joins after a course of 35 m.

ROGONATPORE, a considerable town of Bengal, in the district of Pachette, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, 130 m. NW of Calcutta.

ROGORETO, a village of Switzerland, 4 m. E by N of Bellinzona, on the river Muesia.

ROGUE ISLANDS, two small islands off the coast of Esthonia, in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 17'$. The largest is 6 m. in length.

ROHAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 30 m. N of Vannes. Pop. 1,500.

ROHANPORE, a town of Bengal, pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Mahanuddy, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$.

ROHAN-ROHAN, or FONTENOY, a town of France, dep. of Deux-Sevres, 6 m. SSW of Niort. It was the cap. of a duchy, erected in 1714, in favour of the Prince of Soubise.

ROHATYN, a town of Austrian Galicia, 13 m. WSW of Brzezany, on the l. bank of the Lipa. Pop. 2,720.

ROHILCUND, or KUTTAH, an extensive district of Hindostan, formerly belonging to the prov. of Delhi, but now included in the district of Bareilly, situated between the rivers Ganges and Gogra, and between the 28th and 30th parallels of N lat. Area 12,659 sq. m. Pop. 4,400,000. It is well watered by several large rivers, and the soil is remarkably fertile, while the climate is comparatively temperate. It contains the towns of Bareilly, Bissoowly, Badavon, Moradabad, Owlah, Pillibit, Rampore, Sambul, and several other places. This district is known in history, as having been in recent times occupied by a number of Afghans of the tribe of Roh or Rohillas, under a dynasty of two brothers, who, having forsaken their native mountains of Afghanistan, about 1673, settled here, and procured some employment under the Mogul emperor Aurungzebe. Taking advantage of the distracted state of the court of Delhi, their descendants ultimately took forcible possession of the considerable territory, which throve under their government, until wrested from them by the nabob of Oude. In 1801, the whole territory was ceded to the British.

ROHITSCH, a town of Styria, 21 m. E of Cilly, near the r. bank of the Sotla, celebrated for its chalybeate springs.

ROHNSTOCK, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Leignitz, 6 m. NE of Bolkenhayn, with a beautiful castle belonging to the count of Hochberg. Pop. 750.

ROHR, a town of Bavaria, near the river Laber, 16 m. SSW of Ratisbon. Actions were fought here on the 19th and 20th of April 1809, between the

French and Austrians.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. WNW of Schwabach. Pop. 360.

ROHRA, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the Henneberg, 2 m. E of Meinungen. Pop. 1,000.

ROHRDACH, a village of Baden, 2 m. S of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,000.

ROHRDORF, a village of Württemberg, co. of Scheer-Trauchburg, 2 m. NW of Nagold. Pop. 800.

ROHRDORF (OBER), a commune and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 1 m. E of Methingen. Pop. 2,350.—A little to the N is the village of Nieder R.

ROHRHEIM, or GROSS ROHRHEIM, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 m. SSW of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,300.

ROHRKOPF, a mountain of the SW of Germany, in the territory of Baden, in the Black Forest, having an alt. of 3,750 ft. above sea-level.

ROHRS DORF (ROBER), a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 57 m. W by S of Breslau. Pop. 1,400.

ROHRS DORF (GROSS), a village of Saxony, 11 m. NE of Dresden, on the r. bank of the Röder. Pop. 2,000, employed almost exclusively in the manufacture of linen and tape.

ROI GHEIM, a village of Württemberg, in the bail. and 13 m. NNE of Neckarsulm. Pop. 700.

ROI SEL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 6 m. E of Peronne. Pop. 1,200.

ROISSY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 18 m. W of Pontoise. Pop. 1,400.

ROITSCH, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, 4 m. SW of Bitterfeld, on an affluent of the Lobe.

ROJALES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Murcia, on the Segura. Pop. 2,500.

ROJANKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 39 m. ESE of Grodno, district and 36 m. SW of Lida.

ROJATEK. See ROHITSCH.

ROJESTVENKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 69 m. ESE of Koursk, district and 12 m. W of Staroi-Oskol.

ROJESTVENKOE, or TSAREVOKOURGANSKAYA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Simbirsk, district and 33 m. ESE of Stavropol, and 6 m. NW of Samara.

ROJESTVENO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. SSW of St. Petersburg, district and 36 m. SW of Sofia.

ROJEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 39 m. W of Kiev, district and 24 m. ESE of Radomisl.

ROJO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 24 m. S of Lanciano, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Villa-Santa-Maria, on a mountain. Pop. 800. It has two churches.—Also a town of the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and cant. and 3 m. SW of Aquila, partly on a hill. Pop. 1,050.

ROJO (Rio). See RED RIVER.

ROKEBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SSE of Bernard-castle. Area with Eggleston-abbey, 1,114 acres. Pop. in 1831, 211; in 1851, 189. The beauty of the surrounding scenery has been celebrated by the pen of Sir Walter Scott. On the high cliffs of the Tees are the picturesque ruins of Eggleston-abbey.

ROKEBY, a village of Van Diemen's Land, in the p. of Clarence and co. of Monmouth, near Ralph bay.

ROKELLE, or ROBUNG-DAKELL, a river of Upper Guinea, which has its source in the territory of Sulinana, in about N lat. 9° 50', W long. 9° 40'; runs first W, then SW, between the territories of

Limba and Koranko; intersects the Timmanee territory, and expanding into a spacious estuary, takes the name of the Sierra-Leone river, and throws itself into the Atlantic, a little below Freetown, and after a course in a generally SSW direction of 300 m. Its bed is in many parts encumbered with rocks, and in its estuary are several small islands. The principal towns on, or near its banks, are Freetown, Roketchik, Rokon, Simera, and Kamato. On the S bank, 60 m. E of Freetown, is a village of the same name.

ROKETCHIK, a town of Upper Guinea, in the Timmanee territory, on the l. bank of the Rokelle, 81 m. E of Freetown.

ROKETNITZ, or ROKETNICE, a small town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 31 m. E of Koniggratz, and 21 m. SSW of Glatz, on the Rokitenka, a small affluent of the Wilde-Adler. Pop. 866. It has a castle and a paper-mill.

ROKITZAN, or ROKYCANY, a town of Austria, in the circle and 11 m. E of Pilsen, and 45 m. SW of Prague, on the Schwarzbach, at its confluence with the Klabawa. Pop. 2,854. It has a collegiate church, and possesses manufactories of cloth and several forges. Iron is found in the vicinity. This town was taken by Zisca, in 1421, and destroyed by fire.

ROKON, a town of Upper Guinea, in the Timmanee territory, on the r. bank of the Rokelle, 66 m. E of Freetown.

ROKOURO, a small river of South Eastern Africa, in the district of Moviza, which runs NNE and joins the Zambese, to the ESE of Caconde.

ROKUN, a village of Sind, 33 m. N of Sehwan, on the r. bank of the Indus.

ROL, a pergunnah and village of Northern Hindostan, in the div. of Chuara, at an alt. of 9,350 ft. above sea-level.

ROLAMPONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Neuilly-l'Evêque, on the l. bank of the Marne. Pop. 1,000. Mill-stone is quarried in the vicinity.

ROLAND (BRECHE DE). See BRECHE-DE-ROLAND.

ROLCHING. See RILCHINGEN.

ROLESVILLE, a village of Wake co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., 21 m. NNE of Raleigh, and 5 m. N of the Neuse. Pop. in 1840, 150.

ROLLAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Salamanca, amidst hills, near the l. bank of the Valmuza, an affluent of the Tormes. Pop. 760.

ROLLAND, an island of the Indian ocean, to the N of Kerguelen's Land, in S lat. 48° 37', and E long. 68° 43'. It is 9 m. in circumf., and was discovered in 1773 by Kerguelen.

ROLLAS, a small uninhabited island of the gulf of Guinea, near the S extremity of the island of St. Thomas, in S lat. 2°, and E long. 6° 30'.

ROLLE, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 18 m. WSW of Lausanne. Pop. 2,400, chiefly engaged in watch-making. It stands at the foot of a range of eminences, covered with vineyards.

ROLLEGHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 5 m. S of Courtrai. Pop. 2,400.

ROLLESBY, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. NE of Acle. Area 1,653 acres. Pop. in 1851, 551.

ROLLESTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 m. W by S of Newark. It includes the township of Fiskerton. Area 2,705 acres. Pop. in 1851, 565.

ROLLESTON, or ROLVESTON, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 3 m. N by W of Burton-upon-Trent, including the township of Anslow. Area 3,647 acres. Pop. in 1831, 866; in 1851, 918.—Also a chapelry in Billesdon p., county of Leicestershire, 9½ m. E by S of Leicester.

ROLLESTONE, a parish in Wilts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Amesbury. Area 836 acres. Pop. 46.

ROLLIN, a township of Lenawee co., in Michigan, U. S., 65 m. S by E of Lansing. Pop. in 1840, 581; in 1850, 1,080. It has flour and saw mills.

ROLLINSFORD, a township of Strafford co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 34 m. E of Concord, intersected by the Boston and Maine, and by the York and Cumberland railroads. Pop. 1,862. There are numerous factories and fulling-mills here.

ROLLO'S HEAD, a cape on the W coast of the island of Dominica, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 28'$, 3 m. S of Prince Rupert's Head.

ROLLONA, a river of Hayti, which runs SSE, and enters the sea between the port of Leogane and the Rio-del-Estero.

ROLLRIGHT (GREAT), a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Chipping-Norton. Area 2,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1851, 445.

ROLLRIGHT (LITTLE), a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Chipping-Norton. Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 29; in 1851, 30.

ROLO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Mantua.

ROLPAH, a town of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name, in Nepal, 48 m. SE of Jemlah.

ROLVENDEN, a parish in Kent, 3 m. SW by W of Tenterden. Area 5,622 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,507; in 1851, 1,483.

ROM, a village of France, dep. of Deux-Sevres, situated on the Dive. Pop. 1,300.

ROM, or **ROMÖS**, a small island of Denmark, off the W coast of the duchy of Sleswig, between the islands of Manöe and Sylt, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 8'$. It is about 8 m. long, and 2 m. broad; and has a pop. of 1,500, chiefly fishermen.

ROMA, a town of Nigritia, in Haoussa, 30 m. E of Zimi.—Also an island in the Eastern seas, 50 m. NNE of Timor, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 42'$. It is about 20 m. long, and from 6 to 12 m. broad.

ROMA (CAMPAGNA DI). See **CAMPAGNA**.

ROMAGNA. See articles **RAVENNA** and **FORLÌ**.

ROMAGNANO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Novara, 20 m. N of Vercelli, on a hill on the l. bank of the Sesia. Pop. 2,500.—Also a village of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 6 m. E of Buccino. Pop. 820.

ROMAGNE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. W of Fougères. Pop. 1,800.

ROMAGNESI, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Bobbio, on the l. bank of the Ridone. Pop. 1,800.

ROMAGNIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 3 m. NW of Pont-de-Beauvoisin. Pop. 1,200.

ROMAIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 1 m. WNW of Aubeterre. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Saint Anthelme, near the r. bank of the Aube. Pop. 1,050.

ROMAIN-DE-COLBOSC (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 12 m. ENE of Havre. Pop. 1,300.

ROMAIN-DE-LERP (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 4 m. NW of Saint Peray. Pop. 1,000.

ROMAIN - D'URPHE' (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 1 m. S of St.-Just-en-Chevalet. Pop. 1,400.

ROMAINE, a river of France, which rises to the NW of Rioz, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, and flows in a WNW course of 15 m. to the l. bank of the Saone.

ROMAIN-EN-JAREST (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 5 m. W of Rive-de-Gier. Pop. 1,150.

ROMAINVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine, cant. and 1 m. SE of Pantin. It has a fine park.

ROMALD-KIRK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 20 m. NW by N of Richmond, on the SW bank of the Tees. The parish includes the townships of Cotherston, Holwick, Hunderthwaite, Lartington, Lune-dale, Mickleton, and Romald-Kirk. Area 53,776 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,507; in 1851, 2,599.

ROMAN, a town of Moldavia, situated at the junction of the rivers Moldava and Sereth, 45 m. WSW of Jassy. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has the remains of Roman walls.

ROMAN, a river of Guatemala, which rises in the E part of Honduras, and flows NNE to the Caribbean sea by a course of 150 m., in which it separates the Mosquito territory from that of Honduras.

ROMAN (CAPE), a cape on the coast of S. Carolina, U. S., in N lat. $33^{\circ} 2'$.—Also a cape on the coast of Florida, $20\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW by N of Cape Sable.—Also a point of land on the coast of Caracas, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 11'$.

ROMAN-DE-LA-HORNIJA (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SW of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Hornija. Pop. 700.

ROMAN-DE-LA-VEGA (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. of Leon.

ROMANBY, a township in North Allerton, N. P. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of North Allerton, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Area 2,027 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1851, 400.

ROMANCOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Guadalaxara, near the l. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 870.

ROMANECHÉ, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. SW of Les Chapelle-de-Guinchay.

ROMANENGO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, deleg. and 21 m. NW of Cremona.

ROMANIA. See **ROMELIA**.

ROMANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 13 m. SSE of Bergamo. It is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a castle. Pop. 3,200.—Also a town of Piedmont, 5 m. S of Ivrea, on an eminence near the Chiusella. Pop. 1,800. This was considered an important pass when the French crossed the Alps in 1800, and an obstinate engagement took place here on the 26th May, in which the Austrians were defeated.

ROMANO (CAYO), an island off the N coast of the island of Cuba, at the E extremity of a cluster of isles called the King's Garden. It stretches nearly 48 m. from NW to SE, but is in reality composed of two islands separated by a very narrow channel.

ROMANOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 86 m. SSW of Kiev.—Also a town in the gov. of Minsk, 22 m. W by N of Sluck.—Also a town of Volhynia, 8 m. NE of Zytomiers.—Also a town in the gov. of Jaroslavl, on the Wolga, 16 m. WNW of Jaroslavl. Pop. 4,200. It has manufactories of linen, silk, and leather; also some commission trade in silk and woollen stuffs.

ROMANS, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, on the r. bank of the Isère, 11 m. NE of Valence. Pop. in 1846, 7,288. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, but is an ill built place, with no remarkable edifices. It has a traffic in wool, hemp, flax, and olive oil, and manufactories of silk, woollens, and hosiery.

ROMANS-DES-CHAMPS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 4 m. S of Prahecq. Pop. 1,250.

ROMANSHORN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 4 m. NNW of Arbon. Pop. 350.

ROMANSLEIGH, a parish in Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of South-Molton. Area 2,491 acres. Pop. 246.

ROMANSWILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. W of Wasselonne. Pop. 1,100.

ROMANZOV, an island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 57'$, W long. $144^{\circ} 28'$, discovered by Kotzebue in 1816.—Also a group of islands in the Mulgrave archipelago, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 28'$, E long. $170^{\circ} 16'$, likewise discovered by Kotzebue in 1816. The largest of the group is OTDIA: which see.

ROMAO (SAN), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 30 m. WSW of Guarda, on a small affluent of the Mondego. Pop. 1,500.

ROMBLON, an island in the Philippine archipelago, between Tablas and Sibuyan, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 25'$. It is 12 m. in length, and has a village with a harbour upon it.

ROME, a famous city of Italy, once the seat of the Roman empire, and the capital of the world, built in a spacious valley on both sides of the river Tiber, about 16 miles from its mouth, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 54' 6''$, E long. $12^{\circ} 27' 14''$, at a general alt. from 35 to 45 ft. above sea-level. On the r. bank of the river are Monte-Mario and the long ridge of the Janiculum; on the l. the Pincian, Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline hills, which however can scarcely be called separate hills, the Coelian and the Aventine hills, and the insulated Palatine and Capitoline hills. The breadth of the valley, from the summit of the Esquiline to the summit of the Janiculum, is 2 m.; its length from the Pincian to the Aventine hill, is nearly the same. The hills are chiefly composed of marine deposits, but volcanic products have been found upon all of them. The course of the river is here from N to S, and the city is built chiefly on its l. or E bank, there being only a few streets on its W side. The space enclosed by the walls approaches to the form of a square of somewhat more than 3 m. each side, the circuit of the walls being in all about 15 m., of which 12 m. are on the l., and 3 m. on the r. bank of the Tiber. This is equal to the circuit of R. in its greatest splendour; but of the seven eminences on which the ancient city,—*Arx Septicollis*,—stood, *Mons Aventinus*, *Palatinus*, *Caelius*, and in some degree *Mons Esquilinus*, *Viminalis*, and *Quirinalis*, are covered with vineyards, corn-fields, or villas, the dense population being confined to the level track between these eminences and the river, to the N and W of the capitol, and occupying little more than a third of the space included within the walls. The walls are of brick, and have an average height of 50 ft. with 16 gates, of which the principal are the Porta-del-Popolo on the road to Florence, the Porta-Pia on the road to Tivoli, the Porta-Maggiore leading to Palestrina, and the Porta-San-Giovanni leading to Naples. The length of this closely built part is somewhat less than 2 m.; its breadth from 1 m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Although so large a space within the walls is covered with gardens and vineyards, yet in the SE parts of the city, these are all unfortunately enclosed within walls 10 or 12 ft. high, so that their effect is worse than lost to the eye, while the streets themselves are often far from imposing. Some are of immense length,—others are only half-built,—many are narrow and crooked; here palaces reared in the most noble style of architecture are half-hidden amongst miserable huts; in one quarter all is dull, dirty, and contracted; in another all is gorgeous and magnificent. In the language of Forsyth, "whatever road you take, your attention will be divided between magnificence and filth." The effect of all this constitutes not a fine town; but the

whole nevertheless makes an irresistible impression on the mind; and wherever we turn, the monuments of present, and the remnants of departed magnificence, exercise a magic power upon the imagination. Modern R., like modern Athens, has been transferred from the S to the N side of its ancient citadel, attracted by the convenience of a greater extent of flat ground. The following are the elevations above sea-level of some of the principal points in or near the city.

Cross of S. Bonaventura on the Palatina,	187 ft. 6 in.
Tower of the Capitol,	290 6
Villa-Tortonia, on the Janiculum,	335 9
Quirinal palace,	233 5
Summit of the Colosseum,	219 0
St. Peter's,	497 5

The streets of Rome are 506 in number, besides 275 narrow passages and lanes. They have seldom any foot-pavement, and are in general narrower than those of London. Some indeed are wretchedly narrow and irregular, little if at all superior to the Cowgate of Edinburgh, but as the houses are not high, the atmosphere one breathes in them is less vitiated than might be anticipated. A number of the streets are not unfrequently effectively terminated by an obelisk, a fountain, and a church. Three of the finest streets of the city are those which diverge from the Piazz-di-Popolo, near the northern gate, viz. the Corso extending to the foot of the Capitol; the Strada-del-Babiano, ending in the Piazza-di-Spagna; and the Strada-di-Ripetta, leading to the Tiber. The Corso, the great public walk of R., is about 1 m. in length, perfectly straight, with a foot pavement on either side. It is not, however, of a breadth proportioned to its length, being only 50 ft. wide. In the thinly inhabited parts of the city, there are a number of spacious and airy streets, or rather roads formed between gardens and villas. The houses of Rome are partly of tufa, partly of brick, frequently covered with stucco, and from 3 to 5 stories in height. Marble is less common here than in the towns of the N of Italy.

Streets and Quarters. Modern Rome is divided into 14 *rioni* or quarters, of which 12 are on the E or l. bank of the river, and the remaining 2 on the r. bank.—1st. The *RIONE-DE-MONTE*, the largest quarter, contains numerous public buildings and monuments, among which are the column of Trajan, the church of St. John-de-Lateran, the cathedral of R., the parish-church of the pope, the '*ecclesiarum urbis et orbis mater et caput*,' the church of Bibiana under which are the graves of 5,260 martyrs, that of St. Maria Maggiore, one of the most splendid churches of R., with the Sixtine and Borghesian chapels, the Villa Albani and the Villa Borghese, with their splendid collections of paintings and antiques, and the ruins of the baths of Titus and Dioclesian.—2d. The *RIONE-DE-TREVI* contains a large but irregular square, the Piazza-di-Monte-Cavalla, in which stand two colossal antique horses; here is the Quirinal, the ordinary residence of the pope, with a large garden, the palace Della Consulta, the magnificent palace Barberini, which besides many treasures of art contains a library of 60,000 volumes, and the Corso, the most magnificent street in Europe, which serves for the drives and rides of the fashionable world, and in which the races and carnivals are held.—3d. The *RIONE-DE-COLONNA*, in which stand the column of Antoninus, the celebrated Pantheon now called Maria-ad-Martyres, in which are the tombs of Raphael, Metastasio, Annibal Caracci, and Menga, the palace of the Propaganda, and the Piazza-di-Spagna, one of the finest in Rome.—4th. The *RIONE-DE-CAMPO-MARzio* takes its name from the ancient *Campus Martius*, which is still the principal place. Here is the

Piazza-del-Popolo, from which the Corso begins, and the magnificent Porta-del-Popolo, a work of Michael Angelo.—5th. The **RIIONE-DE-PONTE**, in which are the Strada-Julia, one of the finest in R., the churches of St. Giovanni-di-Florentino, and the hospital of St. Spirito.—6th. The **RIIONE-DE-PARIONE**, with the Campo-di-Fiore, contains the theatre Della-Pace, the place Pasquino, on which formerly stood the remarkable statue of the same name, and the palaces of Orsini and Pamfili.—7th. The **RIIONE-DELLA-REGOLA** contains the churches of St. Girolama-della-Carita, and St. Tomaso, with the English college, and the palace Farnese, one of the most remarkable in Rome.—8th. The **RIIONE-DE-S-EUSTACHIO**, which takes its name from the church St. Eustachio, contains the Sapienza or university of R.; and presents the greatest number of shops and manufactories.—9th. In the **RIIONE-DELLA-PIGNA** is the church of Maria-Sopra-Minerva, with a convent of Dominicans in which is the office of the Inquisition.—10th. In the **RIIONE-DE-CAMPITELLO**, the Capitoline mount [alt. 151 ft.] and the Tarpeian rock, are objects of veneration. In the midst of the square stands a celebrated bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. The capitol is distinguished by its beautiful stair before which stands the Colonna-Rostrata, and by the magnificent collections of art which it contains. United with it is the palace of the Senatoria, and that of the Three conservatori. Here too is the Piazza-Vaccino, the ancient *Forum Romanum*, now a desert covered with ruins, among which stand the triumphal arch of Severus, the ruins of the temple of peace, and of the temple of the sun and moon, the triumphal arch of Titus, the *Circus Maximus*, and above all the magnificent Coliseum. "From the modern tower of the capitol we command a prospect uniting, in an unexampled degree, the charm of a magnificent landscape with that which springs from historical associations. Through the cloudless and transparent atmosphere a large part of the Latian plain is visible, though some of its nearest features have a prominence which hides the more distant. Its luxuriant pastures and its thickets of brushwood fade away, on one side, into the faint line of the distant sea; and rise on the other into the stately amphitheatre of the mountains, steep and lofty, yet green to their tops, studded on their sides with towns and villages, and towards their southern extremity clothed with beautiful woods. The Tiber, stained to a deep yellow by the fertilizing soil which it has washed away from its banks after entering the Umbrian and Etruscan vales, glitters like a belt of gold along the plain, in the sunshine that irradiates with Italian clearness the sward, the scattered trees, and the shadowy hills. But we are attracted yet more forcibly towards the objects which present themselves in our close neighbourhood—the fallen ruins of the city of the Consuls and Cæsars, the domes, palaces, and streets, of the city of the popes. On the N and W, immediately beyond the Tiber, the horizon is bounded by the Janiculan mount and Monte-Mario, crested with villas embosomed among pines and other evergreens. The former of these heights on the opposite side of the river, and the Pincian mount on the nearer bank, form a semicircle, of which our position is the centre; and this area includes almost the whole of the modern town, the greater part of which, indeed, lies between us and the water's edge, covering the flat surface of the Campus Martius. The ancient city of the Seven hills, beginning with the Capitoline mount, amidst whose modern buildings we stand, is nearly all contained in the remaining semicircle, enclosed by the city walls. Almost every spot of it is desert: piles of shattered architecture rise amidst vineyards and rural lanes, ex-

hibiting no token of habitation except some mouldering convents, villas, and cottages. But even the reign of destruction and decay has not quite obliterated the traces of Roman greatness. At our feet, and directly in front of us, extend, amidst green turf sprinkled with trees, the Forum and the Sacred Way, on which we may fix our eye as a guiding line. Their triumphal arches, and some splendid columns of their imperial temples, are still erect; while, beyond the imposing vaults of Constantine's Basilica, the perspective of ruins is closed by the kingly mass of the Colosseum. On the r., this scene of perished grandeur is hedged by the Palatine mount, the seat of the earliest settlement that bore the name of R., and now encumbered by the mighty terraces and prostrate fragments of the palace of the Cæsars, and by the cypresses, the flowers, and the weeds of neglected gardens. Still farther to the r. the rocky Aventine hill rises from the river, steep, bare, and solitary, and surmounted by its secluded convent. Continuing the line of the Sacred Way and Colosseum till the eye reaches the city-wall, we see the church of St. John Lateran closing the vista. The stunted front of this edifice marks the extremity of the desolate Cælian mount, which, thence proceeding towards our station, communicates with the Palatine and Aventine. On the l. of the Sacred Way and Colosseum lie the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal hills. The first of these, which is the most distant, is a gentle eminence, almost uninhabited, on which we may distinguish the vaults of the palace of Titus. The flatish surface of the Viminal, which comes next, may be traced among the extreme buildings of the modern city; and still nearer us the palace and gardens of the pope crown the heights of the thickly-peopled Quirinal" [alt. 158 ft.].—11th. In the **RIIONE-ST.-ANGELO** is the fishmarket or Pescaria, and the Ghetto or quarter of the Jews.—12th. The **RIIONE-DE-RIPA** contains the Monte Testaccio, the catacombs, the pyramid of Curtius, where is the burial-place of the protestants, the church of St. Paolo, after St. Peter's the largest in Rome,—an antique arch near the gate of St. Sebastian, in the neighbourhood of which are still seen the tombs of the Scipios, the graves of the Horatii and Curatii, and the circus of Caracalla.—13th. The **RIIONE-TRASTEVERE**, or ancient *Janiculum*, on the W side of the Tiber, is united by two bridges with the rest of Rome. Here is the church of St. Pietro-di-Montorio, containing the transfiguration by Raphael, the Fontana-Paolina the most abundant in R., a botanical garden, and the Villa-Corsini, with a library and a rich collection of pictures.—14th. The **RIIONE-DE-BORGIO**, once a suburb, is now the most remarkable quarter of Rome. Here is the castle of St. Angelo, the citadel of Rome, built around the mausoleum of Hadrian, which rises in the midst of it.

Squares.] The squares of R. are small paved areas, in general adorned with obelisks, fountains, or other monuments. The space in front of St. Peter's, a large area of an oval form, is surrounded with a magnificent colonnade. In the middle, between two elegant fountains, stands an Egyptian obelisk of a single piece of granite 78 ft. in height.—The Piazza-Navona, a square in the centre of the town, the next in size to that of St. Peter, stands on the ruins of the *Circus Agonalis*. It is of an oblong form, about 280 yds. in its greatest axis, and is adorned by the church of St. Agnes, and a number of elegant houses; but its chief ornament is the fountain occupying its centre, which is accounted the finest of all the fountains of R. It consists of a circular basin 73 ft. in diam., in the middle of which stands a rock surmounted by an obelisk. Four figures, representing four great rivers, appear reclining

ing on the rock.—The Piazza-di-Spagna, so called from the mansion of the Spanish embassy, also has its fountain; but its chief ornament is the noble flight of steps which ascends from it to the church and square of the Trinita-di-Monte. The latter extends along the brow of the Pincian hill, and commands a delightful view of the city.—The space between the two eminences of the Capitol, anciently called *Intermontium*, now forms a small square, which is decorated in the middle with an equestrian statue in bronze of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the only ancient equestrian statue remaining.—The Campidoglio Moderno, or modern Capitol, presents several agreeable objects, and the ascent to it is by a staircase adorned with ancient statues.—The Roman forum was anciently bordered with temples, and lined with statues; but all these monuments have disappeared from the modern piazza; a few scattered porticos, with here and there an insulated column standing in the midst of broken shafts, fragments of marble, capitals, and cornices, are now the only memorials of the Roman forum.—The Piazza-di-Campo-Marzio takes its name from the ancient *Campus Martius*, which is now in a great measure covered with buildings.—The Piazza-di-Monte-Cavallo is one of the finest squares in the city, both for its situation and its buildings. It stands on Mount Quirinal, and takes its name from colossal groups of two marble horses, and figures in the act of guiding them, placed on its summit. An Egyptian obelisk of granite, 45 ft. in height, stands between them.—R. is destitute of promenades sheltered from the weather.

Monuments. The wall that surrounded R. in the time of the emperors is in many places in good preservation, and forms part of the present boundary between the town and country. Among the edifices of ancient R. is conspicuous the Pantheon or Rotonda, a structure distinguished equally for solidity, elegance, and fineness of proportion; its dome is spacious, and receives the light from one great aperture in the middle.—A still more imposing object is the Coliseum, or amphitheatre of Vespasian, a structure of an oval form, 619 ft. in length, 513 ft. in breadth, and 1,741 ft. in circumf. Its dilapidation was begun by the barbarian conquerors of Rome, and was continued in after ages for the sake of the materials. The inside was thus wholly dismantled, and the outside stripped of its ornaments; but there remains enough of the great exterior wall to form a striking and sublime object.—“an image,” to use the language of Forsyth, “of Rome itself, decayed, vacant, serious, yet grand; half-grey and half-green; erect on one side, and fallen on the other.” Viewed, however, architecturally, it is a mere mass of building, with little merit either of design or of execution.—The ruins nearest to the Coliseum, are those of the *Therma*—or hot-baths of Titus.—At a short distance near the Viminal and Quirinal hills, stands another monument of ancient grandeur, a portion of the vast baths of Dioclesian, now converted into a convent. The principal hall retaining its ancient walls, its pillars, its vaults, forms the convent church, and there also remains a large square, supported by 100 pillars, with a beautiful fountain in the middle.—Of the triumphal arches of ancient R., the only one remaining entire is the arch of Constantine, with its pillars, statues, and bas-reliefs. The arch of Septimus Severus is also of marble, but its bas-reliefs are much damaged. The arch of Titus has also suffered greatly.—The *Colonna Trajana*, or Trajan's pillar, one of the most valuable monuments which have descended from ancient to modern times, still stands on the spot where it was erected by that emperor, and is covered with admirable bas-reliefs represent-

ing his expedition against the Dacians, arranged on a continued spiral around the shaft, and containing above 2,500 figures. Its diam. at the base is 11 ft., at the top 10 ft., total height 133 ft. The pillar erected in honour of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, in the Piazza-Colonna, is of nearly equal height, but inferior execution.—Of the ancient Roman roads, several, such as the *Via Latina*, the *Via Velleia*, the *Via Aurelia*, still serve to approach the Capitol.

Catacombs. The catacombs were originally excavations made by the ancient Romans, in digging out the materials used by them for building. The early Christians, in the times of persecution, enlarged these subterranean receptacles, and resorted to them for the performance of their devotions, and subsequently for the burial of their dead. These wonderful excavations form a subterranean world, in the illustration of which volumes without number have been published, the fullest work on the subject being the '*Roma Subterranea*' of Bosio and Arrighi, in 2 vols. fol., published in 1681. Catacombs of this sort are found not only at R., but at Naples and other cities of Southern Italy, and no doubt can be entertained that they were originally quarries, which have been worked from the times of the Etruscans down through a long succession of ages. The light and soft nature of the material to be quarried greatly facilitated the work, and allowed the workmen to give free scope to shape these galleries as they pleased. The principal layers excavated were of *tufa*, a soft volcanic stone, which is cut with little more difficulty than an old cheese, hardening by an exposure to the sun, wind, and weather, and *pozzolana*, a species of concrete of rough sand, which makes a very enduring cement when crushed and mixed with water and with pounded shells or lime. The *pietra tiburtina*, or Tiburtine stone, one of the commonest materials for building employed in R., is also nearly as soft as the ordinary tufa. The immense edifices of ancient R., the forums, temples, theatres, circuses, baths, and the vast cloacas or sewers, gave rise to an unlimited demand for the stone thus obtained. Miles upon miles of subterranean were excavated, and such is the extent of these underground galleries, that after centuries of researches their limits are still unknown. Keyser, a German traveller of the last century, calculates that the catacombs of St. Sebastian alone are about 20 m. in extent; and that, if the length of all the crypts, galleries, and passages of communication were summed up, there might be 100 m. of this subterranean Rome! The principal entrance into nearly every one of the great catacombs opens on one of the great vic or high roads which ran from the city to the provinces; thus, some are on the Via Appia, some on the Via Ostiense, Flaminia, Prenestina, or Tiburtina. “These entrances,” Mr. Macfarlane says, “are mostly low and dark; beyond them you see one or more long, low, dark, aisles, the great length of which is concealed in the obscurity which envelops every object at the distance of a few paces from the torches and lanterns which you and your guides may carry. Nothing can well be more solemn than this subterranean gloom, and the effect produced by the objects brought to light as you advance. The yawning tombs on either side of the door, and before and behind you—skulls, skeletons, crosses! Nothing is here but speaks of persecution or of death.” The entire length of few of these aisles is known; for, as a measure of precaution, many of them have been closed by stone walls, while others are so blocked up by rubbish and fallen blocks of pozzolana, that the boldest explorer is compelled to halt. At irregular distances, and usually on both sides of the main aisles, narrower passages branch off, leading to other crypts. Mostly, these passages strike off at right angles, but they seldom run far in a straight line, while many of them become very tortuous. Many of these passages are now wholly blocked up, while others are so encumbered with rubbish that, in order to get through them, the explorer must crawl on his hands and knees. Some of them, besides running into the principal crypts, branch off into other low passages, which lead to nothing. The difficulty of finding one's way in such a labyrinth, without a guide, may be easily comprehended. From the second crypt, or main aisle, which you reach, there are other passages conducting to another crypt; and thence from another to another, according to the great or less extent of the catacomb. In most of the catacombs there are crypts, galleries, and passages, underneath those which you first enter, and in many of them there is ‘beneath this lower deep a deeper still,’ or a third or even a fourth range of crypts. Access is obtained to these subterranean beneath subterranean by means of shafts and staircases, or inclined planes; and an involuntary descent is sometimes obtained by careless travellers, through holes which have been made by the falling in of the safe flooring of the upper galleries. In the second and third tiers the arrangement is the same as in the first: side-passages run from crypt to crypt, or twist and turn, and lead to nothing. The awful silence of these deep cavities more than ever adds horror to the darkness. The atmosphere, smelling and tasting of earth and dust, is hot, dry, stifling; it is not ‘the cursed dew of dungeon's damp,’ but something far more irksome and oppressive. In some of the lowest, narrowest, and most tortuous of the passages, this air is not to be braved with impunity; there the torches go out, or burn dimly, and the hardy explorer rushes back with the painful sensations of suffocation.

There is nothing down here that has life—not so much as a fly, or the minutest insect, is to be found. If there exist any objects at all, they are mournful mementos of man's mortality—skulls, bones, broken epitaphs, or graves closed up with slabs, bearing the symbols of death, and of martyrdom, or empty and open, and, as it were, yawning for fresh tenants." On each side of the crypt, only with an occasional interval, there runs a line of tombs, or rather a congeries of tombs on tombs, the *pozzi* or *fosse* of the lateral walls being cut into small horizontal recesses, each intended for a grave, of which there are sometimes as many as 8 or 10, one above the other, reaching from the floor to the roof. Memorials of the early Christians abound, the graves of the martyrs being distinguished by paintings and sculptures of the emblems in common use.

The Tiber.] The Tiber at first disappoints a spectator familiar with classical descriptions. Though its average depth is 20 ft., it is not above 190 ft. wide, and its water is of a dingy yellow. Its stream is rapid, though its ordinary level is only 22 ft. above the level of the sea at Ostia. Its course is winding; and it occasionally rises suddenly, especially under the influence of a W wind, and lays the adjacent parts of the city under water. In 1846, the Tiber suddenly swollen by rain, such as is seldom witnessed beyond the tropics, and impeded in its course towards Ostia by a SW wind, flooded two-thirds of the inhabited streets, and destroyed property to a melancholy extent. This century had not seen a similar inundation, that of 1805 being far less extensive or disastrous. As far as the eye could reach, from the Pincian hill to the foot of Monte-Mario, from the Sente-Molle to the contrescarpe of Castle St. Angelo, was a vast lake, interspersed with tops of trees and farm roofs, cattle swimming, and floating waggons. Not only the accustomed low quarters of the Piazza-Navona and Pantheon, but even the Corso and Condotti were submerged, and the well-known magnificent area of the Porta-del-Popolo became a deep pond impassable to carriages. The misery of the poorer classes under these inundations is very great, especially as in every house the ground-floors are exclusively tenanted by them, the upper stories being alone inhabited by the wealthy. Near the middle of its course through the city, the Tiber forms an island 900 ft. in length, and 300 ft. broad, which is connected with the mainland by 2 bridges. It is of considerable use in facilitating the conveyance of provisions, and other articles for the consumption of the city; and several of the shipping-places on its banks, such as the Porto-di-Ripetta, on the E bank above the bridge of San-Angelo, have a pretty and picturesque appearance. Sea-borne vessels land their cargoes at Porta-di-Ripa-Grande, at the S extremity of the city, on the W bank of the river. The route from R. to Florence has been greatly facilitated of late by making the steam-boats on the Tiber available for near 70 m. downwards. The navigation begins a little below Narni, and skirts the whole of the Sabine territory. The road is further abridged by a new cut from Perugia straight to Terni, by which the circuit of Foligno and Spoleto is avoided.

Bridges.] The river is crossed at Rome by 4 bridges. The Ponte-San-Angelo, an elegant structure, erected on the remains of the *Pons (Elius)* of Adrian, has 5 arches, and is adorned with several marble statues. The Ponte-Sisto, the ancient *Pons Janiculumus*, is almost in the centre of the city, and takes its name from Sixtus IV., by whom it was repaired in 1474. Next come two small bridges, one on each side of the island of San Bartolomeo, the ancient *Insula Tiberina*, the only one in the part of the Tiber near Rome.

Aqueducts and Fountains.] Of the ancient aqueducts, there remain only three; yet their supply of water is extremely copious. The Fontana-Felice, on the Viminal hill, is supplied by the *Aqua Claudia*, and discharges itself through a rock under an

Ionic arcade.—At a considerable distance, and on the other side of the Tiber, rises an arcade supported by pillars of granite, through which three streams descend from the summit of an adjacent hill. The height of this fountain renders it and its shady trees a conspicuous and pleasant object.—The Fontana-di-Trevi, an elegant building of Corinthian architecture, representing a palace of Neptune, ornamented with statues, is one of the finest structures in Europe that bears the name of fountain. No city perhaps can boast of an equal profusion of water poured forth in ornamental fountains, and yet the supply for domestic purposes is extremely inadequate.

Churches.] No city in Europe is superior to R. in the number and magnificence of its churches. The oldest, called the church of St. Clement, is one of the best models now extant of Christian churches in their original form. The church of San-Pietro-in-Vincolo is a noble hall, supported by 20 pillars of Parian marble, and adorned with elegant tombs.—That of St. Martin and St. Silvester is built of part of the materials of the baths of Titus, and is a beautiful edifice. The church of St. Andrea, on Monte-Cavallo, though small, is highly finished. That of St. Cecilia, in Trastevere, as well as those of St. Maria in the same quarter, St. Sebastiano and St. Pietro-in-Montorio, are all of great antiquity. The last contains the famous picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael. The churches of San-Grisogono and Santi-Giovanni-e-Paolo are splendidly decorated with pillars. Santa-Maria-Egizia, a building of the Ionic order, is supposed to be the ancient temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, and that of Santa-Maria-Sopra-Minerva, a temple of that goddess; while the church of Ara Coeli is considered as occupying the site of the temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The Pantheon, and the seven patriarchal *basilicæ* or cathedrals, are all of considerable antiquity, and all remarkable for their architecture. The Pantheon, built in the reign of Augustus, and called, from its circular form, the Rotonda, contains the busts of a number of eminent characters. It is a circle 180 ft. in diam., with a portico 110 ft. in length, and 44 ft. in depth, supported by 16 Corinthian columns. Of the cathedrals, Santa-Maria-Maggiore, a noble structure, is situated on the Esquiline mount, and has two fronts of modern architecture. St. Giovanni-in-Laterano, originally founded by Constantine, is the regular cathedral of the bishop of Rome. Another cathedral, that of Santa-Croce, in Gerasusalemme, was erected by Constantine on the ruins of a temple of Venus, and is remarkable both for its antique form, and its retired situation amidst groves and vineyards. A third church, begun by Constantine, but much extended since his reign, is that of San-Paolo, outside of the city wall, near the gate of Ostia. This church was destroyed by fire in 1824, but has since been rebuilt. The cathedral of San-Lorenzo is also outside of the city, and situated on the Via Tiburtina.

St. Peter's.] In this edifice, the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, are all displayed in the highest perfection. The original structure was erected by Constantine, and had been giving way for some time previous to the middle of the 15th cent., when Nicholas V. conceived the project of taking it down, and erecting a new and more extensive structure. The work, however, was feebly prosecuted, till the reign of Julius II. That proud prelate proceeded with it on a grand scale, and succeeding popes contributed to the completion of the structure. The plan was conceived by Bramanti, and executed by Michael Angelo, Vignola, Bernini, and Maderni. Most of the drawings of the plan were done by Michael Angelo, who also built the double capola. This magnificent edifice is erected upon the site of an ancient basilica. It is undoubtedly the most superb pile of modern building in the world; being 730 ft. long, 520 ft. broad, and 450 ft. in height, to the summit of the capola, which is itself 620 ft. round. "All churches," says Forsyth, "stand at an awful

distance from the majesty of St. Peter's." It was 111 years in building, during the reign of eleven successive popes, and cost the enormous sum of £12,000,000. It would have cost in this age and country 36 millions sterling. The cross above the cupola is 487 ft. elevated over the floor, and consequently 39 ft. higher than the highest pyramid in Egypt. The principal chapels are those of The Sacrament, St. Michael, and of the popes Clement and Gregorius. The canopy over the principal altar is supported by 4 brass pillars 122 ft. high. Before the church is a beautiful square surrounded by a fine colonnade. In the middle of this square stands an Egyptian obelisk resting on four lions of brass; and on both sides are fountains with water-spouts. "But the noble dome," says a recent traveller, "is entirely lost to view as you approach, and the far-famed St. Peter's resembles, in its exterior, a large and ugly dwelling-house, rather than a church." Its situation in a hollow between the Janiculum and Vatican hills, which are also connected behind it, is unfortunate. A grand flight of steps leads to a covered vestibule, which extends along the whole front of the building, and is terminated at each end by equestrian figures of Charlemagne and Constantine the Great. When first the heavy curtain of dingy cloth is held aside to admit the visitor, the flood of light, the exquisite neatness, the fresh undimmed polish of the marbles, the brilliant lustre of the gilding, the life and brightness of every part of this wondrous temple, more than even its grandeur and immensity, overwhelm the senses of the beholder. The *Roman Advertiser*, of December 26, 1846, in an article compiled to show the impossibility of St. Peter's being ever crowded, gives some curious statistics as to the comparative capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe, compared with other great churches, allowing 4 persons to every square yard:—

	Persons.	Square yds.
St. Peter's,	54,000	13,500
Milan cathedral,	37,000	9,259
St. Paul's, at Rome,	32,000	8,000
St. Paul's, at London,	25,600	6,400
St. Petronio, at Bologna,	24,400	6,100
Florence cathedral,	24,300	6,075
Antwerp cathedral,	24,000	6,000
St. Sophia's, at Constantinople,	23,000	5,750
St. John, Lateran,	22,900	5,725
Notre Dame, at Paris,	21,000	5,250
Pisa cathedral,	13,000	3,250
St. Stephen's, at Vienna,	12,400	3,100
St. Dominic's, at Bologna,	12,000	3,000
St. Peter's, at Bologna,	11,400	2,850
Cathedral of Sienna,	11,000	2,750
St. Mark's, Venice,	7,000	1,753

The Piazza of St. Peter's, in its widest limits, allowing 12 persons to the sq. yard, holds 624,000; allowing 4 to the same, drawn up in military array, 208,000. In its narrow limits, not comprising the porticos or the Piazza Rusticucci, 474,000 crowded, and 158,000 in military array, to the sq. yard.

Palaces of the Pope.] The pope has three different palaces in R., viz., the Lateran, the Quirinal, and the Vatican. The first, situated close to the patriarchal church of that name, presents three fronts of great extent and simplicity, and is striking by its size and height; but the main body of the building has been long converted into an hospital for orphans.—The Quirinal palace has become, from the height and salubrity of its situation, the summer residence of the popes. Its exterior presents two long, plain, and unadorned fronts. The furniture and other decorations are simple and uniform. The adjoining gardens are spacious.—The great palace of the Vatican is situated on an eminence to the NW of the city, near St. Peter's. Its exterior presents neither magnificence nor symmetry, having been erected by different architects at different eras. Begun in the 6th cent., it has been extended, repaired, and altered by a long list of pontiffs. All the great architects that R. has produced, Bramante, Raphael, Fontana, Maderno, Bernini, were in their time successively employed in some part or other of this edifice. Its extent is immense, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 4,500. It is 1,300 ft. long, and 1,000 ft. broad. It contains the Sixtine chapel, with the celebrated picture of the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo, a magnificent library with 160,000 vols., among which are 40,000 manuscripts; and the Museum Pio-Clementinum, with the immortal statues of the Apollo and the Laocoon. The magnificent collection of books, which the love of the popes of Rome for science and their rival magnificence has accumulated during

several centuries, is placed in one of the finest situations which the city of Rome commands. An antichamber, connected with the corridor of Inscriptions, conducts into a room destined for the use of readers; after which succeeds a range of spacious halls in which the invaluable MS treasures of the library are preserved in unadorned wooden presses. The ceilings and walls are adorned with fresco paintings, and the cornices are ornamented with vases. The nucleus of the Vatican library was increased by the purchases of Nicholas V., whose times afforded him considerable opportunities for collecting books. Sixtus V. embellished the exterior, and added the great hall in which the principal part of the library is now placed. Leo X. enriched the collection with Grecian MSS., and Pius IV. employed himself in collecting oriental works. Pius V. united the archives with the library; and Paul V. and Urban VIII. enlarged the accommodation. Clement VII. added the Urbine MSS., and under Alexander VIII. the library was further enriched by the MSS of Queen Christina of Sweden, amounting to 1,900. Benedict XIII. presented it with the MSS. of Quoboni. The latest addition was the library of Count Cicognara, which was purchased by Leo XII. and placed in a room by itself.

Palatial mansions.] The palaces of R.—as the mansions of the nobility are generally termed—are numerous, but the greater part of them are less remarkable for their outward architecture, than for their size and internal decorations. Generally speaking they present to the street one simple continued line of surface, with great space between the ranges of windows, and a large rich cornice. Their exterior walls are generally of brick stuccoed, stone being confined to the sides of the windows and doors, or to the angles and cornices. The size and height of many of these mansions, however, and their spacious courts and porticoes, halls and lofty apartments, with the pillars, marbles, statues, and paintings that adorn them, place them on a level with royal residences in the north of Europe.—The Palazzo-Doria, on the Corso, is one of the finest in the city, presenting three large fronts, enclosing a spacious court surrounded with a piazza. Its staircase, supported by light pillars of oriental granite, leads to a magnificent gallery filled with pictures.—The Palazzo-Ruspoli has a still finer staircase, consisting of four flights of 30 steps each, each step of a single piece of marble, nearly 10 ft. long, and 2 ft. broad.—The Corsini palace is remarkable for its size, its furniture, and its gardens.—The Palazzo-Orsini, that of Giustiniani, of Attieri, and of Cicognara, are all distinguished buildings.—The Palazzo-Farnese is of great size, and occupies one side of a handsome square. Twelve massive pillars of Egyptian granite support its vestibule; three ranges of arcades rise one above the other, around a spacious court; and noble apartments follow each other in succession.—In the Palazzo-Spada stands the celebrated statue of Pompey, at the foot of which Cæsar is supposed to have fallen.—The Barberini and Colonna palaces are each fine edifices.—The name of *villa* is frequently given to buildings within the walls of Rome, when the extent of their gardens is such as to give them an open and rural appearance. The Villa-Borghese is a fine edifice, with extensive gardens open to the public, and forming the most frequented promenade in R. They are situated on the broad summit of the Pincian hill, and are nearly 3 m. in circuit.—The Medici villa on the Pincian hill is appropriated to the use of the French academy.—The most beautiful villa in the immediate neighbourhood of R. is the Villa-Albani, a little beyond the Porta-Salara.

Hospitals.] In regard to hospitals, R. is well supplied, but they are conducted on an antiquated plan, and deficient in interior order and arrangement. There are 8 public, and 11 private hospitals, in the city. The largest, called the *Spedale-di-Spirito-Santo*, is open indiscriminately to the poor of both sexes, to the insane, and to foundlings.—The *Ospizio-de-St.-Michele* is appropriated to the education of the children of the poor in useful arts, but it receives likewise the sick and the aged.—The foundling hospitals receive about 4,000 infants annually.—There are separate hospitals for surgical, fever, and cutaneous cases.—Here is also a house-of-correction, where the inmates of either sex are subjected to prescribed labour.

Academies.] The principal collections of literature and the arts have already been noticed; there are, besides, many private collections and monastic libraries, which contain many valuable works. Such treasures, especially in the arts, make R. the great school of painters, statuary and architects, and a place of pilgrimage to all lovers of the arts; and there are here innumerable *studii* of painting and sculpture. The academy of San Luca was established solely for the art of painting; and there are also many literary institutions in the city. The principal college of the university, erected by the popes Innocent IV. (1245), Boniface VIII. (1303), and Clement VI. (1311), is a splendid building, with 8 professors in theology, 6 in law, 8 in medicine, 5 in philosophy, one in the fine arts, and 4 in the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac and Arabic languages. Of the other colleges, in which instruction is given in the sciences and in languages, the *Collegium de propaganda Fide* is particularly remarkable for its rich library and its printing-office, which is worthy of being visited, and which contains works in thirty ancient and modern languages: besides these are the *Collegium Clementinum*, the *Collegium Romanum* and the *Collegium Nazarenum*, institutions for instruction in the Oriental languages, the Hungarian and the German college, &c. Among the academies and learned societies in Rome, the most important are the academies of Roman history, of geography, of ecclesiastical history, of Roman antiquities, of the Arcadians, &c.

Population.] The inhabitants of R. amounted in 1817 to 131,000, a number which seems to have formed, with little variation, its pop. for a century past. The *malaria* appears to be investing the city on every side. There are extensive districts in Rome in which are nothing but huts, inhabited by the peasantry whom the pestilential atmosphere has compelled to abandon their habitations in the country. Every year too, this invisible scourge is advancing,—every year it invades some fresh street, some new square or quarter,—and every year its terrible influence is augmented. The hills and elevated grounds within the walls of the city, where this insalubrity in former times was never felt nor even suspected, are now affected by it in the summer. The *Porto-del-Popolo*, a part of the *Corso*, the entire quarters of the *Quirinale*, *La Trinita-del-Monte*, and the *Trastevere*, are already deserted; there are many more houses than inhabitants; when they get out of order the occupiers move to others, and neither doors, stairs, nor roofs are ever replaced. Multitudes of convents have thus acquired the appearance of ruins, and many palaces no longer habitable are left without even a porter to take care of them. Since the peace of 1815, however, the vast influx of foreigners has had the effect of increasing the pop. In 1821, the pop. was 135,171. By a census taken in 1829, R. was found to contain 144,501 inhabitants. There were then in the city 33,689

families, 35 bishops, 1,490 priests, 1,984 monks, 1,390 nuns, 107,060 Roman catholics, and 37,441 protestants, &c. The following returns were published officially as for 1836.

No. of Parochial churches,	54
" Families,	34,895
" Inhabitants,	153,678
{ Males, 81,488	
{ Females, 72,190	
{ Communicants, 112,940	
{ Non-communicants, 40,738	
" Ecclesiastics,	5,545
{ Bishops, 37	
{ Priests, 1,488	
{ Monks, 2,028	
{ Nuns, 1,476	
{ Seminarians and collegiate, 541	
" Heretics and Turks (Jews excluded),	201
" Births (Baptisms) { Males, 2,258	4,378
{ Females, 2,115	
" Marriages,	1,119
" Deaths,	3,275
{ Males, 1,683	
{ Females, 1,592	
Increase of pop. since 1835,	1,122
Proportion of births to pop.,	1 to 85
" of deaths,	1 to 47
" of female births to male,	1 to 1.13
" of female deaths to male,	1 to 1.3
" of births to marriages,	1 to 4
<i>Establishments for Education in the city</i>	
Number of elementary schools,	372
" Masters,	482
" Scholars,	14,099
Of scholars there were in the Infant Schools,	4,800
Gratuitous elementary	Boys, 2,694
Schools in which a small	Girls, 2,890
sum is paid,	Boys, 2,115
	Girls, 1,800
Total,	14,099

The pop. in 1840, was 154,632; in 1845, 167,160; and in 1846, 170,199. The census for the latter year returned 32 cardinals, 29 bishops, 124 prelates, 1,738 secular clergy, 2,488 regular clergy, and 1,743 nuns. Of the present inhabitants, no less than 9,000 are Jews.—The working and middling classes are generally stout made and good-looking. The English, French, and Russians, are the most numerous class of foreigners.—"The national character," Forsyth says, in his usual sententious manner, "is the most ruined thing in R. The police of the city consists of about 4,000 carabinieri.—The public amusements consist of theatrical representations, of concerts, and of religious processions. The season of Lent is regularly preceded here, as in other Catholic cities, by a carnival, a scene of grotesque and puerile display exhibited chiefly in the long street called the *Corso*. The evening parties in private houses are often very numerous, filling a suite of spacious apartments. It is the custom of all who can afford it, to pass in the country the month of May, or, at all events, that of October, the air of the *Campagna* being then purified by the rains of September. This is done by hiring, for a short time, a house or lodgings in one of the petty towns within 10 or 20 m. of the city. The passion for gambling pervades all ranks.

Manufactures.] The manufacturing establishments in R. are small, but in considerable variety. Woolens, silks, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, leather, glue, glass bottles, liquors, pomade, artificial flowers, mosaics, and jewellery. Of articles connected with the fine arts, such as casts, models, pictures, a small export takes place. The foreign trade is limited to imports of colonial articles, and a few manufactures, such as printed cottons; the exports consist of the produce of the adjacent country, viz. alum, vitriol, puzzuolano sand, olive oil, anise, and a few other articles.—After four years persevering endeavours, an Englishman has succeeded in obtaining a concession from the Papal government for lighting R. with gas. The Roman authorities, after much shaking of heads and great consideration, allotted a portion of the most classical of ancient Rome for the

construction of modern gas works: the interior of the *Circus Maximus* is the chosen spot.

Ancient city.] Rome, the ancient *Roma*, though no longer the capital of the world, is still one of its most remarkable cities; and so long as it preserves the Pantheon, and the church of St. Peter, the Coliseum, the Vatican, the Sistine chapel, its magnificent palaces filled with the treasures of ancient and modern art, and its Apollo, it will remain the boast and wonder of Europe. Still Rome, like Babylon and Persepolis, affords one of the most striking lessons recorded in the instructive page of history and the experience of man, of the instability of human grandeur, and the immutability of imperial power. While the Divine malediction has been so completely fulfilled upon the 'Golden city,' [Babylon], that it is with the utmost difficulty travellers can recognise its ruins, or the most accurate geographers fix its site, the seven hills on which the 'Eternal city' once stood, are still inhabited by a few friars and their dependents; but the silence of solitude, and the awful aspect of a desolation too vast to be grasped by any effort of imagination, chill the heart of the beholder, and forcibly remind him of that total oblivion to which she too is hastening. Yet it is not the paltry stream of the yellow Tiber gliding lonely through the dreary wastes of the Campagna, nor the heterogeneous mixture of meanness and magnificence, of wealth and poverty—those striking features of modern Rome—that arrest the attention of the classical observer.—It is the people that once inhabited these ruins, with all the accompanying circumstances of their past history and glory that crowd upon the imagination.

"Alas the lofty city! and alas
The trebly hundred triumphs! and the day
When Brutus made the dagger's edge surpass
The conqueror's sword in bearing fame away!
Alas, for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay,
And Livy's pictured page!—but these shall be
Her resurrection: all beside—decay.
Alas, for earth! for never shall we see
That brightness in her eyes she bore when Rome was free."

Rome stood originally on seven hills; three other hills were afterwards enclosed within its walls. It was divided into 14 wards by Augustus Cæsar; and attained its utmost extent in the reign of Valerian, when its circumference exceeded 50 m. We are unable from want of authentic documents to ascertain the utmost extent of its population; some rating it at 6,800,000 in the time of Trajan; whilst others—amongst whom we must rank the celebrated Gibbon—think that it never exceeded 1,200,000. Dr. Landon, of Paris, in a late work on population, asserts that ancient R., in her greatest splendour, contained 8,000,000 souls. M. de la Maffie, and the modern French academicians generally, will scarcely admit that there ever were more than 400,000 to 500,000 inhabitants within the walls of 'the Eternal city.' Other antiquaries are equally contradictory. Mr. Jacob, in his history of the precious metals, has calculated them at 1,200,000; so did Brossier, the celebrated commentator on Tacitus. The late Professor Nibby, in his *Roma Antiqua*, conjectured that the citizens, strangers, and slaves, with their children, must have reached 2,000,000. Chateaubriand reckons the whole at 3,000,000; Justus Lipsius and Mengotti at 4,000,000; Isaac Vossius allowed the possibility of 8,000,000, perhaps, said he, 14,000,000. The two most competent judges, however, among those who have recently investigated the subject, viz. the Chevalier Bunsen, and Professor Hoek, the author of a history of the later Republic and Empire, nearly coincide in their estimates. Both these writers found their calculations mainly upon the numbers of the *Plæbs Urbana*, to whom Augustus gave largesses, as reported in the inscription of Ancyra. M. Bunsen thinks that the entire population cannot have been much under two millions. Professor Hoek, resting his computation upon a different item of the same monument, conceives the population of Rome, in the time of Augustus, to have been composed as follows:—

The Senatorial and Equestrian orders,	10,000 souls.
Their slaves,	100,000 "
The Peregrini,	50,000 "
Their slaves,	100,000 "
The military in the city,	15,000 "
Their slaves,	15,000 "
The <i>Plæbs Urbana</i> ,	1,250,000 "
Their slaves,	265,000 "
Public slaves,	100,000 "

Total pop. of Rome . . . 1,995,000

Rome when in the full blaze of its glory, contained 700 temples, and altars innumerable; 3 *senacula*; 21 basilicæ or stately palaces for the administration of justice; 15 *synagoga* or great halls for marriage ceremonies; 2,077 domes or splendid palaces; and a vast number of private houses, called *insulae*, so separated from one another that a man might easily go round them; 145 public offices; 2 large hospitals; 22 famous porticoes where the people might walk in time of rain or avoid the excessive heats of a meridian sun; 29 public libraries; 5 colleges or academies for the instruction of youth; 254 mills for grinding corn; 327 granaries; 39 colossuses of brass, and 51 of marble. Eleven colossal statues adorned the capital alone; and 19 of gold, and 30 of solid silver, glittered in different parts of the city. Within its walls were also counted six enormous obelisks, 42 lesser ones, with many pyramids, 32 sacred groves, 14 aqueducts, 105 fountains,

1,352 lakes or pools brought into the city from several springs, 17 great squares or forums, 117 public baths—amongst which may be mentioned those of Diocletian and Caracalla,—the former of which had marble seats for 3,200 persons to bathe in without seeing one another, and the latter 1,600 seats of polished marble—and 909 private baths. The golden palace of the worthless Nero was the most large and splendid of imperial Rome. There were 5 theatres, 2 amphitheatres, and 7 circuses within the walls, one of which, the *Circus Maximus*, alone contained seats for 260,000 spectators. The Flavian amphitheatre—the ruins of which still remain—placed in the centre of the hills of Rome, towered as high as their loftiest summits. This stupendous fabric was called the *Colosseum*—afterwards corrupted into *Coliseum*—from its colossal size. Its seats or steps contained 87,000 spectators; and if we add to their number 11,000 who might be placed on the porticoes, and 12,000 in the surrounding passages, it must have contained at least 110,000 persons, who could distinctly behold the games and combats on the arena. Of the squares of the ancient city, that of Trajan consisted of four porticoes, supported by pillars of the most beautiful marble. The roof of the porticoes rested upon brazen beams, and was covered with plates of the same metal. It was adorned with statues and chariots of gilded brass; and the pavement was of variegated marble. The entrance was by a triumphal arch at the one end; at the other, and opposite, was a temple; on one side was a basilica, on the other a public library; in the centre rose the celebrated column crowned with a colossal statue of Trajan; and the equestrian statue of that emperor fronted the basilica. Apollodorus was the architect of this wonderful pile; and so great was the beauty of the architecture, and so rich the materials, that those who beheld it found themselves utterly at a loss for words to express their admiration.—The sewers of the ancient R., for the purpose of draining away the filth of the city, were stupendous; and the supply of water for the daily use of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of R. amounted to 50,000,000 cubic feet, being equal to about 50 cubic feet for each individual, or probably 20 times the quantity which London now receives for each of its inhabitants.

Climate.] The climate of R. is mild and soft, but rather relaxing and oppressive. Its mean annual temp. is 10° higher than that of London, 8° higher than Penzance, 6° higher than Pau, about 1° higher than Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice; 1° below that of Naples, and 4° below that of Madeira. The mean temp. of winter still remains 10° higher than that of London, but it is only 5° higher than Penzance, 7° higher than Pau, 1° higher than Nice, and somewhat higher than Naples. It is 4° colder than Cadiz, and 11° colder than Madeira. In spring, the mean temp. is 3° above London, 8° above Penzance, not quite 3° above Pau, and 1° above Nice and Provence; it is 1° colder than Naples, and only a little more than 4° colder than Madeira. In range of temp. R. has the advantage of Naples, Pisa, and Provence, but not of Nice. Its diurnal range is nearly double that of London, Gosport, Penzance, and Madeira. In steadiness of temp. from day to day, R. comes after Madeira, Nice, Pisa, and Penzance, but precedes Naples and Pau. R., although a soft, cannot be considered a damp climate. Upon comparing it with the dry, parching climate of Provence, and with that of Nice, we find that about one-third more rain falls, and on a greater number of days. It is, however, considerably drier than Pisa, and very much drier than the SW of France. [Clark.] Rains are most frequent and heavy in November and December. Snow falls on an average 1½ day in the year. The *tramontana*, a piercingly cold N wind, sometimes blows for days together.

The comarca of Rome is bounded on the N by the delegations of Rieti and Viterbo; on the E by Naples; on the SE by the deleg. of Frosinone; on the S and W by the Tyrrhenian sea; and on the NW by the deleg. of Civita-Vecchia. Its E part is crossed by ramifications of the Sub-Apennines; on the N the Tuscan Sub-Apennines stretch over the frontier; on the S and W the surface presents a monotonous level expanse. The Tiber, and its affluents the Teverone and the Galera water it; the Arnone, Palidoro, Cufino, Vaccina, and Turbino have separate courses to the sea. The soil is in general volcanic. The com. comprises the city and suburbs of Rome, and the districts of Tivoli and Subiaco.

ROME, a township and village of Floyd co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 164 m. NW of Milledgeville, at the junction of the Etawah and Oostanula rivers. It is a thriving place. A railway extends from this point to Kingston on the Western and Atlantic railway.—Also a village of Perry co., in Indiana, on the Ohio, 124 m. S by W of Indianapolis.—Also a township of Oneida co., New York, on the Mohawk river, 91 m. WNW of Albany, intersected by the Erie canal and the Syracuse and Utica railroad. The village has cotton factories, blast furna-

ces, and flour-mills. Pop. of t., in 1840, 5,680; in 1850, 7,918.—Also a township of Kennebec co., Maine, 17 m. N by W of Augusta.—Also a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 110 m. N by E of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,000.

ROME-DE-CERNON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 5 m. SE of Saint-Rome-de-Tarn, on the Cernon. Pop. 600.

ROME-DE-TARN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, near the l. bank of the Tarn, 7 m. N of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 1,560. The older part of the town is surrounded by a wall and ditch. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal.

ROMELIA, or **RUM-ILI**, the most extensive province of European Turkey, deriving additional consideration from its comprehending the two largest cities of that division of the empire, Constantinople and Adrianople. The Turkish *ejalet* Rum-ili comprehends, in the widest application of the name, all the Turkish territory to the W and N of the Bosphorus; but is generally regarded by Turkish geographers as strictly embracing only the districts which anciently formed the countries of Thracia, Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece; and of these some districts of coast-land, and all the islands of the *Ægean*, recently formed a distinct *pashalik* governed by the Capitan Pasha. Hassel, who says that he consulted the very best maps in his admeasurement of this large prov., estimated its superficial extent, according to the Turkish arrangement, at 107,572 sq. m., and the total pop. in 1823 at 6,300,000 souls. We shall divide our account of this country under the two heads of Thrace and Macedonia.

I. THRACE.—This division of Romelia is bounded on the N by the chain of the Balkan or *Mount Hæmus*; on the E by the Black sea and the sea of Marmora; on the S by the *Ægean* sea; and on the W by the Pangean chain of mountains. This country anciently comprised several independent kingdoms. Its present pop. consists of Greeks—in part the descendants of its ancient inhabitants—Bulgarians, Turks, Armenians, and Jews. Wool is the great article of exportation from this country. It is not of a fine quality, but is wrought up with finer wools into a variety of stuffs. Cotton is cultivated in all the southern districts, and is exported both in a raw and manufactured state; but the supply from America has nearly annihilated this branch of Turkish commerce. The districts around the plain of Adrianople furnish a large quantity of excellent silk esteemed equal if not superior to that of Asiatic growth. Wax is a large article of export to England, France, and Holland. The tobacco grown, which is considered the finest produced in Europe, is chiefly consumed in the country; the surplus used to be exported to Russia. Olives are cultivated in the district extending between the gulfs of Enos and Lagos; but the oil is only used in the preparation of soap. There are manufactories of Morocco leather at Gallipoli. The wines of this prov. have greatly degenerated from their ancient reputation. The NW part of the country forms the sanjak of Sophia, which is intersected throughout its whole length by the Maritza. The districts in the vicinity of Philippopolis are fertile in rice, and this fertility has attracted the pop. from the northern declivities of Rhodope and the southern sides of Hæmus, to the neighbourhood of Philippopolis and the Maritza. The sanjak of Tchernese, lying to the E of that of Sophia, is traversed by the Maritza and Tundsha, and is very fertile in grain. The city of Adrianople is situated in this sanj., near the confluence of the Tundsha and the Arda, 140 m. NW of Constantinople. The counter-forts of the Strandsha intersect the sanj. of Kirk-kilissa from NE to SE,

and terminate abruptly on the coasts of the Black sea. A ramification of these heights, called Cheitan, encloses the country of the ancient *Syrmiadae*. Port Ainada or Niada, under Cape Ainada, the *Thynias promontorium* of the ancients, is capable of receiving large vessels. Sizeboli, the ancient *Sozopolis*, is situated on one of the promontories formed by the chain of Mount Cheitan, on the S of the gulf of Burgas. Geographers have confounded this town with that of Anchialle, which belongs to the sanj. of Silistria, and is situated on the opposite side of the gulf. Both these towns are well-fortified and protect the entrance of the gulf. The cupidity of Turkish pashas has thrown the political geography of the country in some instances into inextricable confusion. A great portion of the S declivities of the Hæmus belong to the sanj. of Viza, although they are geographically situated in that of Kirk-kilissa. And again, at the S extremity of this insulated portion of Viza, we find a small canton politically belonging to the sanj. of Silistria in Bulgaria. The sanj. of Viza, forming the most mountainous and least fertile district of Thrace, is divided by the Kutshuk-Balkan into two equal portions. The ancient *Melinophagi* inhabited the eastern district of this chain. Besides the metropolis of the empire, this sanj. contains Viza, the ancient residence of the kings of Thrace, under the W heights of Samakoska; and Serai, which now affords a tranquil habitation to the last descendants of the khans of the Crimea. The sanj. of Gallipoli, comprehending the southern part of ancient Thrace, and the eastern part of Macedonia, is bounded on the S by the sea of Marmora, the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Archipelago, and the sanj. of Salonichi; and on the W by the latter sanj. and that of Ghiustendil. It comprises all the coast, from Constantinople to the gulf of Cavala opposite to the isle of Thassos. The coast is bordered by mountains of moderate height, between which are the gulfs of Cavala, Lagos, Enos, and Saros the ancient *Melas*. The principal capes are Grenica, Makei, Marnoga, and Asperosa. The Despot-Dagh, the ancient *Rhodope*, a branch of the Balkan, forms the N boundary for a considerable length; the E barrier is formed by the Tekliur-Dagh. The Maritza, or *Hebrus*, which intersects the country from N to S, is the principal stream. It receives the Ipsala-su, the Tchema, and the Erkene. The Karatsh, the Arda, the Carasu or Nesto—the ancient *Nestus*—the Anghista, and the Stroma or *Strymon*, water the W parts of the country. All these rivers flow into the Archipelago. The only remarkable lake is that of Takinos, the ancient *Cercine*. The soil of this district is varied; in some places it is stony and arid, in others very fruitful. The climate is pleasant. The land is well-cultivated, and produces wheat of an excellent quality; rice is grown on the banks of the Maritza and Carasu; cotton in the plains of Seres and the peninsula; and tobacco in the environs of Cavala. Wood is scarce; the pasturages are extensive and support large herds of cattle; fishing is productive in the gulf of Enos. The principal articles of exportation are corn, cotton, silk, raw wool, morocco-leather, and gall-nuts. The ancient cities of *Abdera*, *Enos*, *Lysimachia*, *Heracleus*, and *Selymbria*, were situated in this district; the *Strymon* and the *Hebrus* recall the tragical tale of Orpheus. The city of Gallipoli or *Kalepoli*, is situated in the Thracian Chersonese, at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

II. MACEDONIA.—Macedonia, one of the most fertile countries of European Turkey, was anciently divided into *Macedonia*, *Peonia*, and *Dardania* or Macedonian Illyria. It is bounded on the N by Servia and a part of Upper Bosnia; on the E by

Bulgaria and Thrace; on the S by the archipelago and Thessaly; and on the W by Albania. It produces wine, oil, cotton, and all the cereales. The chain of *Scardus*, and of *Pangæus* still celebrated for its silver-mines, with the southern ramifications of *Pindus*, enter and traverse this beautiful country. Its northern parts were peopled by Illyrian colonists, whose descendants still exist here under the name of Vlaches; the rest of the pop. has chiefly derived its origin from Greece. The sanj. of Pristina, politically belonging to that of Scutari, but geographically to Macedonia, is highly fertile, and comprehends the plain of Kossovo, the ancient *Campus Merula*. The sanj. of Ghiustendil comprehends nearly all the ancient *Peonia*, which is separated from Macedonia, properly so called, by the heights of Perserin-Dagh. In the canton of Karatova, which occupies the centre of this district, there are rich silver-mines. Ghiustendil or Kostendil, a fortified town to the SE of Strymon, might form the key to Northern Greece, according to the ancient limits of that country. Keupreli upon the Vardar, is the central point of communication between the towns of Macedonia and those of the western provinces of Turkey. The sanj. of Uscup or Uskub is mostly formed by the upper valley of the Vardar, having the chain of Scardus on the W, and that of Gliubotin on the N. The sanj. of Ochri or Ochrida, the most barren and wild district of all European Turkey, is bounded on the NW and N by Scutari; on the E by Monastir; and on the W by Avlona. Its cap. is the centre of communication betwixt Scutari, Trawnik, and Janina. The lake of Ochrida, the ancient *Lychnidus*, lies between Mount Bora and the Candavian chain. The sanj. of Monastir is skirted on the S by Thessaly, and on the W by Albania. The chain of Pindus cuts its western limits, and the mountains of Sarakina, Tsinatzigos, and Mororitshi—all ramifications of the same chain—intersect it from E to W, so as to divide the waters of the Haliacmon from those of the Erigone. This district comprehends the ancient *Pelagonia*, *Emathia*, *Brygia*, *Mygdonia*, *Orestida*, *Stymphalida*, *Elymea*, and *Eordea*. Its chief town, Monastir or Bitoglia, is the residence of the pasha of Romelia. The canton of Monastir occupies the centre of the plains which are traversed by the heights of Sarakina. The sanjak of Saloniki is bounded on the N by the heights of Karadjova and Velitz-Dagh; and on the W by the mountains of Hero-Livado, which separate it from Monastir, the ancient Chalcædonian Chersonesus. The Vardar, which flows into the gulf of Saloniki, divides it into two parts. The canton of Kara-Dagh is very mountainous; but that of Moglena offers fertile plains, inhabited by an industrious population. Saloniki, the ancient *Thessalonica*, is, next to Constantinople, the principal port of European Turkey. The chain of Mount Athos commences at the village of Sidero-Kapsi, and terminates at the eastern point of the Chalcædian Chersonesus. *Athos*, no less celebrated for its height and bulk than *Olympus* for its amazing loftiness, is, properly speaking, a chain of mountains 8 leagues long, and 4 broad, running far into the sea, and joined to the mainland of Macedonia by an isthmus which Xerxes, the Persian monarch, proposed to cut through and separate from the continent. Its elevation was prodigiously exaggerated by ancient writers. Even Plutarch and Pliny affirmed that its shade was projected, when the sun was in the summer-solstice, on the market-place of the city of Myrrhina in the isle of Lemnos. Its height has been given in Walpole's *Memoirs of European Turkey*, at 713 toises, or 4,350 ft., and by Kastner at 3,353 ft. A later measurement, taken

barometrically by Gantier, inserted in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, for December 1821, fixes its alt. at 6,776 ft.

ROMEN, a river of Russia, which rises near Rushkin, in the gov. of Poltava, and flows in a S and SE course of 90 m. to the Sula.

ROMEN, or ROMNI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Sula, at the confluence of the Romen. It carries on a trade in tobacco raised in the neighbourhood, also in silk and cotton goods.

ROMENTINO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the division of Novara, near Galicate.

ROMERAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Toledo. Pop. 1,700. It has a trade in flour, oil, wine, and rushes.

ROMERSTADT, a town of Moravia, 27 m. N of Olmutz, a small affluent of the Mohra. Pop. 2,100. It has iron-forges and bleacheries.

ROMESCAMPS, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, 6 m. NNE of Formerie. Pop. 1,400. It has manufactories of coarse woollens.

ROMETTA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 5 m. NW of Messina.

ROMFORD, a parish and market-town in Essex, 12 m. ENE of London, intersected by the Eastern Counties railway. Area of p. 9,173. Pop. in 1801, 3,179; in 1831, 4,294; in 1851, 6,291. The town consists principally of one spacious street. It has important corn and cattle markets. Adjoining to the town are extensive barracks for cavalry. It is a polling-place for the S division of the co.

ROMHILD, a walled town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 17 m. SSE of Meiningen. Pop. 1,570. Fruit is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

ROMI, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diyarbekir, 45 m. S of Kirkesieh.

ROMILEY, or ROWLEIGH, a township of the parish of Stockport, in Cheshire, 4 m. E by N of Stockport. Pop. 1,400.

ROMILY, a town of France, dep. of Aube, near the Seine, 9 m. E of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 2,600. It has manufactories of caps and stockings, and iron-works and rope-works.

ROMILLY-SUR-ANDELLE, a town of France, dep. of the Eure, near Pont-de-l'Arche, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1,300. It has fulling-mills for the cloth manufactures of Elbœuf and Louviers, and copper-works.

ROMISHORN. See ROMANSHORN.

ROMMEDAL, a parish and village of Norway, in the bail. of Hedemarken, 60 m. NNE of Christiania.

ROMMERSKIRCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SSW of Düsseldorf, near the l. bank of the Gill, an affluent of the Erft. Pop. 1,400.

ROMNEY, a river which rises in the lower part of Brecknockshire, and, after pursuing a SE course between the cos. of Monmouth and Glamorgan, falls into the Severn near Routh.

ROMNEY, a township of Hampshire co., Virginia, U. S., on the E side of the S branch of the Potomac, 150 m. NW of Richmond.—Also a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 51 m. NW of Indianapolis.

ROMNEY-MARSH, an extensive tract of marsh-land, on the coast of the English channel, in Kent, comprising between 23,000 and 24,000 acres, with a pop. of about 8,000. This magnificent level, perhaps the greatest sheep-feeding district in the kingdom, formerly constituted an arm of the sea, where vessels rode in deep water. It is secured against the inroads of the sea by an immense embankment called Dymchurch-wall, on which there is a good road for carriages. The perpendicular height of

this wall is from 12 to 18 or 20 ft. On the side next the sea, it forms a shelving, irregular beach, carried out artificially to the distance of 100 yds. The top of the wall measures from 15 to 30 ft. in width. Its length is somewhat more than 3 m. The drainage is effected by arched sluices passing under the banks. These gates permit the interior waters to pass off when the tide is low, and prevent those of the sea from entering at high water.

ROMNEY (New), a parish and port in Kent, 33 m. SE of Maidstone, and 22 m. S by W of Canterbury. Area 2,909 acres. Pop. in 1801, 755; in 1831, 983; in 1851, 1,053. The town, which consists chiefly of one broad well-paved street, is situated on a rising ground in the middle of Romney-marsh. The principal trade is in the cattle grazed on the Marsh. R. is a member of the cinque-ports. See **HASTINGS**. For many years it has been inconsiderable as a sea-port, its haven having been destroyed by an irruption of the sea. Until the passing of the reform act, by which it was disfranchised, New R. enjoyed the privilege of returning 2 representatives to parliament. It is a polling-place for the E division of the county.

ROMNEY (Old), a parish and member of the town and port of New Romney, Kent, 2 m. W by N of New Romney. Area 2,535 acres. Pop. in 1801, 109; in 1831, 113; in 1851, 130.

ROMONT, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SW of Friburg. Pop. 850.

ROMOOS, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. WSW of Lucerne. Pop. 1,350.

ROMORANTIN, a town of France, dep. of Loir-et-Cher, on the Soudre, 24 m. SE of Blois. Pop. 6,806. It has extensive manufactures, chiefly of coarse woollens, and several spinning-mills and tanneries.—The arrond. of R. has an area of 207,719 hectares, and comprises 6 cantons. Pop. in 1846, 49,200.

ROMROD, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. NW of Fulda. Pop. 1,000.

ROMSDAL, a bailiwick or district in the central part of Norway, in the SW of Drontheim dio., watered by the Rauma or Romsdal, the chief town of which is Christiansand. Area 4,500 sq. m. It gives name to a number of small islands in the German ocean, lying off its coast.

ROMSDALS-ELV, a river of Norway, which rises in the Dovrefjeld, and flows by a NW course into Romsdals-fiord, a gulf on the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 62° 40'.

ROMSEY, or **ROMSEY**, a parish and borough in the co. of Southampton, 8 m. NW by N of Southampton and 14 m. ESE of Salisbury, on the river Test, which falls into Southampton bay, 5 m. S of the town. Area of p. 7,652 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,274; in 1831, 5,432; in 1851, 4,961. The church is an ancient cruciform edifice, once part of an abbey founded by Edward the Elder. The town is the market for a wide and rich district. The Andover canal connects it with Southampton water, and the Test affords command of water-power which has been employed in turning several corn-mills, and in the manufacture of paper and sacking. The only manufactures that R. can be said now to possess are those of parchment and dressed skins; and the chief trade, besides the vending of these, is wool-stapling; a great deal of business, however, is done in the purchase of corn and the preparation of malt as well as flour.

ROMSOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, on the NE coast of Funen, in N. lat. 55° 30'.

ROMULUS, a township of Seneca co., New York, U. S., on the W side of Cayuga lake, 160 m. W of

Albany. Pop. 2,040.—Also a township of Wayne co., in Michigan, 64 m. SE of Lansing.

ROMZEE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. ESE of Liege. Pop. 1,200. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

RONA, one of the Scottish Hebrides, situated "far amid the melancholy main," and possessing the repute of being the most north-westerly land in Europe. According to the common tables, it is situated in N lat. 58° 55', and in W long. 5° 51'; but, according to an observation taken by Dr. Macculloch from its surface, it lies about 13 m. farther N, or in lat. 59° 10'. Its distance NW of the Butt of Lewis is thus about 16 leagues. Dr. Macculloch made it the object of one of his Hebridean voyages; and has given us, in his work on the Western Islands, a very interesting description of it.—Also an island of the Skye Hebridean group, about 1 m. N of Raasay, and from 5½ to 8½ m. E of Kilmuir and Snizort in Skye. It is about 5 m. in length, and less than 1 m. in breadth; and forms a ridge extending nearly due N on a line with Raasay. Its greatest elevation does not exceed 500 ft. Its surface is prevaillingly tame and cheerless. Nearly all its arable ground lies round a scattered village at the head of a bay. Of four small harbours which occur on the W side, one, called Archasig-hirn, has a double entrance, and offers a convenient refuge for coasting vessels;—Also an island in the Outer Hebrides, less than 1 m. S of the SW point of North Uist, and about 2½ m. E of Benbecula. Its length is about 2 m., and its breadth about 1½. It rises 600 ft. above sea-level.

RONALDSHAY (North), one of the Orkney islands, and the most northerly of the group, 2½ m. N of Taftness in Sanday, and 15 m. ENE of the nearest part of Papa-Westray. Its length from N to S is 3½ m.; its mean breadth, a little upwards of 1 m.; its superficial extent about 4 sq. m. The surface of the interior is low and flat; and possesses a sandy soil, mixed in some places with clay, and generally fertile. A beacon-post built by the Northern Lighthouse board, and consisting of a tall stone-tower, surmounted by a hollow ball of stone-work, 8 ft. in diam. rising from the point of the southern promontory, stands in N lat. 59° 40', and W long. 2° 15'; and is distant 8 m. NNE ¼ E, by compass, from the revolving light on the start-point of Sanday. Pop. in 1821, 420; in 1851, 526.

RONALDSHAY (South), one of the Orkney islands, and, excepting Pentland Skerries, the most southerly of the group, 6 m. N by E of Duncansby-head, in the SE corner of the Orkadian archipelago. Water-sound, about 1 m. broad, divides it from Burray on the N. Its length from N to S is 8 m.; its breadth, except at one point near the N end, where it suddenly but briefly expands to 5½ m., is prevaillingly about 2½ m.; its superficial extent is estimated at 18 sq. m. Its surface is, on the whole, low and level; and aggregately presents a richer and more generally cultivated appearance than perhaps any equal extent of Orkadian ground. Three head-lands present a bold, rocky front to the ocean, Barsick-head on the W, and Halero and Stores-heads on the E, each about 250 ft. perpendicular above sea-level. Widewall-bay, on the W coast, has a good opening to the Pentland frith and to Stromness, and offers safe anchoring-ground to either small vessels or ships of 500 or 600 tons burden. St. Margaret's Hope, on the N coast, is one of the safest and best harbours for small vessels in the kingdom. The excellence of these harbours, combined with a great plenteousness of cod and other fish, in the furious currents which sweep along the shores of the island, has long given the inhabitants

a pre-eminence of prosperity over the other Orcadians. South R. is still the great station for the herring-fishing in the southern Orcadian islands; and the scene also of an extensive fishery for supplying London, by means of welled smacks of each about 70 tons burden, with live lobsters and cod. Pop. in 1821, 1,949; in 1831, 2,265; in 1851, 2,465.

RONANISH, or **ROANISH**, an island in the p. of Inniskeel, co. Donegal, in the entrance of Guibarra bay, 3 m. NNE of Daurros-head.

RONCADE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 8 m. ESE of Treviso.

RONCADELLO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Cremona, district and 3 m. SE of Casal-Maggiore. Pop. 527. It has a tannery.

RONCAGLIA, a village of Parma, in the duchy of Piacenza, on the Po, between Piacenza and Cremona. It is noted in the history of the 11th and 12th centuries as the residence of the kings of Germany previous to their coronation.

RONCAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 42 m. E of Pamplona, and 21 m. NE of Sanguesa, in a valley of the same name, at the foot of the Urzainqui, on the Ezca, by which it is divided into two parts, communicating by a bridge. Pop. 430. It has a well-built church with a lofty steeple, a town-house, a house-of-assembly, and in the E part of the town are the remains of an ancient monastery.—The valley of R. is enclosed on all sides by steep and lofty mountains, and has only one which opens to the S and forms the outlet of the Ezca. It is bordered on the NW by France, and is about 24 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth. Besides the Ezca, it is watered by several minor streams, all affluents of the Aragon. It is generally well-wooded, and affords excellent pasturage to large numbers of cattle and sheep; but possesses little cultivation. The mountains abound with game, and the streams with trout and eels. Wool forms the staple produce of the locality. The valley comprises 7 villages.

RONCESVALLES, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 21 m. NE of Pamplona, in the midst of the Pyrenees, in the Val-Carlos. Pop. 133. It has an Augustine convent, in which is a collegiate church, and an hospital. This place is noted as that of the alleged defeat of Charlemagne, in 778.

RONCEVAUX (COL-DE), a pass of the Pyrenees, extending between the French dep. of the Lower Pyrenees and the Spanish prov. of Navarra, and a little to the E of the Col-de-Val-Carlos.

RONCEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, 4 m. SW of Cerisy-la-Salle. Pop. 1,165.

RONCHAMP, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saône, cant. and 2 m. W of Champagny, on the Rahain. Pop. in 1846, 2,187. It has manufactories of varieties of cotton and woollen fabrics and of saws, and possesses extensive coal-mines.

RONCHAMPAY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Beausaint. Pop. 108.

RONCHAMPS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Beausaint. Pop. 112.

RONCHE, a summit of the Alps, commanding the plateau of Mont Cenis, in Sardinia, between the divisions of Savoy and Turin, and 3 m. NE of the Hospice. It has an alt. of 11,780 ft. above sea-level, and is almost always cloud-capped and covered with snow. About a mile to the S is the Fraise or Crête-de-Ronche, at the foot of which is the glacier-de-Lamet, whence issues the torrent of the Ronche, an affluent of the Cenis.

RONCHEVILLE, a village of France, in the dep.

of the Calvados, cant. and 2 m. NW of Pont-l'Éveque, on the l. bank of the Touques. Pop. 150.

RONCHIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 3 m. SE of Lille. Pop. 950. It has quarries of lime-stone.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation and 12 m. SSE of Viterbo, and 33 m. NNW of Rome, on the l. bank of the Ricano, at its egress from Lake Vico. Pop. 4,008. It is moderately well-built, and has a square with a handsome fountain.

RONCO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Verona, district and 6 m. ESE of Zevio, on the r. bank of the Adige.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 14 m. N of Genoa, and at the same distance SSE of Novi, on the slope of a mountain, in the Apennines, near the l. bank of the Serivia.

RONCO, or **BIDENTE**, a river which has its source in Monte-Falterona, in Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence and vicariat of Rocca-S.-Casciano, flows thence into the States of the Church, and after a course in a generally NNE direction of about 60 m., throws itself into the Adriatic.

RONCO-BIELLESE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 7 m. ENE of Biella, mand. and 2 m. N of Bioglio, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Stroma. Pop. 1,125.

RONCO-IN-CANAVESE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 17 m. W of Ivrea, mand. and 5 m. NW of Pont, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Soana. Pop. 1,600.

RONCO-FERRARO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Mantua. Pop. 530. It has numerous tile-kilns.

RONCO-FREDDO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 21 m. SE of Forlì.

RONCQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Tourcoing. Pop. in 1846, 3,378. It has manufactories of oil, and carries on a considerable trade in flax.

RONDA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Malaga. The town is 45 m. W of Malaga, and 60 m. SE of Seville, on the Guadiaro, in a valley of the sierra of the same name, and at an alt. of 1,093 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 18,678. It consists of two parts, the town proper, and a large suburb called El Mercadello, on the opposite side of the river. The rocky mountain on which the town stands, is divided by a deep ravine or fissure, which winds around the town on three sides, the river rushing along its bottom with great impetuosity. Over the fissure are thrown two bridges, each of a single arch; the one at the height of 120 ft. above the water, the other of the almost unparalleled height of 280 ft. The Guadiaro, contemplated from this elevation, seems dwindled to a brook. The inhabitants of R. are supplied with water from the river, and from springs at the bottom of the ravine; to which they descend by means of stairs.—The chief manufactures of R. are leather and silk stuffs. The environs are well-cultivated and fertile, producing corn, wine, and oil, and supplying Cadiz and Seville with the fruits and vegetables of northern climates.—The Sierra-de-Ronda, which takes its name from this town, is a chain of mountains of considerable height, forming part of the Sierra-Nevada, and connected on the NE with the Sierra-de-Antequera, and having its S termination in the rock of Gibraltar. About a league SE of the town is the Cresta-de-Gallo, frequently the first land discerned at sea on approaching Cadiz. The roebuck and fallow deer occur on the sides of the Sierra-de-Ronda, and the wild boar is common among the woods; wolves likewise are numerous and fierce.

RONDE. See REDONDA.

RONDE, an island off the E coast of Celebes, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 28'$.—Also an island in the Indian ocean, 9 m. NNE of the Isle-of-France.

RONDEHAYE (LA), a village of France, dep. of La Manche, 6 m. N of Coutances. Pop. 1,000.

RONDIZZONE, a town of Piedmont, on the Doris-Balta, 20 m. NNE of Turin. Pop. 2,000.

RONDO (PULO), an island of the Indian ocean, near the N extremity of Sumatra, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 4'$.

RONDOUT, a town of Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N side of a creek of the same name, a little above its entrance into the Hudson, 53 m. S by W of Albany. The Delaware and Hudson canal terminates at Eddyville, 2 m. above this, after passing along the valley of the creek.

RONGARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, 54 m. N of Goa, on the W flank of the Western Ghats.

RONGERES, a village of France, dep. of Allier, 3 m. SE of Varennes. Pop. 1,000.

RONGY, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 7 m. S of Touray. It has tobacco and tile works. Pop. 1,130.

RONKONKAMA, a lake in the central part of Long island, U. S., between Brookhaven and Islip. It is about 3 m. in circuit, and very deep; and is remarkable for being subject to a regular rise and fall. It abounds in fish.

RONNALA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 12 m. SE of Nandurbar.

RONNE, a small port of Denmark, on the W coast of the island of Bornholm, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. 4,700. It is the residence of the governor of the island. It has a fortified but not deep harbour.

RONNEBECK, a village of Hanover, in the duchy and 12 m. NW of Bremen, on the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 800.

RONNEBERG, a village of Hanover, in the bail. of Springe, SW of Hanover. Pop. 650.

RONNEBURG, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 3 m. ESE of Gera. It is surrounded with walls, and has a ducal chateau on a height; in the neighbourhood are mineral springs. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactories of woollens, pottery-ware, and leather.

RONNEBY, a town of Sweden, in the laen and 12 m. NW of Carlskrona, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactories of soap, leather, and paper.

RONNEBURG, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, 18 m. E of Varden, on the Ronna, an affluent of the Aa.

RONNO, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Tarare, on a small affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 1,400.

RONNOW, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. SE of Chrudim, near the r. bank of the Dobruha. Pop. 900.

RONQUIERES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 16 m. NE of Mons. Pop. 1,258.

RONSAL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 32 m. SW of Arensburg.

RONSBURG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. WNW of Klattau, at the foot of the Bohmerwald, on a small affluent of the Radbuza. It has manufactories of lace, and paper, and iron-works. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village of Bavaria, 12 m. NNE of Kempten, on the l. bank of the Günz. Pop. 400.

RONSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 19 m. E of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4,100. It has manufactories of cutlery-ware, cottons, and silk.

RONSECCO, a village of Continental Sardinia,

in the div. of Novara, prov. and 12 m. WSW of Vercelli. Pop. 2,000.

RONSELE, a commune and village of Belgium, in E Flanders, in the arrond. of Gand. Pop. 692.

RONSENAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 2 m. WSW of La Valette. Pop. 1,200.

RONSEVAEL, a canton and village of Belgium, in the dep. of Erembodegern, prov. of E. Flanders. Pop. 766.

RONSOY, a village of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 4 m. NE of Roisel. Pop. 1,100.

ROOBORST, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 634.

ROODEBEECK, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert. Pop. 275.

ROOGAGH, a rivulet of co. Fermanagh, which rises on the NW side of Glenkeel, in the p. of Boho; and flows NW to the head of Lough Melvin.

ROOK'S ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 29'$, E long. $147^{\circ} 46'$. It is high, and 20 m. in length from SE to NW.

ROOSBEEK, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 616.

ROOSENDAAL, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 14 m. WSW of Breda. Pop. 2,800.

ROOSKY, a village, partly in co. Leitrim, but chiefly in co. Roscommon, on the Shannon, 6 m. NE by E of Strokestown. A bridge of 9 arches here crosses the Shannon. Pop. 330.

ROOSS, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. E of Hull. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. 599.

ROOT, a township and village of Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., 39 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 2,736. It contains some common stalactite caves, and lead-mines.—Also a river of the Minnesota territory, flowing E into the Mississippi.

ROOTHING-ABBOT'S, a parish in Essex, 6 m. N by E of Chipping-Ongar. Area 1,602 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 216.

ROOTHING-AYTHORP, or EYTHORP, a parish in Essex, 5 m. SW by S of Great Dunmow, on the E bank of the Roding. Area 1,394 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1851, 276.

ROOTHING-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Essex, 9 m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,311 acres. Pop. in 1831, 238; in 1851, 250.

ROOTHING-BERNERS, a parish in Essex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831 and 1851, 100.

ROOTHING (HIGH), a parish in Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Great Dunmow. Area 1,803 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in 1851, 489.

ROOTHING-LEADEN, a parish in Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Great Dunmow, on the E bank of the Roding. Area 907 acres. Pop. in 1851, 204.

ROOTHING-MARGARET, a parish in Essex, 8 m. NW by W of Chelmsford. Area 1,222 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1851, 274.

ROOTHING (WHITE), a parish in Essex, 7 m. SSW of Great Dunmow. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1851, 426.

ROOTSTOWN, a township and village of the state of Ohio, U. S., 116 m. NE of Columbus, on the Cleveland and Peterburg railway. Pop. 1,308.

ROOTSTOWN, or RUTSTOWN, a village in the p. of Stabannon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Ardee, co. Louth. Pop. in 1831, 148.

ROPCEZYCE, a village of Austrian Galicia, 26 m. E of Tarnova, on an affluent of the Wisloka. Pop. 1,200.

ROPESLEY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. W by N of Folkingham. Area 3,740 acres. Pop. 777.

ROPLEY, a parish in Southamptonshire, 4 m. E by S of New Alresford. Area 4,595 acres. Pop. in 1831, 779; in 1841, 818.

ROPOPOW, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, 11 m. S of Biela. Pop. 1,250.

ROQUE (La), a headland of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Guillebeuf, and 8 m. NNW of Pont-Audemer, on the left bank of the estuary of the Seine, and at the embouchure of the Rille. It terminates abruptly, and is surmounted by several isolated peaks. On it are the ruins of a hermitage known as the grotto of St. Beranger.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Lussan, in a situation of great beauty, but difficult of access, on the r. bank of the Ceze. Pop. 300. It was formerly fortified.

ROQUE (La), or **LARROQUE-D'OLMES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Arriege, cant. and 8 m. S of Mirepoix, on the r. bank of the Lectoure. Pop. 801. It has manufactories of cloth and hosiery, and a wool spinning-mill.

ROQUE (San), a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cadiz, 60 m. SE of Cadiz, and 6 m. NNW of Gibraltar, at the head of a bay of the same name, on a mountain, and about 3 m. distant from the Spanish line of fortifications, which extend across the isthmus of Gibraltar. Pop. 7,600. It has 2 convents, 3 hospitals, and barracks, and is the residence of a commandant of the fortified camp of San Roque. This town was founded in 1704, after the capture of Gibraltar.

ROQUE (San), a town of La Plata, in the prov. and 87 m. SSE of Corrientes, on an affluent of the Parana.

ROQUE (San), or **POINT PELINGA**, a headland of Brazil, at the NE extremity of the prov. of Rio-Grand-do-Norte, in N lat. 5° 28' 17", and W long. 35° 17' 25".

ROQUE-D'ALBERES (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Argeles. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of wooden-ware.

ROQUE-D'ANTHERON (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Lambesc, on a plateau at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,506. It has a manufactory of indigenous grown sugar.

ROQUE-DES-ARCS (La), a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Cahors, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 1,430.

ROQUE-BRUSSANE (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and arrond. of Brignoles. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,160; in 1846, 5,947. The town is 6 m. SW of Brignoles on the Issole. Pop. 1,505. It has manufactories of common cloth.

ROQUE-D'ESCLAPON (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Comps, in a valley, near the r. bank of the Bruyère, a small affluent of the Artubie. Pop. 359.

ROQUE-DE-RIO-MIERA (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Santander, on a lofty mountain, near the l. bank of the Miera. Pop. 1,300.

ROQUE-TIMBAUT (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Agen. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,443; in 1846, 5,466. The town is 10 m. NE of Agen. Pop. 1,311.

ROQUEBROU (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Aurillac. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,884; in 1846, 11,253. The town is 14 m.

W of Aurillac, on the Cere. Pop. 4,361. It has manufactories of pottery and tanneries.

ROQUEBRUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 8 m. SE of Olargues, on the r. bank of the Orb. Pop. 1,455.

ROQUEBRUNE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 5 m. W of Frejus, near the r. bank of the Argens. Pop. 2,019. In the vicinity is a rocky mass 2,000 ft. in height, containing porphyry, lead, and tin.

ROQUECEZIERE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. S of St. Bernin, on a mountain. Pop. 856.

ROQUECOR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Montaigu, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,372.

ROQUECOURBE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,307; in 1846, 5,785. The town is 6 m. NNE of Castres, on the r. bank of the Agout. Pop. 1,717. It has a Protestant place of worship, and possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics and hosiery, and of woollen yarn.

ROQUEFEUIL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 2 m. ENE of Belcaire, in the plain of Sault. It has broad and well-built streets. Pop. 956.

ROQUEFIXADE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 5 m. W of Lavelanet, on a mountain. Pop. 720. In the environs is a gypsum quarry.

ROQUEFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. E of St. Affrique, in a narrow valley, on an affluent of the Arnon. Pop. 1,315. The locality is noted for its cheese.—

—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,885; in 1846, 11,829. The town is 14 m. NE of Mont-de-Marsan, in a narrow valley, on the Douze, at the confluence of the Estampon. Pop. 1,601. It has manufactories of lime and of pottery, and carries on an active trade in cattle, hemp, wax, honey, and fine wool.—Also a village in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 3 m. SE of Bar, on an affluent of the Loup, in a narrow valley. Pop. 630.

ROQUEFORT-DE-SAULT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude and arrond. of Limoux. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,486; in 1846, 6,997.—The village is 23 m. S of Limoux, on the Quelte. Pop. 784. It has several forges, and carries on a considerable trade in wood. This v. was formerly cap. of the canton.

ROQUELAURE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, 5 m. N of Auch, near the r. bank of the Toulouch, an affluent of the Gers. Pop. 850.

ROQUEMAURE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard and arrond. of Uzès. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,093; in 1846, 11,911.—The town is 20 m. NNE of Uzès, on a steep rock, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1846, 4,507. It has an old castle now in ruins, and possesses manufactories of olive-oil, brandy, and of barrels, and a silk spinning-mill, and carries on an entrepot trade in wine.

ROQUEPIZ, a small island of the Indian ocean, in S lat. 6° 14', E long. 60° 4'. It abounds with odoriferous plants and flowers.

ROQUESENS, a col of the Pyrenees, extending between the French dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and the Spanish prov. of Gerona, in Catalonia.

ROQUETAILLADE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude and cant. of Coniza, 5 m. SSW of Limoux, near the Cornoula. Pop. 450.

ROQUETAS, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Almería, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,190. It has barracks and a small fort. It suffers from scarcity of fresh water. Two miles to the S are extensive salt-works.

ROQUETOIRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. NW of Aire, and 7 m. SE of St. Omer, on a hill. Pop. 1,329.

ROQUEVAIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône and arrond. of Marseilles. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,717; in 1846, 10,641.—The town is 13 m. ENE of Marseilles, on the l. bank of the Haveanne, which is here crossed by a narrow bridge, and at an alt. of 190 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 3,130. It is tolerably well-built and has a street of considerable width, and several squares and fountains. It has manufactories of soap, and of olive and linseed oil, several silk, cotton, paper, flour, tan, and saw-mills; and carries on an active trade in dried fish, olives, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, oil, capers, grain, and wine. Coal and gypsum are found in the environs.

ROQUEVIEILLE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Aurillac, in a valley, near the r. bank of the Dantre, an affluent of the Cère. Pop. 1,156.

RORA, a commune and village of Piedmont, 5 m. SW of Luserna, on the Pellise. The rugged but romantic valley of R. is occupied by a Protestant community, whose ancestors sustained a heroic conflict with the house of Savoy.

RORAAS, a town of Norway, in the stift and 67 m. SE of Drontheim, on a small affluent of the Glommen. It occupies a bleak situation on the side of a barren mountain, at an alt. of 2,260 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,500, whose principal means of subsistence arise from the copper-mines and smelting-works in the neighbourhood. There are a few well-constructed wooden houses in the town, but the greater part are mere log huts.

RORAIMA, a mountain of British Guayana, in N lat. 5° 30', W long. 61° 10', having an alt. of 5,290 ft. above sea-level. It is of sandstone formation, and remarkable for its perpendicular walls which rise to a height of 1,500 ft. "They are," says Schomburgk, "as perpendicular as if erected with the plumb-line; nevertheless, in some parts they are overhung with low shrubs, which, seen from a distance, give a dark hue to the reddish rock, and an appearance of being altered by the action of the atmosphere. Baron Humboldt observes, that a rock of 1,600 ft. of perpendicular height has in vain been sought for in the Swiss Alps, nor do I think that Guiana offers another example of that description. A much more remarkable feature of this locality, however, lies in the cascades, which fall from this enormous height, and strange as it may appear, afterwards flow in different directions, into three of the mightiest rivers of the northern half of S. America, namely, the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Essequibo. The origin of this abundance of water can only be explained by the circumstance, that the precipitation of atmospheric vapours is much promoted by those cold and high mural precipices; local peculiarities, and among these the thick forests, which, towards the N, extend from the foot of these mountains to the coast of the Atlantic, while large savannahs spread to the S, may in many respects contribute to the increase of aqueous vapours. The summit of the mural precipices is somewhat rounded and overgrown with shrubs; but that part which rises in a rounded form above the walls must be of inconsiderable elevation, perhaps not more than 50 ft., nevertheless, at this height

from the summit, where the mountains assume the wall-like appearance, the supply of water is so great, that it falls in streams, and forms those wonderful cascades for which R. is famed among the Indians. The perpendicular wall of R., whence Kamaiba falls from the summit, had been ascertained from Arawayam to be 1,500 ft. high; it therefore surpasses in height the celebrated Staubbach, in the Swiss Alps, which is 900 French feet.

RORBACH, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 9 m. NE of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,200.

RORI, a town of Sind, on the l. bank of the Indus, opposite Sukkur, 20 m. SSE of Shikarpur, in N lat. 27° 44'. It is a considerable place, with a pop. estimated at 8,000, who manufacture paper, leather, silk-goods, and jewellery.

ROROTONGA. See **RARATONGA**.

RORSCHACH, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the lake of Constanx, about 6 m. from the place where the Rhine enters that lake. Its harbour is the best on the lake, and its trade in corn is considerable. Pop. 1,751.

ROS, or **ROSSA**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, which flows ESE and then NE to the r. bank of the Dnieper, which it joins above Tcherkass, after a course of 150 m.

ROSA (MONTE), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, next to Mont Blanc, the highest in Europe. It stands in Switzerland, between the cant. of Valais and Piedmont, to the E of Mont Cervin, in N lat. 45° 56', E long. 7° 52'. Saussure, who visited it in 1789, calculated its alt. at 15,600 ft. above the sea, or only 70 ft. lower than Mont Blanc. Sir George Shuckburgh, at 15,240 ft. above the Mediterranean, or about 160 ft. lower than he made Mont Blanc. It consists of a number of lofty peaks, rising from a centre somewhat like the leaves of a rose, whence its name.

ROSA (SANTA), a settlement of the Jesuits, in Paraguay, on a small branch of the Paraguay, in S lat. 25° 22'.—Also a town of Chili, 40 m. NE of Santiago.—Also an island off the coast of California, 35 m. SW of Santa-Barbara.—Also a town of Mexico, 32 m. N of Cohahuila. Pop. 4,000.

ROSA (PUERTO-DE-SANTA), one of the summits of the cordillera of Anahuac, in Mexico, in the vicinity of Guanajuato. It has an alt. of 1,444 toises = 3,078 yds. above sea-level.

ROSA-DE-OAS (SANTA), a town of New Granada, 150 m. ESE of Quito, near the l. bank of the Napo.

ROSACCIO, a small town of Illyria, near Aquileia, on the bank of Gorice.

ROSALGATE. See **HAD (RAS-AL)**.

ROSALIA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 52 m. NE of Skutari.

ROSANI (CAPE), a cape of European Turkey, on the coast of Rumania, in N lat. 40° 35'.

ROSAPENNA, a sandy wilderness on the coast of the p. of Clondhorky, co. Donegal, in the vicinity of Horn-head. It is a line of coast and country extending from the sea deep into the land, and exhibiting "one wide waste of red sand; for miles not a blade of grass, not a particle of verdure,—hills and dales, and undulating swells, are smooth, solitary, desolate, reflecting the sun from their polished surface of one uniform and flesh-like hue." Yet, this line of coast was, in the middle of last cent., as highly improved in its way as Ardes on the opposite side of the bay now is. Nothing can exceed the horrors of the NW storm, when it sets in on this coast—and its force has been for the last half-century increasing.

ROSARIO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ser-

gipe, 8 m. N of Santo-Omaro. Pop. 1,500.—Also a parish and village of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, 15 m. SW of Desterro. Pop. 2,000.

ROSARIO (El), a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Sonora, 400 m. NW of Mexico, near the rich mines of Copala, which used to be the source of its opulence, but are now filled with water.—Also a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Carthagena, which communicates with the Magdalena, and running NNW, enters the Cauca.—There is also a small river of this name in the prov. of Choco and district of Barbacoas, which falls into the Pacific.

ROSARIO-CUCUTA. See **CUCUTA**.

ROSARIO-DE-SANTA-FÉ, a town of the La Plata prov. of Santa-Fé, built upon a high bank, on the W shore of the Parana, in S lat. 33°. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants. A little above this town, the river widens to about 5 m.

ROSARNO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra Ima, 5 m. SSE of Nicotera, on the l. bank of the Mesima. Pop. 1,700. Vines and olives are cultivated in the neighbourhood.

ROSAS, or **ROSES**, anciently *Rhodia*, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 27 m. NE of Gerona, in N lat. 42° 17', near Cabo-de-Creuz, on a bay of the Mediterranean to which it gives name. Pop. 2,580. It has a trade in wine, brandy, oil, cork, and timber. It has a small but deep harbour, well-defended against the N and NE winds. Its bay is large and deep, but exposed to the S and W. The town is defended by two forts. It was taken by the French in 1793 and 1794, and again in December 1808, when part of the town was burned.—Also a river of Venezuela, which rises E of Barquisimeto; runs S and W; and enters the Tucuy.

ROSATE, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Milan, 10 m. SSW of that city. Pop. 1,700.

ROSAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 18 m. NE of Melun, on the Yeres. Pop. 1,500. It is walled, and has a fine church.

ROSBACH. See **ROSSEBACH**.

ROSBECK. See **ROOSEBECK**.

ROSBERCON, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Kilkenny, opposite New Ross, bounded by the river Nore along the N, and by the Barrow along the E. Area 1,705 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,260; in 1841, 1,538. Pop. of the v. in 1831, 369; in 1841, 410. Adjacent to the v. are the extensive and picturesque remains of R. abbey.

ROSCARBERY, or **Ross**, a parish and town in co. Cork. Area of p. 13,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,714; in 1841, 8,839.—The town stands on a rocky eminence, near the head of Roscarbery-harbour, 6½ m. SW by W of Clonakilty. The inlet of the sea is so very narrow and shallow, in the part which approaches the town, as to be impracticable for seaward navigation; while the outer part of it, extending from Gally-head on the E, and the entrance of Glandore-harbour on the W, is an unsheltered sweep of sea, quite unfit for the purposes of anchorage. The environs of the town are beautiful. The public buildings are a cathedral church, the ruins of a monastery, a Roman catholic chapel, a market-house, a court-house, and a bridewell. The cathedral possesses no great architectural interest.—The ruins of R. abbey are situated on a rocky height near the cathedral. Pop. in 1831, 1,522; in 1841, 1,530. The bishopric of Ross has not been held separately since 1617; and is now permanently united by law to Cork and Cloyne. See **CORK** and **CLOYNE**. The net amount of income belonging to the see, as ascertained upon the average of three years ending in 1831, was £1,588. The dio. consists of a detached district in the extreme SW of co. Cork, and a main body commencing 8½ miles from the nearest point of the

detached district, and extending along the coast to the head of Courtmacsherry-bay. Area of the whole, 197,459 acres, exclusive of two benefices. Pop. in 1831, 102,640. Number of parishes, 32. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 5,988 Churchmen and 102,308 Roman Catholics.

ROSCHESTVENSK, a town of Russia, on the river Oredisha, 32 m. S by W of St. Petersburg.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zeland, at the bottom of a small bay, about 15 m. W of Copenhagen.

ROSCHITZ, a town of Lower Austria, on the river Bulka, 2 m. SW of Schratteental. Pop. 1,260.

ROSCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra Ima, 10 m. SE of Civita-di-Penne, on the l. bank of the Pescara. Pop. 1,160.

ROSCIGNO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 24 m. SE of Campagna. Pop. 1,100.

ROSCOE, a township and village of Winnebago co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the E side of Rock river, 181 m. N by E of Springfield.—Also a village of Coshocton co., in Ohio, on the W side of the Muskingum. Pop. 500. In high water steamboats occasionally come up to this v.

ROSCOFF, a town of France, dep. of Finistere, situated on the coast, between the bay and a small island called Bas. Pop. 2,500. It has a small harbour and a fine roadstead. It has a considerable traffic in wine and brandy.

ROSCOLYN, a parish of Anglesey, 6 m. from Caernarvon. Pop. 504.

ROSCOM, a headland, and a small harbour, in the p. of Oranmore, co. Galway, the NE corner of Galway bay, 2 m. WSW of Oranmore.

ROSCOMMON, an inland county of the prov. of Connaught. It lies slightly W of the centre of Ireland; and is bounded on the N by co. Leitrim; on the E by cos. Leitrim, Longford, and Westmeath; on the SE by King's co.; on the SW by co. Galway; on the W by cos. Galway and Mayo; and on the NW by co. Sligo. About two-thirds of the entire boundaries are formed by the river Suck along the W, and the river Shannon, with its lacustrine expansions, along the E, to the point at which the two rivers effect their confluence. The co. lies between 53° 16' and 54° 7' N lat.; and has a length of about 46½ m. Its greatest breadth is about 25 m. in a straight line W from Roskeey; but its medium breadth is much less; and its breadth at both extremities contracts to nearly a point. Its area includes 440,522 acres of arable land, 130,299 of uncultivated land, 6,732 of continuous plantations, 768 of towns, and 29,370 of water—in all 607,691 acres. The mountains on the shores of Lough Allen, the Curlew mountains on the N frontier, the great sandstone ridge of Slievebawn, and the mountain of Slieve-Alwyn in the W, are the principal heights within the co., and constitute its principal features of expressive contour and scenic power. Brahlieve and Slieve-Curkagh, the two loftiest summits adjacent to Lough Allen, have altitudes of 1,098 and 1,377 ft. above sea-level. Large expanses of flat alluvial soil, and vast plains of bog, flank both the Shannon and the Suck. The periodical or seasonal class of lakes called *turloughs* make a similarly conspicuous figure in R. as in Galway. The turlough of Mantua is computed to cover upwards of 600 acres; another turlough of 1 m. in length, lies on the W boundary. The lakes or lacustrine expansions of the Shannon, while the river is in contact with Roscommon, are Loughs Allen, Bodarig, Boffin, Forbes, and Ree. The other principal lakes are Loughs Arrow, Gara, and Skene, on the NW boundary; Loughs Key and Meelagh, in the interior of the N; Loughs Glynn

and O'Flynn, on the W border; and Loughs Kilglass and Funshinagh, on the E border. The two great rivers upon the boundaries—the Shannon along all the E, and the Suck along the S half of the W, effect nearly all the drainage. The Broeogue and Lung which flow into Lough Gara, and the river Boyle which carries off all the superfluous waters of that lake, and runs through Lough Key to the Shannon, are the principal streams in the interior; and part of the catchment basin of Lough Arrow, which lies upon the NW boundary, and sends off its superfluous waters to Ardnaglass-harbour, is the only territory which does not belong to the river-system of the Shannon. By far the greater part of the co. is part of the great floetz limestone plain of Ireland. Two considerable sandstone districts are insulated within the limestone plain,—the one extending quite across the co. in the valley of the Boyle river, and the other identical with the conspicuous hilly ridge of Slieve-Bawn. The upland district on the flank of Lough Allen consists of the series of rocks which constitute the coal formation, and is part of the coalfield of Connaught.

Soil and Agriculture.] The best ground in the co., producing those fine natural pastures for which R. has been so long celebrated, lies within the limestone districts. Some of the sandstone soils are of a very poor description, but capable of great improvement. Whenever capital comes to be applied more extensively to agriculture in R., an ample field lies open for its employment. The surface of the mountains is commonly wet and boggy. Tillage has, for a considerable number of years past, been extending. The state of husbandry, however, is, in a general view, in a deplorable and comparatively primitive condition on most of the smaller farms. The spade, in the usual English acceptation of the term, is utterly unknown in Roscommon, excepting it be in the gardens of the upper classes, and even there it is rare; its place is supplied by an instrument called the *loy*, common in every part of Connaught. The rent of the lands in the immediate vicinity of towns is from 23 to 24 per acre; but that of rough land taken in large extent does not, in some instances, exceed 5s. or 6s. Large farms of several hundred acres very generally pay from 20s. to 25s. per acre; and farms of considerable extent pay from 30s. to 35s., or even more. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 17,472 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres in extent; 8,066 of from 5 to 15 acres; 913 of from 15 to 30 acres; and 895 of upwards of 30 acres. The aggregate extent of wood is small as compared with the entire area of the co. In 1841, there were within the co. 6,732 acres and 217,788 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 1,361 acres,—so that the general total of wood was 8,093 acres. According to the marginal note on the co. map by Messrs. Edgeworth and Griffith, the bogs of R. amount to 80,908 Irish, equal to 181,057 English acres, occupying in proportion to the arable land about 29 parts in 100. The favourite race of black cattle in R. are the long-horned Leicester breed. The favourite sheep is a cross between the Leicester breed and the large old Connaught breed. In 1841, there were within the co. 7,910 horses and mules, 2,428 asses, 49,255 cattle, 90,502 sheep, 33,785 pigs, and 310,050 poultry. Total estimated value of live stock, in the rural districts, £535,410; in the civic districts, £14,793.

Manufactures and Trade.] The linen manufacture, at one time, arose to comparatively great importance in the co.; but about the year 1815 it seriously failed; and, in 1830, when Mr. Weld wrote his statistical survey, it had become nearly extinct. In 1811, when Mr. Wakefield wrote, large quantities of flax

were cultivated in most districts of the county; but, in 1830, only a few patches, and these at remote intervals, were to be seen. Other domestic manufactures, such as coarse stuffs for female apparel—some of which are rather skilfully dyed, in madder red and deep brown—have, for a considerable number of years past, been gradually yielding to the less costly articles of British manufacture which can be procured at the shops. A comparatively large manufacture of iron has fitfully, and at various periods, been conducted within the district of the R. coal-field; and a large manufacture of tobacco-pipes—noticeable principally as a curiosity in economics—is carried on within the barony of Athlone. The whole of the Upper Shannon navigation, and the part of the Middle Shannon navigation which extends from Athlone to the influx of the Suck, are in contact with the co. of R.; the Royal and the Grand canals, though nowhere entering the co. and having their termini on its eastern and its western boundary, offer to large districts the whole of their advantages of communication. The mail-road from Dublin to Galway and Westport passes across the S from Athlone to Ballinasloe; the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo passes across the N through Boyle.

Divisions and Towns.] The county is divided into the 5 baronies of Boyle, Frenchpark, Castlere, North Ballintobber, and Roscommon, in the north; and the 4 baronies of Ballymoe, South Ballintobber, Athlone, and Moycarne, in the south. The towns and principal villages are, in the barony of Athlone, Athleague, Clooneenbeg, Tromau, Curraghboy, Fuerty, Knockcroghery, Bellaugh, Bogganfin, and part of Athlone; in North Ballintobber, part of Rooskey and of Hill-Street; in South Ballintobber, Roscommon, Ballyleague, and Cloontuskert; in Boyle, Boyle, Ballyfarnon, Keadne, Battle-Bridge, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon; in Castlere, Castlere, Castle-Plunket, Bellanagare, and Ballinlough; in Frenchpark, Frenchpark and Lough-Glynn; in Moycarne, part of Ballinasloe; and in Roscommon, Elphin, Strokestown, Tusk, and part of Hill-Street.—By far the greater part of the co. is in the diocese of Elphin; the remainder is distributed among the dioceses of Tuam, Clonfert, and Ardagh.—The head-quarters of the constabulary of the co. are at Roscommon; and those of the 7 districts into which they are divided are at Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Castlere, Elphin, Strokestown, and Lanesborough. The assizes are held at Roscommon; and quarter-sessions at Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Castlere, and Strokestown. The only borough now within the county is part of Athlone; other boroughs wholly within it previous to the disfranchisements at the legislative union, were Roscommon, Boyle, and Tusk.—The co. at large sends 2 members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,059. Pop. in 1792, 86,000; in 1831, 249,613; in 1841, 253,591; in 1851, 174,492. Houses in 1792, 17,137; in 1831, 41,369; in 1841, 44,087; in 1851, 31,033. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. First-class inhabited houses, 370; second-class, 4,212; third-class, 20,426; fourth-class, 19,079. Families residing in first-class houses, 436; in second-class houses, 4,733; in third-class houses, 21,447; in fourth-class houses, 19,766. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36,739; in manufactures and trade, 6,206; in other pursuits, 3,442. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,052. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 31,369; who could read but not write, 16,336; who could neither read nor write, 61,830. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 11,799; who could read

but not write, 17,304; who could neither read nor write, 80,764. Males of upwards of 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,185; attending superior schools, 127. Females of upwards of 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,533; attending superior schools, 67.

History. Part of the present co. of R. as well as part of the present co. of Galway, was inhabited at the dawn of record, by a tribe called *Asteri*, mentioned by Ptolemy. At the period of the Anglo-Norman conquest, the whole of co. R. formed part of the kingdom of Connaught. In 1268, after the co. had been included in a grant of Connaught to the family of De Burgho, and nominally or formally brought into complete subjection to the English power, the castle of R. was erected to prevent insurrection, and to maintain the full sway of the English power. Connaught was divided into counties, and R. into baronies, in the reign of Elizabeth. During the rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth, the O'Conors remained attached to the English. The principal events in the war of the Revolution were the stirring and important ones of the siege of Athlone.

ROSCOMMON, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Roscommon. Area 9,819 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,374; in 1841, 8,191.—The town, the capital of co. Roscommon, and formerly a parl. borough, stands nearly in the centre of the co., 15 m. NW by N of Athlone, and 75 m. W by N of Dublin. The immediate site of the greater part of the town is the slope of a gently rising eminence. The castle stands on the N margin of the municipal borough, a little detached from any actual part of the town. The castle is quadrangular; and measures, inclusive of its towers, 223 ft. in length, and 173 ft. in breadth. The ruins, though magnificent, and still comparatively entire, have suffered serious dilapidation both from intentional violence and Vandalic stone-stealing.—The ruin called R. abbey, one of the most artistically interesting within the co., stands on a meadow on the S outskirts of the town. It measures about 137 ft. from E to W, by 23 ft. in breadth.—The co. infirmary is a plain brick building, symmetrical in plan, about 100 ft. in length, and consisting of an original central house, and of subsequently added wings. The new court-house is a very commodious edifice, with two courts, devoted to respectively the criminal and the civil business. The new gaol has a symmetrical front. It is constructed on the semicircular plan, and has 8 divisions. The principal sorts of articles manufactured in R. or its vicinity, and exposed to sale in its markets, are friezes, coarse woollen stuffs, coarse flannels, brogues, strong shoes, and coarse pottery-ware. Numerous shops line the principal street. Pop. in 1831, 3,306; in 1841, 3,439. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 148; in manufactures and trade, 322; in other pursuits, 199. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 69.

ROSCOMMON, a central co. of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., drained by branches of Maskegon and South rivers, and other streams. It has a level surface, and is generally fertile.

ROSCOMROE, a parish in King's co. 6½ m. SE by E of Birr. Area 5,965 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,287; in 1841, 1,387. All the eastern district is part of the Slievebloom mountains.

ROSCONNEL, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 3½ m. N by E of Ballyragget. Area 761 acres. Pop. in 1831, 795; in 1841, 894.

ROSCOVO, or **ROSCOVITZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 13 m. NNE of Valona, and 14 m. WNW of Berat, on a river of the same name, a small affluent of the Samana.

ROSCREA, a parish, partly in co. Tipperary, and partly in King's co., containing the town of Roscrea. Area 10,652 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,199; in 1841, 9,647.—The town is 5½ m. W of Borris-in-Ossory, and 35 m. NE of Limerick. It is situated in the midst

of a tract of very fertile country, interposed as a wide dingle or transverse valley between the S end of the Slievebloom range of mountains, and the N end of the Devil's-Bit range of mountains. Its trade in corn is extensive; and the general retail trade supplies a large and important district of country. The manufacture of coarse woollen cloths is carried on to a small extent. Pop. in 1831, 5,512; in 1841, 5,275.

ROSDAM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Saint-Denis-Westrem. Pop. 124.

ROSDORF, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 8 m. WNW of Wasungen. Pop. 750.

ROSDROIT, a parish in co. Wexford, 4 m. WSW of Enniscorthy. Area 8,166 acres. Pop. 2,258.

ROSDUFF, a parish in co. Waterford, 2½ m. N by W of Dunmore. Area 196 acres. Pop. in 1841, 111.

ROSE, a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 47 m. E of Lansing, watered by the E branch of Shiawassee river. Pop. in 1840, 415; in 1850, 886.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of New York, 7 m. NE of Lyons. The surface is undulating, and is drained by several small streams, affluents of Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1840, 2,038; in 1850, 2,264.—Also a township of Carroll co., in the state of Ohio, 97 m. ENE of Columbus, intersected by the Beaver canal. Pop. 1,537.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the Bahama group, a little to the E of New Providence, in N lat. 26° 6', and W long. 77° 10'. It is about 9 m. in length, but possesses little breadth, and contains 2 salt lakes. To the S of this island is a spacious roadstead.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, in the group of the Navigator's Islands, in S lat. 14° 32' 47", and W long. 169° 20'.

ROSE, or **MIDDLETON ISLAND**, an island of the Northern Pacific, 75 m. from the S coast of Russian America, and SSE of Prince William's Sound, in N lat. 59° 32', and W long. 146° 22' 15".

ROSE (LE), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 8 m. N of Cosenza, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Crati. Pop. 1,650. It has a church and a convent.

ROSE (POINT), a headland of Queen Charlotte's Island, British North America, on the NE coast.

ROSE (SAINT), a town of the island of Guadeloupe, Little Antilles, on the NE coast of Guadeloupe, properly so called, capital of a quarter, and on a bay of the same name, and 21 m. NNE of Basse-Terre. It is tolerably well-built, and populous, but occupies an unhealthy situation. The bay forms part of the Grand Cul-de-Sac, and receives the Salee. The quarter which also bears the name of Vieux-Fort, contains several high and steep but woody mountains. The soil is light and sandy, but produces in great abundance sugar and coffee, and in small quantities cotton. Pop. 3,251.

ROSE-ASH, a parish in Devon, 6 m. ESE of South Molton. Area 5,082 acres. Pop. 587.

ROSEAU, a town of the Little Antilles, capital of the island of Dominica, in the parish of St. George, on the W coast, at the mouth of Queen's river, in N lat. 15° 18', and W long. 61° 26'. Pop. 5,000. It is situated on a point of land between the bays of Woodbridge on the N, and of Charlotteville on the S, and is regularly built. The houses are of wood, and painted on the outside. It has a church and a chapel, a well-provisioned market, an arsenal, and an excellent harbour.

ROSEDALE (EAST SIDE), a township in Middleton p., Yorkshire, 10 m. NNW of Pickering. Area 5,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 376; in 1851, 373.

ROSEDALE (WEST SIDE), a chapelry and town-

ship in Lastingham p., Yorkshire. Area 7,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1851, 175.

ROSEDALE, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, and p. of Gordon, 10 m. from St. Leonard's.

ROSEE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 732; of com. 682.

ROSEFELD, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, to the SW of Dessau. Pop. 260.

ROSEGYN, or ROSINGYRN, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Banda islands, to the S of the island of Ceram, and a little to the SE of that of Banda, in Slat. $4^{\circ} 55' 30''$, and E long. $130^{\circ} 12'$. It is about 3 m. in length. Nutmegs, yams, and cattle are its chief productions. This island was used as a penal settlement by the Dutch.

ROSEHEARTY, a fishing village and burgh-of-barony, in the p. of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, on the coast of the Moray frith, 4 m. W of Fraserburgh. The harbour, situated on an exposed part of the coast, and having 9 ft. water in neap, and 14 ft. in spring tides, may eventually become important. Pop. in 1841, 750; in 1851, 844.

ROSELDORF, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, at the foot of the mountains of that name, on the Bulka, and 5 m. S of Schratenthal, and 7 m. NE of Meissau.

ROSELIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut and dep. of Presles. Pop. 240.

ROSELL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and 21 m. NW of Peniscola, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 2,425. The surrounding mountains afford excellent pasturage, and contain fine marble.

ROSEMARKIE, a parish on the E coast of Ross-shire. Superficial extent about 15 sq. m. A narrow promontory called Fortrose-point or Chanoriness runs $\frac{1}{2}$ m. into the frith; and forms the Ross-shire side of a ferry which usually takes the name of Ardiers from its Inverness-shire side. Immediately N of this promontory lies the fine bay of Rosemarkie. The burgh of Fortrose is in the parish: See Fortrose.—The town of R. is of considerable antiquity. Chanoriness, which stands a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW of it, forms a united burgh under the common name of Fortross or Fortrose. Pop. 400. The colonnades and arches of the ancient cathedral of R. yet standing, display taste in design and skill in execution. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,799; in 1851, 1,776.

ROSEMARY, an island of Dampier archipelago, near the coast of De Witt Land, North-West Australia, in Slat. $20^{\circ} 27' 30''$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 30' 45''$. It is 5 m. in length from N to S, and is nearly equal in breadth, and contains 3 remarkable mountains, named the Three Hummocks.

ROSENALLIS, a parish in Queen's co., containing the village of Rosenallis, and part of the town of Mountmellick. Area 41,118 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,463; in 1841, 8,505. The river Barrow runs along the N boundary; the Owenass rivulet along the S boundary; the Murglash flows in the interior; and all the three streams pursue, while here, an easterly course. The range of mountain called the Ridge-of-Cappard stretches its summit-line along the W boundary, and lifts there its loftiest ground, Antonian mountain, to the alt. of 1,114 ft. above sea-level. The village, 3 m. WNW of Mountmellick, has an alt. of 409 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1841, 239.

ROSENAU, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 5 m. WNW of Zwettel, and 10 m. SE of Weitra, on the l. bank of the Zwettel. It has a castle and a manu-

factory of tape.—Also a ducal domain of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and bail. of Neustadt-an-der-Heyde, 4 m. NE of Coburg. It has a fine Gothic castle and park.

ROSENAU, ROSNYO, or RUSA, a town of Transylvania, in the district and 8 m. SW of Kronstadt, near the r. bank of the Wiedenbach, an affluent of the Aluta. Pop. 4,000. It has an ancient fortress, with wells dug in the rock to the depth of 480 ft.

ROSENAU, ROSNYO-BANYA, or ROZNAWA, a free royal town of Hungary, in the comitat and 18 m. NE of Gömör, and 44 m. SW of Szeben, on the l. bank of the Sajo, at the confluence of a small stream. Pop. 6,008. It is the see of a bishop, and has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, an episcopal seminary, a Franciscan convent, Catholic and Lutheran gymnasias, and a lyceum and mineral springs and baths. It has manufactories of paper, common cloth, earthenware, and glue, numerous tanneries and wax-works, and extensive bleacheries; and carries on an active trade in honey, wax, grain, wine, and fruit. In the environs are mines of iron, copper, mercury, cinnabar, and antimony.

ROSENBERG, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 3 m. NE of Osterbücken, on the Kernan. Pop. 900. It has a castle.—Also a fortress of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 1 m. NE of Kronach, on a mountain.

ROSENBERG, or OLESZNO, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 27 m. ENE of Oppeln, and 66 m. ENE of Breslau, in a woody and marshy locality. Pop. in 1843, 2,690. It has numerous tanneries, and manufactories of cloth, linen, hats, and cordage. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle. The circle comprises an area of 158 sq. m., and contains 875 inhabitants.

ROSENBERG, or ROZMBERK, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Budweis, and 11 m. NNW of Freystadt, on the l. bank of the Moldau, by which it is nearly surrounded. Pop. 1,143. It has 2 castles and a paper-mill.

ROSENBERG, ROZEN, or ROZMBERK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Lyptau, 16 m. W of Szent-Miklos, and 26 m. NNE of Neusohl, on the l. bank of the Waag, at the confluence of the Revucza. Pop. 2,532. It has a piarist college, and a gymnasium; and possesses manufactories of fine pottery, and of paper. Iron and copper are its chief articles of trade. In the vicinity are quarries of black marble, and the ruins of the ancient fortress of Likava.

ROSENBERG, or SUSS, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Prussia, regency and 17 m. E of Marienwerder, on a pond amid rising grounds. Pop. in 1843, 2,389. It has several distilleries. The circle comprises an area of 147 sq. m., and contains 27,272 inhabitants.

ROSENBURG, a village of the archd. of Austria, 3 m. SW of Horn, on the r. bank of the Gross-Kamp. It has paper-mills.

ROSENBURG (GROSS), a village of Prussian Saxony, near the Saale, 16 m. SSE of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,000.

ROSENDORF, a village of Bohemia, 28 m. ESE of Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

ROSENEATH, a peninsulated parish in the extreme W of Dumbartonshire, skirted on the E by the Gair-loch, and on the SE and S by the frith of Clyde, and on the W by Loch-Long. Area 6,140 acres. Its connexion with the main land is by an isthmus of only $\frac{1}{4}$ m. The highest ground is Tamnahara hill, 800 ft. in alt., and within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of the N boundary. Clay slate is the prevailing rock. The village of R. is finely situated opposite the point and

ferry of Row, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Helensburgh. Pop of p. in 1801, 632; in 1831, 825; in 1851, 1,044.

ROSENESS, a cape on the S coast of the island of Pomona, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 50'$, W long. $2^{\circ} 42'$.

ROSENFELD, a town of Württemberg, 6 m. SE of Sulz, on the Strenz. Pop. 1,100.

ROSENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, near the confluence of the Mangfall and the Inn, 36 m. SE of Munich. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of copper and brass; also salt-works, the brine for which is conducted thither by canals from the salt-springs of Reichenhall.

ROSENTHAL, a village of Bohemia, 20 m. S of Budweis. Pop. 950.—Also a town of Hesse-Cassel, 12 m. ENE of Marburg. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Prussian Silesia, in the co. and 14 m. S of Glatz.

ROSENTHAL, or **ROZMITAL**, a town of Bohemia, on the river Lomnitz, 40 m. SSW of Prague. Pop. 1,100.

ROSES. See **ROSAS**.

ROSETO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 26 m. NE of Castrovillari. Pop. 600.—Also a town in the prov. of Capitanata, 13 m. WSW of Lucera. Pop. 3,300.

ROSETTA, or **RASCHID**, a town of Egypt, situated in N lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, E long. $30^{\circ} 28'$, 37 m. ENE of Alexandria, 5 m. from the mouth of that branch of the Nile called by the ancients the *Bolbitine*, and which now forms one of the two great channels by which that river enters the sea. Pop. 8,000. It was founded in 870; and in the 18th cent. was still an inconsiderable place; but the canal of Alexandria having become impassable through neglect, R. gradually rose into importance as a depot for the goods brought down the river; the opening of the Mahmudieh canal has again lessened its importance in this respect; and is daily enriching Fuah at the expense of R., comparatively few cargoes being now sent round by the *boghaz* or barred mouth of the Nile. The navigation between R. and Alexandria is carried on by boats of 4 or 5 tons. R. is comparatively well-built, and at a short distance wears the appearance of a European town. It is surrounded by low walls, and the houses are not, as in most parts of Egypt, composed of mud, but of a dingy red brick, which, in the principal houses, as well as in the mosques and minarets, is plastered over and whitewashed. The streets, however, are narrow; and each successive story of the buildings which line them projects over that beneath, till at the top the opposite houses almost meet. It is distinguished by the beauty of its environs, being completely embosomed in a grove of date, banana, sycamore, and other trees. The orange, the lemon, the pomegranate, and the benne, blend the fragrance of their perfume in the gardens of R.; while the palm towering over all, adds magnificence to the landscape. The opposite side of the Nile, the richest part of the Delta, is quite flat, but clothed with luxuriant verdure and vegetation during the whole year, except during the inundation, when the groves, the town, and the villages, appear like islands in an extensive sea. R. has manufactories of sailcloth, leather, and iron wares; it also furnishes red cotton yarn, dressed flax, linen, and silk dyes, for the dresses common in the East. There is an extensive exportation of rice, linseed oil, and oil of sesame, the produce of the Delta. Nearly opposite the town, is the long narrow island of Sarshes, which is very productive in corn.

ROSEHEIM, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Schelestat. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,749; in 1846, 14,913. The town is 18 m. N of Schelestat, on the Mogel. Pop. in 1846,

3,832. It has cotton spinning-mills, manufactories of hosiery, and bleach-fields. This town was built in the 12th century, and in 1385 was almost entirely reduced to ashes. It was one of the ten free imperial cities of Alsace.

ROSIA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov., capitanate and 8 m. SW of Sienna. It has quarries of black and white veined marble.

ROSIERE-LA-GRAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Morhet. Pop. 124.

ROSIERE-LA-PETIT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Morhet. Pop. 145.

ROSIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Vorey. Pop. in 1846, 2,837.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 14 m. NE of Nivelles, on the l. bank of the Lasne, an affluent of the Dyle. Pop. 554. It has a considerable trade in hops and colza.

ROSIERES, or **ROSIERES-EN-SANTEREE**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Montdidier. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,704; in 1846, 15,359. The town is 14 m. NNE of Montdidier, in a valley, on a small stream. Pop. in 1846, 2,496. It has a savings' bank, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, and of animal black, and wool and corn mills, and carries on an active trade in wool. In the environs are veins of sulphuretted lime, beds of lime, &c.

ROSIERES-AUX-SALINES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. SSE of St. Nicolas, on the l. bank of the Meurthe, on several arms of that river, and near the confluence of the Velouze. Pop. in 1846, 2,277. It has a handsome town-house and hospital, and a public abattoir, and possesses manufactories of gloves, hosiery, cloth, and turnery, cotton and wool-yarn mills, tanneries, and fulling-mills. In the environs are extensive salt-springs.

ROSIERS (CAPE), a headland of Lower Canada, on the E coast of the district of Gaspé, and 15 m. NNW of the cape of that name, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 56'$, and W long. $64^{\circ} 20'$.

ROSIERS (LES), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 11 m. NW of Saumur, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 2,843.

ROSIGELBI (CAPE), a headland of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, to the E of Cape San Ambrosio.

ROSIGNANO, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and 18 m. NW of Alessandria, prov. and 4 m. SSW of Casale, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,000.

ROSILY ISLAND, an island near the coast of De Witt's Land, North West Australia, to the SW of Barrow island, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 50'$.

ROSINA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, vic. and 5 m. NNE of Pietra-Santa, at the confluence of the Stazzema and Terrina. It has a blast-furnace and a manufactory of arms.

ROSINAR. See **RESINAR**.

ROSTITTEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, and circle of Eylau. Pop. 320.

ROSTITZE, a village of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, and circle of Istria, near Duino. It has a remarkable grotto.

ROSKEEN, or **RUSKEEN**, a parish in co. Cork. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Kanturk. Area 1,675 acres. Pop. 691.

ROSKILDE. See **ROESKILDE**.

ROSKOW, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Bromberg, to the W of Czarnikow. Pop. 590.

ROSLA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Helm, 36 m. W of Halle.

ROSLARE, a parish of co. Wexford, 4 m. N by E of Broadway. Area 2,532 acres. Pop. 978.

ROSLAU, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Cöthen, 3 m. N of Dessau, on the Elbe. Pop. 750.

ROSLAVL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, on the Bach-Ostra, 60 m. SSE of Smolensk. Pop. 3,000.

ROSLEA, or ROYSLEA, a village in the p. of Clones, co. Fermanagh, on the river Finn, 3 m. WNW of Smithsborough. Pop. in 1841, 414.

ROSLEE, or ROSSEE, a parish in co. Mayo, 6½ m. SSE of Castlebar. Area 3,700 acres. Pop. 1,283.

ROSLSTON, a parish of Derbyshire, 16 m. SW by S of Derby. Area 1,197 acres. Pop. 379.

ROSLEY, a village of Cumberland, 5½ m. ESE of Wigton. Pop. 650.

ROSLIN, or ROSSLYN, a village of Edinburghshire, in the p. of Lasswade, 2½ m. SW of Lasswade, and 7 m. S of Edinburgh, on a bank about 1½ furl. W of the North Esk. R. castle is replete with historical reminiscence, and possesses some interesting features in its site, and vestiges. R. chapel is one of the most elegantly designed, and elaborately and exquisitely adorned, specimens of ancient Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. About the year 1440, the village or town was next in importance in the east of Scotland to Edinburgh and Haddington. In modern times it has subsided into a small rural village, the home of cultivators of the soil, and of workmen in establishments for bleaching linen and manufacturing gunpowder.

ROSMALÉN, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 3 m. NE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,100.

ROSMANTINHAL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on a hill near the Tagus and the Spanish frontier, 8 m. W of Alcantara. Pop. 780.

ROSMARINO, a village of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 11 m. NE of Mistretta.

ROSMERE, or ROSMIRE, a parish in co. Waterford, containing part of the town of Kilmacthomas. Area 8,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,387; in 1841, 2,866.

ROSMINOGUE, a parish in co. Wexford, 3½ m. W by S of Gorey. Area 4,549 acres. Pop. 1,425.

ROSMORE, a rivulet in the p. of Ballinakill, co. Galway, which rises among the Slieve-Baughta mountains in the vicinity of Knockananeagh, and pursues an E course of about 7 or 8 m., to the head of a small bay of Lough Derg about 6 m. below Portumna.

ROSNAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, 24 m. WSW of Chateauroux. Pop. 820.

ROSNOHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 2 m. SSW of Favn. Pop. 1,300.

ROSNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, near the Seine, 3 m. W of Mantes. It has a castle remarkable as being the birth-place of the well-known duke of Sully, minister to Henry IV.

ROSOCZ, a town of Poland, 42 m. SE of Siedlec.

ROSOY, a town of France, dep. of the Aisne, on the river Serre, 25 m. NE of Laon. Pop. 1,460.

ROSPORDEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 67 m. NE of Concarneau. Pop. 860.

ROSS, a parish and market-town in Herefordshire, 12 m. SE by S of Hereford. Area of p., 3,118 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,078; in 1851, 4,017. The town is beautifully situated on elevated ground on the banks of the Wye, surrounded by a richly cultivated and highly picturesque country. It possesses many good houses and shops, and has undergone considerable improvement of late years. It is one of the polling-places for the county.

ROSS, a parish in co. Galway, 12½ m. NW of Oughterard. Area 59,651 acres, of which 5,430 acres are in Lough Mask, 226 in Lough Corrib, 630 in Lough Nafcooy, and 106 in small lakes. Pop. in

1831, 4,361; in 1841, 4,804. The Devil's-Mother mountain on the N boundary has an alt. above sea-level of 2,131 ft.; a mountain on the NW boundary has an alt. of 2,218 ft. Letterbrickaun, on the W boundary, has an alt. of 2,193 ft.; and two heights on the SW boundary have alts. of 2,307 and 2,128 ft.

ROSS, a village in the p. of Kilballyowen, co. Clare, at the head of a creek of its own name, on the coast of the Atlantic, 1½ m. NNE of Kilbaha.—Also a small harbour in the p. of Kilcommon, co. Mayo, on the E side of Broadhaven, 7½ m. NE by E of Belmullet.

ROSS, a county on the S part of the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 644 sq. m., intersected by Scioto river and its branches, and by the Ohio canal. It has a diversified surface, and is in some parts very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 27,460; in 1850, 32,074. Its capital is Chillicothe.—Also a township of Butler co., in the same state, on the W side of Miami river, and 94 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,526; in 1850, 1,648.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Big Yellow creek. Pop. in 1840, 929.—Also a township of Monroe co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1840, 987.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the same state, 4 m. N of Pittsburg. It has a hilly surface, bordered on the SE by the Alleghany river, and on the SW by the Ohio, and is drained by Pine creek and its branches. Pop. 1,675.—Also a village of Decatur co., in the state of Indiana, on the S side of a branch of Salt creek, and 49 m. SE of Indianapolis.

ROSS, a township of Upper Canada, skirted by the Ottawa river on the NE, and by Bromley township on the SW. Pop. in 1842, 168.

ROSS, or Rosse, a hamlet in the parish of Tara, co. Meath, 1½ m. SE of the village of Tara.

ROSS (New), or Sr. MARY'S or New Ross, a parish and town of co. Wexford. Area of p., 4,922 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,901; in 1841, 9,181.—The town, port, and parl. borough, stands on the l. bank of the Barrow, 16½ m. W by N of Wexford. The Barrow, while passing the town, flows in a SSW direction, and has a width of from nearly 200 to about 350 yds. A suburb on the r. bank of the river consists principally of a single straggling street. New Ross proper consists principally of a terrace or one-sided street extending 560 yds. along the river, and a street somewhat parallel with the terrace, and about the same length. The town was formerly surrounded with strong walls. The bridge across the Barrow, connecting New Ross with Rosbercon, is approached by a causeway 150 ft. in length, and is itself a wooden erection of 358 ft. in length, having footpaths, a portcullis, and ornamented railings. New Ross, even in spite of the comparative near vicinity of Waterford, is advantageously situated for almost every department of trade. The quay extends 650 yds. along the l. bank of the Barrow, from the bridge downward; and the river admits vessels of 200 tons at the lowest stage of the lowest tide, and vessels of 600 tons at high spring tides. The principal manufactures in the town are breweries, distilleries, and a tanyard. The borough formerly sent 2 members to the Irish parliament, it now sends one to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 277. The following statistics of the town, excepting those of tenements valued for poor-rate, are all exclusive of the suburb of Rosbercon. Area 373 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,001; in 1841, 7,133. Houses 1,064. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 318; in manufactures and trade, 800; in other pursuits, 461. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 58. The town of New R. does not figure in any prominent or important

event previous to 1642, when it underwent a siege from the Marquis of Ormond. In 1798, it sustained a very severe attack from a large body of rebels, and witnessed the most sanguinary battle which occurred during the whole period of the rebellion.

ROSS (OLD), or *St. Mary's of Old Ross*, a parish in co. Wexford, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of New Ross. Area 10,653 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,402; in 1841, 2,571.

ROSSA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. SE of Grodno, district and 9 m. NNW of Volkovisk: see also Ros.

ROSSACH, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, bail. and 8 m. S of Coburg, on the l. bank of the Itz. Pop. 340.

ROSSANA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 8 m. S of Saluzzo, mand. and 2 m. SW of Castiglione-di-Saluzzo, near the r. bank of the Vraita. Pop. 1,400.

ROSSANO, a town of Naples, capital of a district and canton of the same name, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 32 m. NE of Cosenza, and 23 m. ENE of Busignano, at the foot of the Apennines, on a high stony hill, surrounded by deep precipices, and 3 m. from the gulf of Tarento. Pop. 8,000. It is well-built, walled, and defended by a fortress, and has a cathedral, a fine edifice recently refaced with marble, 14 churches, 7 convents, a diocesan seminary, and an hospital. This town is said to have been founded by the Enotrii, and restored and colonized by the Romans. It was taken and ravaged by Totila, king of the Goths. The district comprises 7 cants.—Also a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Vicenza, and 6 m. SE of Bassano. Pop. 2,176.

ROSSART, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Orgeo. Pop. 288.

ROSSATZ, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria and upper circle of the Wiener-Wald, 5 m. W of Krems, and 16 m. NNW of St. Polten, on the r. bank of the Danube.

ROSSBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 9 m. SSW of Merseburg, circle and 15 m. SE of Querfurt. Pop. 500. It is noted for the victory of Frederick II. over the French, gained in the environs on the 5th November, 1757.—Also a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 29 m. WNW of Ellbogen, district and 20 m. NNW of Eger. It has a manufactory of calico and muslin.

ROSSBACH (NIEDER), a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 10 m. S of Britzbach, and 14 m. N of Frankfort, on the Rossbach. Pop. 435. It has mineral springs.

ROSSBACH (OBER), a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 9 m. S of Britzbach, and 15 m. N of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at the foot of the Taunus, on the Rossbach. Pop. 1,076. It has manufactories of linen, stockings, and lace.

ROSSBANK, the name given to an observatory fitted up in the neighbourhood of Hobart-town, in S lat. $42^{\circ} 52' 27.4''$, E long. $147^{\circ} 27' 30''$, at an alt. of 105 ft. above the level of mean tide.

ROSSBERG, or RUFFI, a mountain of Switzerland, on the confines of the cant. of Schwitz and Zug, and between Lakes Zug and Egeri. In 1806, a portion of the mountain gave way and fell into the valley of Goldau.

ROSSBODEN, a summit of the Lepontine Alps, in Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais. It has an alt. of 4,004 yds. above sea-level, and its glaciers command those of the Simplon. At its base is the village of that name.

ROSSDORF, a village of the grand-duchy of

Hesse-Darmstadt and prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 5 m. NW of Rainheim, and 6 m. ESE of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,327. It has manufactories of linen and pottery.

ROSSEGNIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Obaix. Pop. 443.

ROSSEL, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Louisiade archipelago, named after one of D'Entrecasteaux's officers. Its E point is in S lat. $11^{\circ} 20' 30''$, E long. $154^{\circ} 25' 45''$. It is 22 m. in length from E to W, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. in greatest breadth. It is high and thickly-wooded, and appears to be well-inhabited.

ROSSEL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, regency and 54 m. SSE of Königsberg, and 14 m. NNW of Sensburg, on the Zain. Pop. in 1843, 2,860. It has 3 suburbs, a castle, now used partly as a house-of-correction, and partly as an asylum for the insane, a Catholic gymnasium, and a convent. It possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and thread. The circle comprises an area of 117 sq. m., and contains 27,496 inhabitants.

ROSSELAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Baelen. Pop. 194.

ROSSELANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 9 m. SSW of Thionville, and 11 m. NW of Metz, on the l. bank of the Orne. Pop. 400.

ROSSELLE, a river which has its source in France, in the marshy environs of Longeville-les-St.-Avoird, in the dep. of the Moselle; flows thence into the Prussian prov. of the Rhine; and after a course of about 20 m., joins the Sarre on the l. bank, near Verden, and 7 m. SE of Sarre-Louis.

ROSSEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Wolverthem. Pop. 625.

ROSSENA, a town of the duchy and 18 m. SSE of Parma.

ROSSES (THE), a wild maritime district in the p. of Templecrone, in co. Donegal, bounded on the N by the Guidore river; and extending southward to the village of Dunglo and the little bay of Maghera. It includes the island of Rutland, and the numerous other small islands of the adjacent archipelago; and comprises a total area of about 30 sq. m.

ROSSES (UPPER and LOWER), two adjacent hamlets, in the p. of Drumcliffe, co. Sligo, 5 m. NW by W of Sligo. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1841, 155.

ROSSEWITZ, a bail. of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow. Pop. 541.

ROSSHAUPTEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 6 m. N of Fussen, and 22 m. ESE of Kempten, near the l. bank of the Lech. Pop. 1,000.

ROSSI, a mountain of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 10 m. NNW of Catania, a little to the NW of Nicolosi, and forming one of the numerous heights which rise on the flanks of Mount Etna.

ROSSIE, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 150 m. NW of Albany. It has an undulating and somewhat rugged surface, and is drained by Oswegatchie and Indian rivers. The soil, consisting of loam, on substrata of lime, granite, and sandstone, is generally fertile. It contains large quantities of lead of the finest quality. Pop. in 1840, 1,553; in 1850, 1,471.

ROSSIENA, or ROSSIENY, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 108 m. WNW of Vilna, near the r. bank of the Doubisa. Pop. 5,000. This town, now much decayed, was under the Polish government, capital of the Catholic eparchy of Samogitic.

ROSSIGNOL, a department and commune of

Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon. Pop. 753.

ROSSIGNOL, a lake of Nova Scotia, in the NW part of Queen's co., between Liverpool and Annapolis. It is 9 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. in breadth. It discharges itself by the Liverpool river, an affluent of the Atlantic.

ROSSIGNOL. See **NIGHTINGALE**.

ROSSILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 3 m. SW of Virieu-le-Grand, and 8 m. NW of Belley, on the l. bank of the Furan, a small affluent of the Rhone. Pop. 400.

ROSSINAN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Waterford. Area 4,333 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,183.

ROSSING, a village of the kingdom and gov. and 15 m. SSE of Hanover, in the principality and bail. of Kalenberg. Pop. 1,015.

ROSSINGEYN. See **ROSEGN**.

ROSSINGTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N by W of Bawtry. Area 3,009 acres. Pop. in 1801, 247; in 1831, 325; in 1851, 402.

ROSSINVER, a parish of co. Sligo, 9 m. NNW of Manor-Hamilton. Area 48,843 acres, of which 4,460 acres are in Lough Melvin. Pop. in 1831, 13,570; in 1841, 14,841. Dartree mountain on the lower screen of Lough Melvin has an alt. above sea-level of 1,712 ft.; and a height on the W boundary of the Leitrim section has an alt. of 2,007 ft. Loughs Glenade and Cloonty lie on respectively the S and the W boundaries of the Leitrim section. The Sligo section consists of wild, lofty, and unprofitable upland; and has upon its S and its SE boundaries, two summits which rise to alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,965 and 2,113 ft.

ROSSITZ, or **ROSYCE**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. W of Brunn, and 6 m. N of Eybenschitz, on a small lake. Pop. 546. Coal abounds in the environs.

ROSSKEEN, a parish in the eastern division of Ross-shire, extending in length from SE to NW, from 25 to 30 m., with an extreme breadth of about 12 m. Nearly 4,000 acres are under cultivation. The river Alness traces all the lower part of the western boundary. Balnagowan river rises in the p., but soon passes away from it, and eventually falls into the bay of Nigg in Logie-Easter. The frith of Cromarty touches the p. over a distance of nearly 6 m. There are three villages: Invergordon, which has a pop. of 1,000,—Bridgend, with a pop. of 280,—and Saltburn, with a pop. of 300. Pop. in 1831, 2,916; in 1851, 3,699.

ROSSKOPF, a mountain of the Black Forest, in the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, a little to the E of Freyburg. It has an alt. of 3,633 ft. above sea-level.

ROSSLA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 40 m. WNW of Merseburg, circle and 9 m. W of Sangerhausen, at the foot of a mountain, on the l. bank of the Helme. Pop. 1,240.—Also two villages distinguished as Nieder and Ober Rossla, on the Elm, and containing respectively 520 and 320 inhabitants. The first has a castle.

ROSSLEBEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 26 m. W of Merseburg, circle and 11 m. SW of Querfurt, on the l. bank of the Unstrut. Pop. 1,300. It has a school, formerly a convent, a distillery of brandy, and a manufactory of vermicelli.

ROSSO, or **TURGHIO**, a headland of Corsica, of which it forms the most westerly point in the arrond. and 26 m. NNW of Ajaccio, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 14' 11''$, and E long. $8^{\circ} 31' 47''$. A little to the E is a tower of the same name.

ROSSO-MONTE, a town of Sicily, in the prov.

and 30 m. W of Syracuse, district and 20 m. N of Ragusa. Pop. 6,500.

ROSSOCHI, a German settlement in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Saratov, district and 54 m. N of Kamychin, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Ilavlia. Pop., Cath., 150. The environs are fertile, and abound with wood.

ROSSORY, a parish in co. Fermanagh, containing part of the town of Enniskillen. Area 2,482 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,338; in 1841, 3,846.

ROSSOW, a parish of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, and bail. of Wredenhagen, 8 m. SSE of Wittstock, and 57 m. SSE of Güstrow, in an enclave situated in the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg. Pop. 700. It has a glass-work.

ROSS-SHIRE, a large county in the north of Scotland, extending westward from the Moray frith to the Atlantic ocean, and southward from Sutherlandshire to the Beaully frith, Inverness-shire, and Loch-Alsh, and comprehending Lewis and some of the minor Hebridean islands. The continental part lies between $57^{\circ} 7'$ and $58^{\circ} 7' N$ lat., and $3^{\circ} 45'$ and $5^{\circ} 46' W$ long.; the Hebridean part, exclusive of the small islands of Rona and Barra, extends to $58^{\circ} 31' N$ lat., and $7^{\circ} 5' W$ long. Exclusive of the Hebridean part, its greatest length, in a straight line, from the mouth of the Fin, on the N, to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the bridge of Shiel, on the S, is 69 m. Its general form is proximately that of a triangle, whose sides, along Sutherlandshire and the German ocean, measure respectively 55 and 64 m. The area of the whole district is 3,799 sq. m., or 2,431,359 acres; of which $562\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. are in the Hebrides; $344\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. belong to Cromartyshire; and $9\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. belong to Nairnshire. The area of Ross alone is thus 3,445 sq. m., or 2,204,800 acres. These computations of area are those of Sir George S. Mackenzie, in his *Survey of Ross and Cromarty. Oliver and Boyd's Almanac*—referring, probably, to the continental district alone, and making a low computation of even it—states the area of the county to be 2,774 sq. m., or 1,775,830 acres, of which 301,000 are cultivated, 545,000 uncultivated, and 929,830 unprofitable.—LEWIS, RONA, and BARRA, the only Hebridean divisions of any importance, are separately described. The continental district is popularly divided into Easter Ross, extending from Tarbetness to the river Alness; the Black Isle, lying between the frith of Cromarty and the frith of Beaully; Fearndonald, extending from the river Alness to the burn of Cline; Wester Ross, comprehending all the low country from Cline to Contin, on the N side of the rivers Conan and Orron; and the Highlands, comprehending all N of Strathpeffer and W and SW of Contin. The last of these divisions may be subdivided into Strathokiel, Strathcaron, Coigach, Loch-Broom, Greinord, Gairloch, Applecross, Lochalsh, Glenshiel, Strathbran, Strathgarve, Strathdirry, Glenelchaig, and some other subdivisions. All the Highland division is wild, lofty, and confusedly mountainous; and lies on a basis averaging about 1,500 ft. above sea-level. Its mountains are occasionally isolated, but, for the most part grouped, yet not so disposed in ranges that they can be methodically described. Ben-Wyvis, situated on the SE frontier of the Highland district, overlooking Wester Ross, and variously stated at 3,426 and 3,722 ft. of alt., is the most imposing, but may possibly owe its fame to the comparative lowness of its base, the wideness of its range of vision, and the great scenic power of its configuration. The long extent of western coast, over a mean breadth of 3 or 4 miles, is almost everywhere

magnificent, and, in several places, sublime, in scenery. The eastern districts differ widely in character from the Highland division; and, over much of their area, present soft woodlands and champaign expanses of arable ground.—The E coast, besides being cloven with the long marine inlets of Dornoch, Cromarty, and Beaulie friths, is indented with the bays of Tain and Shandwick, and offers many situations where safe and excellent harbours might be constructed. The W coast is cut into numerous fragments by a rapid series of sea-lochs, and worn into constant jaggedness or curvature by creeks and tiny bays.—The lochs, named in an order from N to S, are Loch-Enard, Loch-Broom, Little Loch-Broom, Loch-Greindor, Loch-Ewe, Gair-loch, Loch-Torridon, including Lochs Ardeslag and Shieldag, Loch-Carron, sending off Loch-Keeshorn and Upper Loch-Carron, and Loch-Alsh, ramified by Loch-Ling and Loch-Duich. The fresh water lakes, of the first class, are Lochs Maree and Tannich; of the second class are Lochs Skinaskink, Vattie, Lurgan, Na-Shallag, Fuir, Monar, Luichart, Glass, and Moir. The chief streams, flowing eastward, are the Oikell and the Carron, to the head of the Dornoch frith; and the Balnagowan, the Alness, the Aultgrand, and the Conan, to the Cromarty frith; the chief flowing westward, are the Broom, the Ewe, and the Carron, to the head of their cognominal lochs, and the Shiell to the head of Loch-Duich.

Climate, soil, &c.] The climate, particularly of the western districts, is moist. The W coast is subject to heavy rains. Snow falls in greatest quantity in the month of February; but severe storms are sometimes experienced at earlier periods. The average annual temp. of the whole co. is about 46°. The winter is colder and the summer warmer on the eastern coast than on the western. Changes of temp. are frequent and sudden in spring and autumn. Winds, from between NW and SW, blow during three-fourths of the year.—Granite, or granitic gneiss, forms the ridgy height of the Black Isle, which terminates in the Sutors of Cromarty. Gneiss constitutes the central mountain masses of the county, from Ben-Nevis on the E, and Loch-Carron on the W, away to the boundary with Sutherland. Mica-schist forms the highly picturesque three-topped mountain of Scur-Vuitin, and thence diverges, as from a centre, to form the heights of Strath-Conan; and it constitutes also the greater part of the rugged but picturesque district of Gairloch. A red conglomerate sandstone extends along the whole W coast in a belt of from 1 to 4 m. broad, resting unconformably on the sides of the primitive mountains, often rising into altitudes of not less than 3,000 ft., and generally exhibiting long picturesque ridges, here and there broken into distinct truncated and somewhat pyramidal masses. The same formation forms two interrupted ridges in the champaign country of the E, nearly parallel to the general direction of the Cromarty frith. Secondary rocks, chiefly sandstone, occupy the greater part of Easter Ross, and a considerable part of the other eastern districts. Pure bitumen occurs among the shales of Strathpeffer. Copper has been wrought in the primary limestone near Keeshorn. Ironstone abounds in the west; and was at one time worked. Shell-marl is abundant.—The soil of the greater part of the low lands of Easter Ross, Fearn-donald, and Wester Ross, is either clay or a sharp sandy loam; in part of Strathpeffer, and about Dingwall, the clay is deep and heavy. A moorish soil covers most of the remaining area of these districts. The soil of much of the Black Isle is poor; but, in the cultivated parts, is either clay or a good black sandy mould. The soil of the uplands in the great

Highland division is, for the most part, peaty; and of the narrow intersecting glens, is chiefly sand, varied in its character by the nature of the prevailing rocks.—Natural forests appear to have anciently covered almost the entire co.; but they are now represented by only an inconsiderable aggregate extent of copses. The arable lands occupy most of the eastern or champaign districts, and occur in small pendicles in the glens of the west. Sheep-farming prevails over all the highlands. The great sheep-farmers keep considerable numbers of black cattle on such parts of their farms as are not well-adapted for sheep.—Manufactures of any kind, except those of local artisanship, and strictly domestic industry, are very inconsiderable, and exist chiefly at Cromarty, Invergordon, and Port-Mahomack. The salmon-fishery is extensive and spirited in the rivers and estuaries; the herring-fishery is large and remunerating along the E coast. The principal exports are black cattle, sheep, wool, grain, and fish.

Towns, &c.] In Ross-shire are the royal burghs of Dingwall, Tain, and Fortrose; and the towns, or considerable villages of Invergordon, Portmahomack, Rosemarkie, Ullapool, Poolewe, and Stornoway. Smaller villages or hamlets are numerous; and occur almost wholly on the coasts of sea, or frith or bay. Ross and Cromarty shires are divided into 33 *quoad civilia* parishes. In 1834, there were, in the two counties, 33 parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 2,007 scholars; and 124 non-parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 6,579 scholars. The two counties jointly send a member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 710; in 1849, 760. Pop. in 1801, 53,525; in 1811, 60,853; in 1821, 68,828; in 1831, 74,820; in 1841, 78,980; in 1851, 82,707.

ROSSSTRAPPE, a valley of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Magdeburg, in the SW part of the circle of Quedlinburg, in the midst of the Harz mountains, and near the village of Thale. It has a fine cascade formed by the Bode.—Running E into the regency of Merseburg, and declining towards the Saale, is a mountain of the same name, which encloses numerous mines.

ROS-SUR-COUESNON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. N of Pleine-Fougères, and 2 m. ESE of St. Malo, at the foot of a hill, near the l. bank of the Couesnon. Pop. 1,240.

ROSSVILLE, a village of Walker co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 183 m. NW of Milledgeville.—Also a village of Clinton co., in the state of Indiana, on the S side of Middle fork of Ponceanichieux, or Wild-cat river, 49 m. NNW of Indianapolis.—Also a village of Richmond co., in the state of New York, on Staten Island sound, 145 m. S by W of Albany.—Also a village of Butler co., in the state of Ohio, on the W side of Miami river, and 89 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 1,452.

ROSSWEIN, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, bail. and 5 m. WNW of Nossen, on the r. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 4,202.—Also a town 11 m. W of Nossen, on the Mulde. Pop. 4,200. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and several dye-works and breweries. In the environs are mines of silver and beds of fuller's earth.

ROSTAK, a town of Arabia, in Oman, 24 m. from the sea of that name, and 105 m. W of Muskat, near the Jebel Akdar, the highest summit of the prov. of Oman. Its environs are noted for their fertility.—Also a small town in Persia, in Farsistan, 210 m. SE of Shiraz, in a well-watered and well-cultivated valley. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and contains about 100 houses miserably built,

and a castle covering an area equal to that of the town, but uninhabited, and apparently still unfinished.

ROSTARZEWO, or **ROTHENBURG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 38 m. SW of Posen, circle and 17 m. E of Bomst. Pop. 620. It has manufactories of cloth.

ROSTELLAN, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. SW by W of Cloyne. Area 2,258 acres. Pop. 1,110.

ROSTEMDAR, a district of Persia, in the W part of the prov. of Mazenderan. It comprises about 100 villages.

ROSTERSCHUTZ. See **WLADISLAWOWO**.

ROSTHERN, or **ROSTHORNE**, a parish in the co. palatine of Chester, 3½ m. N by W of Nether Knutsford, comprising the chapels of High Leigh, and Peover (superior), and the townships of Agden, Bollington, Martell with Little Warford, Mere, Millington, Rosthern, Tabley (superior), and Tatton; also the township of Snelsdon in Macclesfield hundred. Area 19,096 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,190.

ROSTOCK, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the l. bank of the Warnow, 8 m. from its mouth, on the Baltic, in N lat. 54° 6', E long. 12° 11', 60 m. ENE of Lübeck. It is surrounded with old fortifications; and is divided into three parts, the Old, Middle, and New towns. The streets, particularly the market-place, afford curious specimens here and there of the old German style of building. The principal edifices are the palace of the grand-duke, the town-house, the church of St. Mary, and the university founded in 1419. Pop. 20,300. It is the seat of the highest ecclesiastical and civil courts of the grand-duchy. It has a museum, a botanical garden, a public library, and a seminary for educating teachers and clergymen. R. is the only port of any importance in the dominions of the grand-duke. Its trade is chiefly with Holland, England, and the ports of the Baltic. Its chief exports are corn, cattle, flax, wool, and butter. Small vessels drawing only 8 ft. water, are enabled to come up to the town; those of larger size unload at the mouth of the Warnow, where there is good anchorage. The annual number of arrivals, great and small, is about 650 sail. R. has manufactures on a small scale, of leather, glass, canvass, linen, ships' anchors, soap, glue, and vinegar; also breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries. From its exposed situation, it was repeatedly occupied by hostile troops in the course of the 18th cent. It was the birthplace of Marshal Blücher.

ROSTO-JÆRF, a lake of Sweden, in N lat. 68° 50', on the dividing line between the Arctic ocean and the Baltic.

ROSTORF, a village of Hanover, prov. and 3 m. SW of Göttingen.

ROSTOV, or **ROSTOR**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Jaroslav, on the NW bank of Lake Nero, 40 m. SSW of Jaroslav. It is a straggling place, surrounded by a wall and fosse, and defended by an old citadel. It contains an ancient cathedral, an archiepiscopal mansion, a diocesan seminary, and several churches. Pop. 5,500. It has manufactories of linen, white lead, vermilion, and other chemical substances; and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, and honey. Some of its traders carry on an intercourse with Astracan, Moscow, and St. Petersburg.—Also a fortified town of Russia, in the gov. and 230 m. ESE of Yekaterinoslav, on the Don, between Asov and Teherkaak. Pop. 9,000, a mixture of Russians, Don Cossacks, and Greeks.—It has a considerable traffic on the Don, and large annual fairs.

ROSTRENEN, a town of France, in the dep. of

Cotes-du-Nord, near the river Blavet, 25 m. SSW of Guingamp. Pop. 1,500.

ROSTREVEOR, or **ROSETRÉVOR**, a small port and watering-place in the p. of Kilbroney, co. Down, at the S base of the Mourne mountains, 51½ m. N of Dublin. The town is situated on a gentle acclivity which rises from a little cove of Lough Carlingford. Slieve-Bane, which rises immediately E of the town, attains an alt. of 1,595 ft. above sea-level, but is overhung on the NE and NNE by far loftier and more imposing summits of the mountain group of Mourne. All the immediate environs of the town are surpassingly beautiful. Pop. in 1831, 990; in 1841, 683.

ROSULNA, a village of Austria, in Galicia, 6 m. NNW of Sopotwina, on an affluent of the Bistriza.

ROSULT, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 5 m. WNW of St. Amand.

ROSZPRA, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 7 m. S of Petrikaw. Pop. 500.

ROTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. NW of Cadiz, on the N side of Cadiz bay. It contains 8,000 inhabitants; and has a good pier, a town-house, a large church, and a monastery. The wine which is grown on the hills around, is considered one of the best kinds produced in the peninsula.—Also a village of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 15 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 800.—Also an island of the Pacific, one of the largest in the Mariannes group, in N lat. 14° 11'. It is about 14 m. in length from NE to SW.

ROTAS. See **RHOTAS**.

ROTAU (UPPER and LOWER), two villages of Bohemia, about 9 m. NW of Ellbogen, having a number of iron forges.

ROTEBRO, a town of Sweden, 30 m. NNW of Stockholm.

ROTELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 7 m. SE of Larino.

ROTENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. N of Luzerne, on the river Rothbach, over which there is here a stone bridge. It was formerly a place of more importance.

ROTENBURG. See **ROTHENBURG**.

ROTTGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 11 m. SSE of Aachen, circle and 7 m. NNW of Montjoie, on the Vesdre. Pop. 1,393. It has manufactories of fine cloth.

ROTH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 1½ m. SSW of Wissemburg. Pop. 900.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 15 m. N of Leutkirch, and 14 m. SE of Biberach, on a river of the same name, which, after a course of 39 m., in a generally N direction, throws itself into the Danube, on the r. bank, 7 m. SSW of Ulm. Pop. 450. It has a castle, formerly an imperial abbey.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, NE of Phillipsburg. Pop. 1,050.—Also a river of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, an affluent of the Kocher.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 11 m. NNE of Pleinfeld, and 17 m. S of Nuremberg, near the confluence of a small river of the same name with the Rednitz. Pop. 2,440. It is enclosed by walls; has 3 gates, 2 churches, and a castle. It possesses manufactories of iron, and steel-wire, needles, glass, and cloth, copper-works, &c. See also **ROOT**.

ROTH (UNTER), a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, at the confluence of a river of the same name with the Kocher. Pop. 250.

ROTHA, a town of Saxony, in the circle and bail. and 11 m. SSE of Leipsig, and 15 m. N of Alten-

burg, near the r. bank of the Pleisse. Pop. 1,065. It has a castle.

ROTHAINE, a small river of France, in the dep. of the Vosges and cant. of Schirmeck, in the midst of the Vosges. It has its source above Natzviller, and after a course of 6 m., throws itself into the Bruche, a little below Rothan.

ROTHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 1½ m. S of Schirmeck, in a valley of the Vosges, on the Bruche. It has a blast-furnace and forges, and cotton spinning-mills. Pop. 730.

ROTHAAR-GEBIRGE, a mountain chain of Westphalia, stretching SW and NE between the basins of the Rhine and the Weser, and forming a prolongation towards the N of the Westerwald. The Lenne and the Ruhr rise on its NW flank; and the Lahn and the Eder, on its SE.

ROTHBACH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 7 m. SW of Niederbronn, on a river of the same name. Pop. 690. The river R. has its source in the Vosges, in the dep. of the Moselle, in the cant. of La Petite Pierre; passes Rippersviller, and the village of the same name, and after a course of 14 m., throws itself into the Moder, on the l. bank, at Pfeffenhoben. See also **ROTHENBACH**.

ROTHBURY, a parish and market-town in Northumberland, 11 m. SW by W of Alnwick, on the N bank of the Coquet. The parish comprises the townships of Bickerton, Caistron, Chartington, Debdon, Fallowles, Flotterton, Hellinghill, Hepple, Hepple-Demesne, Hesley-Hurst, Leeward, Mounthealy, Newton, Paperhaugh, Raw, Rothbury, Snitter, Thropton, Great Tossen, and Rye-Hill, Little-Tossen, High and Low Trewthitt, Warton, Whifton, and Wreigh-hill. Area 34,798 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,869; in 1851, 2,545. The town, which consists of several streets, is pleasantly situated in a valley sheltered by a lofty ridge of rocks.

ROTHBURY, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, bordered on the E by Black creek.

ROTHE-BERG, a summit of the Harz mountains, in Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Grubenhagen, a little to the N of Gieboldsau, between the Ruhme and Hanoverian Oder.—Also a mountain on the confines of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen and principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 5 m. E of Saalfeld. It forms a summit of one of the last ramifications of the Franken-Wald.

ROTHEHUTTE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, principality of Grubenhagen, bail, and 3 m. SW of Elbingerode, near the confluence of the Spielbach and Kalte-Bode. Pop. 210. It has extensive iron-works.

ROTHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of prov. 891; of com. 650.

ROTHENACKER, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail, and 5 m. SW of Ehingen, and 12 m. NNW of Biberach, near the l. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,100.

ROTHENBACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, bail, and 3 m. W of Löffingen, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 460. Wooden clocks and violins are extensively manufactured here.

ROTHENBACH, or **ROTTENBACH**, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. ENE of Schwarzbach, and 8 m. SSE of Nuremberg, on the r. bank of the Schwarzbach. It possesses a castle, a copper-work, a manufactory of steel, a forge, and a paper-mill.

ROTHENBERG, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, bail, and 12 m. SSW of Erbach, and 36 m. SE of Darmstadt, in a fertile locality.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail, and 4 m. SE of Cannstadt, and 5 m. E of Stuttgart, on a mountain of the same name. Pop. 450. In 1810 it gave its name to a dep. now comprised in the circle of the Neckar. A little to the SSW of the village are the ruins of the castle of Würtemberg, the cradle of the royal family of that name, and has been several times rebuilt by the sovereigns of W. Its site is now marked by a monument erected in memory of Queen Catherine.—Also a fortress of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 5 m. NE of Lauf, and 14 m. NE of Nuremberg, on a mountain, the foot of which is bathed by the Schneitbach, an affluent of the Pegnitz. It has a garrison, and is used as a prison for political offenders. It was taken by the French in 1796.

ROTHENBUCH, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidial, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 14 m. E of Aschaffenburg, and 29 m. WNW of Würzburg, in a deep valley, in the midst of the Spessart, on the Hafelehr, an affluent of the Main. Pop. 1,040. It has a hunting lodge and a saw-mill. Pop. of pres. 9,800.

ROTHENBURG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 24 m. NNW of Merseburg and circle of the Saale, near the r. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 1,011. It has a large copper-work and a nitre-refinery. In the vicinity are quarries of free-stone.—Also a town, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 56 m. W of Liegnitz, on the l. bank of the Neisse. Pop. 765. It has manufactories of linen. The circle comprises 189 sq. m., and contains 32,469 inhabitants.

ROTHENBURG, or **ROTTENBURG**, a town of Hanover, capital of a bail, in the gov. of Stadt and principality of Verden, on the l. bank of the Wümm, at the confluence of the Kodau. Pop. 1,480; of bail, 16,600.—Also a circle, bail, and town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse. The circle comprises 3 bails, and contains 29,077 inhabitants. Pop. of bail, 9,049. The town is 24 m. SSE of Cassel, on the Fulda, by which it is divided into two parts, distinguished as Old and New, and connected by a bridge. Pop. in 1840, 3,645. The old town is enclosed by walls, and has 3 gates. The town possesses 4 churches and an hospital, and an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Rotenburg, and contains manufactories of linen, and of beet-root sugar, and several tanneries. Wine is cultivated in the environs.—Also a town of Würtemberg, capital of a bail, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, 14 m. W of Reutlingen, and 7 m. SW of Tübingen, on the Neckar, by which it is divided into two parts, of which that on the r. is named Ehingen, and formerly constituted a distinct town. Pop., Cath., in 1840, 5,881. It has spacious streets, and contains a fine town-house, 6 churches, an episcopal palace, formerly a Jesuits' college, built in 1623, the castle of the old counts of Hohenberg, a structure of the 13th cent., a Catholic seminary, and a spacious market-place. It possesses several breweries, tanneries, manufactories of lace, and paper-mills. This town occupies the site of an ancient Roman town. It was formerly capital of the co. of Hohenberg, and was united to Würtemberg by the treaty of Presburg in 1805. Pop. of bail, 24,560.

ROTHENBURG. See **ROSTARZEWO**.

ROTHENBURG-AN-ODER, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 71 m. NW of

Liegnitz, circle and 8 m. NW of Graneberg, near the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. in 1843, 864. It has a manufactory of cloth. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidial, in the circle of Middle Franconia, and 20 m. W of Anspach, and 32 m. SSE of Würzburg, on a mountain, on the r. bank of the Tauber. Pop. 5,594. It is enclosed by lofty walls, flanked with 33 towers, and entered by 6 gates. It is built with great irregularity, but has a spacious market-place, 8 churches, 2 chapels, an hospital, a school, a town-house, a fine fountain, and depots of corn and bread. Pop. of pres., 18,230.

ROTHENECK, or **RODENEGG**, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of Pusterthal, 7 m. NE of Brixen, on a mountain. It has a castle.

ROTHENFELDE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 14 m. SE of Osnabrück. It has a large salt-work.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine and SE of Rastadt, on the Murg. Pop. 1,300.

ROTHENFELS, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 19 m. WNW of Würzburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 910. It has a castle, and carries on an active trade in wood and wine.

ROTHENHAUS, **ROTTENHAUS**, or **CZERWENY-HEADK**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. NNW of Saatz, on a height. Pop. 110. It has manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, muslin, &c.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 3 m. WSW of Teuschnitz, on the Hasslach. Pop. 220. It has a castle, and contains several spinning-mills, and carries on an active trade in wood, lint, oats, thread, &c.—Also a hamlet of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Grubenhagen, near the ruins of the ancient fortress of that name.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, or **RODENKIRCHEN**, a bail. and village of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the circle and 5 m. N of Ovelgonne, near the l. bank of the Weser. Pop. 2,100. Pop. of bail., 7,200.

ROTHENMANN, or **ROTTENMAN**, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 30 m. NW of Judenburg, in a valley, near the l. bank of the Palte, an affluent of the Ens, and to the N of the Rottenmanner-Taur, which has an alt. of above sea-level. Pop. 750. It has a suburb, and contains several iron and steel works, and in the environs are mines of copper and lead, and quarries of marble.

ROTHENTHURM. See **ROTHERTHURM**.

ROTENUFFELN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and circle and 6 m. W of Minden, on a small affluent of the Pastau. Pop. 516. It has some mineral springs.

ROTENWISCH, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, 2 m. NE of Auerbach, and 13 m. ENE of Plauen, on a small affluent of the Flossgraben. Pop. 2,000. It consists of three parts, distinguished as Nieder-Auerbach, Ober and Unter Golzsch. It has manufactories of wire, and 2 paper-mills.

ROTHER, a river which, rising in Sussex, flows WSW, and falls into the English channel at Rye. It is navigable to Robert's Bridge.

ROTHERBY, a parish in Leicestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Melton-Mowbray, on the E bank of the Wreak. Area 766 acres. Pop. in 1851, 130.

ROTHERFIELD, a parish in Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Wadhurst. Area 14,733 acres. Pop. 3,531.

ROTHERFIELD-GREYS, a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 2,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,145; in 1851, 1,518.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. W by S of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 2,158 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1851, 400.

ROTHERHAM, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Sheffield, at the eastern terminus of the Sheffield and Rotherham railway, and in the line of the North Midland, which is carried across the Dun valley, near Rotherham, on a viaduct of 30 arches, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. The parish comprises the chapelries of Tinsly and Greasbrough, the townships of Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Dutton, Orgreave, and Kimberworth, and the hamlet or suburb of Masborough. The town stands on the SE bank of the Don. Area 12,640 acres. Pop. in 1801, 8,418; in 1831, 10,417; in 1851, 16,730. The church is a Gothic edifice of much beauty. The streets are narrow and irregular. The vicinity is pleasantly adorned with villas, and abounds in mineral wealth. Masborough, till lately, a suburban village, separated from the town by the river, and connected with it by a fine old bridge, originated in the establishment of the great iron works for which Rotherham has long been celebrated. There are several large breweries, and manufactories of starch, glass, ropes, and twine. The trade is facilitated by the Don navigation, but more particularly by its important railway connections. The town-hall is a large and handsome building.

ROTHERHITHE, a parish in Surrey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of St. Paul's, London, at the junction of the Greenwich and the Croydon railways, and at the S end of the Thames Tunnel. Area 886 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,296; in 1831, 12,875; in 1851, 17,805. It chiefly consists of a street on a line with the river, extending nearly from Bermondsey to Deptford, with narrow streets branching off in various directions. It is noted for the number of its building-yards and dock-yards, the principal of which is sufficiently commodious to receive 200 ships of burden. The chief manufactures are those carried on at the government wharfs; iron-works for the construction of bolts for shipping, and other materials. Boat-building, ship-chandlery, and other avocations, connected with the navigation of the Thames, and with shipping in general, are carried on here. The ancient name of Rotherhithe was Red-Rose-haven: it is now generally called Redriff.

ROTHERSTHORPE, or **RERESTHORP**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. SW of Northampton, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 270; in 1851, 244.

ROTHERTHURM, or **ROTHENTHURM**, in Hungarian **VÖRÖSTÖRÖNY**, a famous defile of the Carpathians, 12 m. SSE of Cronstadt, leading from Transylvania into Wallachia, and giving egress to the Aluta, flowing S to the Danube. The eastern side of the gorge rises precipitously from the river, so that no road is possible. The present road goes along the W side in many places with barely width for its passage. A fort defends the pass from an attack on the Wallachian side, and a square middle age red tower [*Rothenthurm*] stands prominently out from the white-washed modern fortifications and snow-clad mountains above it. "Ascending to the castle, and looking through the embrasures," writes a tourist in 1848, "we found that the narrow road was completely swept by artillery, and that no force could penetrate into Transylvania without considerable loss, while only rifles or light infantry could pass the heights above. Beyond the Rothenthurm the road continues along the r. bank of the Aluta, a fine alley of trees having been razed to clear a site for the battery, and as we advance the gorge becomes wilder and more romantic, the rocks in many places rise from the river, little out of the perpendi-

cular, festooned with thousands of icicles glittering in the clear chill sunshine, the half-way from the fort to the frontier being an old round tower in ruins with walls 12 ft. thick. Passing a precipice, where a rivulet with clear water rushing under the hardened ice and snow enters the Aluta, we came to the frontier quarantine, a considerable village, full of bustle with Wallachian cattle and grain-dealers introducing their produce for the use of Transylvania; the only characteristic of the local population being the *goitre*, which is here frequent. Here are the temporary fortifications raised by Bem still standing, the turf embrasures for 24-pounders crisped with the frost. A short distance beyond them is the bridge which forms the boundary,—one arch belonging to the Austrian and the other to the Ottoman empire, the central pier being neutral. The quarantine was the last position of the Russians after Bem's first capture of Hermanstadt, and an engagement here on the 27th of March was the conclusion of that brilliant manoeuvre. Important, in a military point of view, as the principal pass from Wallachia into Transylvania, the R., adds this journalist, "is not less interesting from its facilities for communications of a more pacific nature. All along my journey up the valley of the Maros I was struck with the facilities which it offers for a railway penetrating into the heart of this country from Szolnok and Arad. The only obstacle between the valley of the Maros and the Aluta is a ridge not deserving the name of a mountain, and not offering an invincible obstacle to a tunnel. Indeed, with one average tunnel and a few smaller ones, the great central plain of Hungary and the Black sea may be placed in connexion."

ROTHERWICK, a parish in Southamptonshire, 5 m. NE by E of Basingstoke. Area 1,924 acres. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1851, 454.

ROTHERS, a parish in the Strathspey district of Morayshire; bounded on the E by the Spey, which separates it from Banffshire. The Cairngorm mountains look down upon it from the distance; and Benrinnes, the most northerly of the Grampian alps, towers aloft immediately beyond its SE boundary. From the village of Rothes, in the valley, to Craigellachie-bridge, 3 m. to the S, the road leads through a picturesque pass. At Craigellachie an iron bridge, with an arch of 150 ft. span, and four Gothic turrets forming the abutments, crosses the Spey. The village, which stands near the Spey, 3 m. N of Aberlour, and 11 m. SSE of Elgin, consists of about 250 straw-thatched cottages. Pop. in 1851, 2,022.

ROTHESAY, a parish in the Scottish island and co. of Bute. It occupies all the N and larger part of the island; and has a superficial extent of 45 sq. m. The coast consists, for the most part, of gravelly slopes and shelving rocks. The chief bays on the W, are Scalpsie, at the boundary with Kingarth; St. Ninian's, opposite Inchmarnock; and Etterick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of St. Ninian's; on the E, are Kames and Rothesay bays, both distinguished for their beauty. Two valleys, which extend across the island between the bays of Scalpsie and Rothesay, and those of Etterick and Kames, are supposed to have once been submarine, and to have cut what is now one island into three. The rest of the parochial area is nearly all filled with low and soft-featured hills, many of which command charming views of the confined but rich scenery of the Kyles, and of the more expanded and brilliant scenery of the frith and its very diversified coasts. Common-hill, Barron-hill, and Kames-hill, three of the most remarkable heights, have alts., above sea-level, of respectively 430, 532, and 875 ft. Of six fresh-water lakes Loch-Fad is much the largest; Lochs Ascog and Quen lie on the boundary with

Kingarth, and cover respectively 70 and 54 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,084; in 1851, 7,354.—The town of R., a royal burgh, and the capital of Buteshire, stands at the head of Rothesay bay, on the E side of the island of Bute, 9 m. WNW of Largs, 22 m. NNE of Brodick, and 40 m. W by N of Glasgow. The bay opens immediately within the E entrance of the Kyles of Bute. It commences between Bogany and Ardbeg points, which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. asunder; and, measured from the middle of a straight line across its entrance, extends 9 furlms. into the interior, and has the form very nearly of a semi-ellipsoid. Both sides of the bay are lined with neat villas. The houses in the body of the town have very numerous been built since 1813. All are constructed of greenstone, and necessarily want the polish and the lightness of aspect imparted by most sandstones; but they possess a stability, a tidiness, and an aggregate regularity which compensate for the absence of more showy properties. The principal modern public edifice is the county buildings and prison, built in 1832, at a cost of about £4,000, in the castellated style. The walls of the choir of the ancient cathedral of R. still stand close to the present parish-church.—The grand antiquity, and chief architectural object of R., is its castle. This structure stands close upon the town, and has the historical associations mingledly of a royal palace and a military fortalice. The building consists of a circular court, about 140 ft. in diameter, formed by high and thick walls; four round towers upon the flanks; and an erection which projects, on the NE side, between two of the towers. Round the outside is a wide and deep ditch; and between this and the wall is a terraced walk. In 1685, the brother of the Earl of Argyll seized it, set fire to it, and irretrievably converted it into an utter ruin. The castle of R. gave title to the first dukedom which existed in the Scottish peerage, and continues the title to the king's eldest son as a collateral for Scotland to that of Prince of Wales for England. The town of R., originally a village in connection with the castle, gradually became so great and commanding a mart for the Lowlanders exchanging commodities with the Highlanders and Islesmen, as occasioned the island of Bute to be regarded as a sort of neutral territory, neither Highland nor Lowland. About 1700, the erection of Campbeltown into a royal burgh, and the advantageous terms offered to settlers, drew away to it from R. a considerable number of traders, and a large proportion of trade. In 1778, a cotton manufactory, the earliest establishment of its class in Scotland, was commenced here by an English company. This mill contains 23,448 spindles, and employs about 360 persons. A factory for weaving by power-looms employs between 80 and 90 workmen. Several cooperages employ between 30 and 40 persons, and annually produce about 15,000 herring barrels. Two small yards for boat-building employ about 20 ship-carpenters. In 1822, an excellent harbour was erected, at the cost of £6,000; and, in 1840, a slip and a building-dock were added. Several steamers ply daily between R., Greenock, and Glasgow, and steam-boats daily touch at R. in transit between Glasgow and the western coasts and islands. R. has long been distinguished as a favourite watering-place. The range of the therm. here is less than in probably any other town in Scotland; snow is rarely known to lie more than two days on the ground; the Kyles and Loch Strevin act as natural funnels to carry off impurities of air; and a fine sheltering hill-screen, surrounding the town at an agreeable distance, mellows the atmosphere, and attempers every breeze. As sea-bathing quarters, R. was in repute long before

steam-navigation was dreamed of; and it naturally became a select spot when that remarkable invention began, in 1814, to bring down the citizens of Glasgow in summer-shoals to the coasts of the frith of Clyde. Pop. in 1821, 4,107; in 1831, 4,817; in 1851, 7,104.

ROTHESAY (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 36° 37'.

ROTHERSUND, a channel of the Baltic, between the Danish islands of Falster and Laland.

ROTHIEMAY, a parish in Banffshire, bounded on the W and SW by the Isla, and intersected by the Deveron. Pop. in 1831, 1,228; in 1851, 1,413.

ROTHIÈRE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 9 m. WSW of Soulaire, near the r. bank of the Aube.

ROTILEY, or **RODELEY**, a parish in Leicester-shire, 1½ m. S by E of Mount Sorrell, on a branch of the Soar, comprising the chapelries of Keyham, Wartaby, Wycomb-with-Chadwell and Mount Sorrell. Area 5,480 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,047.

ROTH-RZECZCZ, a village of Bohemia, 24 m. ENE of Tabir, on an affluent of the Selinka. Pop. 1,100.

ROTHSCHILD. See **ROESKILDE**.

ROTHSTOCK, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, 6 m. W of Altdorf. It has an alt. of 9,450 Parisian ft. above sea-level.

ROTHWANG, a village of Württemberg, in the bail. and 2 m. W of Vaihingen, on the left bank of the Enz. Pop. 740.

ROTHWASSER, or **CZERNAWODA**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 35 m. NW of Olmütz. Pop. 2,500.—Also a town in the circle and 84 m. E of Chrudim. Pop. 2,900.

ROTHWEIL, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 5 m. NNE of Old Brisach, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,200. It consists of 2 parts distinguished as the Upper and Lower, and has a church.

ROTHWELL, a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 m. NW by W of Kettering, containing the chapelry of Orton and the hamlet of Thorpe-Underwood. Area 4,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,391. The manufacture of silk plush is carried on, and a large cattle fair is held here.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. SE by E of Caistor. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 231; in 1851, 265.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N by E of Wakefield, in the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway, comprising the townships of Carlton-with-Lofthouse, Middleton, Outton with Woodlesford, Rothwell, and Thorpe. Area 8,715 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,635; in 1851, 7,541. The clothing manufacture is carried on here; and there are extensive coal mines in the neighbourhood.

ROTH-WESELY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 7 m. NNW of New Bidschow, on the left bank of the Caidlina. Pop. 555. It has a castle.

ROTINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. NW of Il Vallo, cant. and 2 m. SE of Torchiera, on a hill. Pop. 1,000.

ROTIGLIANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, SE of Cosenza.—Also a market-town in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, NW of Pogliano. Pop. 1,200.

ROTONDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, district and 21 m. SE of Lagonegro, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,800. It has an hospital.

ROTONDELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, district and 15 m. E of Lagonegro,

on a hill near the l. bank of the Rocero. Pop. 2,240. It has a convent.

ROTONDI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. NW of Avellino, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Cervinara, on a mountain. Pop. 1,280. It consists of an assemblage of groups of houses, 9 in number.

ROTONDO (MONTE), a mountain in the central part of Corsica, 8 m. SW of Corte, in N lat. 42° 12' 59", and E long. 9° 2' 54". It has an alt. of 1,417 toises above sea-level, and attaches itself on the S to Monte d'Oro, on the NW to the Bocca-di-Vergio, and on the NE sends a branch towards Côte. It contains fine granite of various colours.—Also a market-town of the Papal states, to the NW of Tivoli. Pop. 1,000.

ROTSCHENSALM, a town and port of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Viborg and district of Kymmene, 12 m. WSW of Fredrikshamm, on one of the small islands of the same name, at the entrance of the Kymmene into the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 60° 27' 57", E long. 27° 2' 41". It is of small extent, but possesses a spacious harbour, formed by several islands, and defended by 2 forts and important works.

ROTSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Dickelvenne. Pop. 300.

ROTSELAER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Dyle and Damer. Pop. of dep. 1,916. The village is 6 m. N of Louvain, near the r. bank of the Dyle. Pop. 558.

ROTT, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 11 m. NW of Mühl-dorf; flows thence into the circle of Lower Bavaria, and joins the Inn, on the l. bank, opposite Scharding, after a course in a generally ENE direction of about 54 m.—Also a village in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 7 m. SSW of Wasserburg, near the l. bank of the Inn. It has a castle and an ancient convent. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Aurium*.

ROTTE, a river of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, which has its sources near Moerkapelle; runs first S, then SSW; flows through a portion of Rotterdam, and after a course of about 12 m. joins the Maas on the r. bank.

ROTTENBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 5 m. E of Ottobereun, on the r. bank of the Günz. Pop. 1,200. It has a castle. See also **ROTENBACH**.

ROTTENBURG, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 10 m. SW of Pfaffen-berg, between two hills, near the r. bank of the Great Labe. Pop. 550. It has 3 churches, a castle, and an hospital, and contains 3 breweries, 3 distilleries of brandy, a brick-kiln, and a saltpetre refinery. See also **ROTENBURG**.

ROTTENEST. See **ROTTNEST**.

ROTTERDAM, a large commercial city of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, situated on the N bank of the Maas or Maese, nearly 24 m. from its mouth, in N lat. 51° 55', E long. 4° 29', 36 m. S by W of Amsterdam, with which it is connected by railway. Its ground-plan is triangular; its longest side stretching 1½ m. along the Maas. The town is surrounded by a moat, and entered by 6 gates towards the land, and 4 towards the water; beyond the wall lie extensive suburbs. It is traversed from N to W by the Rotte, a river or rather a broad canal, which here joins the Maas; and is intersected, even more than other towns in Holland, by canals which divide that quarter of the town near the river into several insulated spots connected by draw-bridges. A stately row of houses ½ m. in length,

facing the Maas, called, from its rows of trees, the Boomtjes or Boompjes, has behind it a broad and deep canal parallel to the river. This section of the city is succeeded first by a triangular, and next by an oblong division, each containing several streets and quays. The largest vessels unload in two great inlets from the Maas, one stretching to the W, and the other to the N, until they meet each other. In the SE quarter of the town are also two canals, with a basin and a dock for the repair of shipping. In general, each particular species of merchandise has its appropriate canal and quay; and following up this principle, each of the eight or ten market-places has its own particular articles for sale, as the butter-market, the cheese-market, the fish-market. In the N or inland half of the town, the streets succeed each other without much recurrence of water communication. The canals of R. are almost all bordered with trees, and their water is kept fresh by the flow and ebb of the tide, which here rises from 10 to 12 ft. The houses of R. are rather convenient than elegant, the peculiar style of Dutch architecture, with pointed gables to the street, being here more than usually prevalent. Their height is of four, five, or even six stories. The bricks used in building are in general very small; and in some instances the walls project as they ascend, so as to place the higher part of the building several feet out of the perpendicular. The windows are in general larger than is usual in France or England. In many houses the ground-floor is not inhabited, but serves, with its gate and arched passage, merely as an entrance to the warehouses behind. "Persons," says Mr. W. Chambers, "who are accustomed to see towns composed of streets with carriage-ways in the centre, behold in R. much to astonish them. In penetrating through the town from the Boompjes, we come to street after street, each consisting of a wide harbour or haven of water, in the middle, lined with trees on both sides, and exhibiting a mixture of lofty gable fronts of houses, trees, and masts of shipping, as odd as it is interesting: water and water-craft meet the eye in every direction. You find yourself in the midst of a town in which it is difficult to say whether there are a greater number of houses or ships. The deep havens stretch lengthwise and crosswise, like the meshes of a net, through the city; and at every short interval is perceived a drawbridge of white painted wood, constructed with ponderous balancing beams overhead, and raised by means of chains, for the passage of vessels to and fro. The ground beneath the trees is paved with small yellow bricks, and is chiefly occupied as quays for the landing of goods. The space from the trees to near the houses is paved in the usual coarse manner for carts and carriages, and here the foot-passengers are generally obliged to walk, for small outshot buildings, flights of steps to doorways, and such like interruptions, prevent any regular thoroughfare on the small brick trottoirs close by the houses. The straggling of foot-passengers in the middle of the streets is therefore a distinct feature in all Dutch towns, and the only comfort is, that the streets are more than ordinarily clean for this mode of locomotion. The havens are in few places protected by chains from the streets, so that there is a constant liability to accidents, particularly at night, when the darkness is but poorly relieved by oil lamps, dangling, Parisian fashion, from ropes stretched betwixt the trees and the houses. Lately, a portion of R. has been lighted with gas; but, according to a parsimonious plan, the lamps are not lighted when the moon is expected to shine; so that during many nights of theoretical moonlight, but practical darkness, a

stranger would require to have a lantern carried before him, if he wished to avoid tumbling into one of the many havens which intersect his path. The deaths from drowning in the havens, I was informed, average one in the week throughout the year."—Of the public buildings, the principal are the exchange, the Schieland palace, the church of St. Laurens, the stadt-haus or town-house, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, the extensive buildings of the East India company, a number of large warehouses, and a few manufactories. The churches have little to recommend them in an architectural point of view; though the old cathedral in the upper part of the city is a fine lofty building, with a remarkably large square tower, and an organ unrivalled perhaps in power and tone. There are several commodious market-places. In the centre of the Grootemarkt is a bronze statue of Erasmus, who was born here in 1467. Of scientific collections, R. contains a cabinet of antiquities, a cabinet of natural history, and a public library. It has also an academy of science, instituted in 1771. On every side of the city are tea-gardens and houses of entertainment, where the citizens meet to drink wine, tea, or coffee, and smoke. The pop. of R. in Jan. 1840 was 78,098; in 1850, 88,812.

As a commercial city, R. has in several respects greater accommodation than Amsterdam, the Maas—which is here as large and deep as the Thames at Gravesend—being open, and the passage free from ice, earlier than in the Zuyder-Zee, and a single tide sufficing to carry vessels to the German ocean; whereas the navigation from Amsterdam to the Texel is tedious and intricate. R. became a privileged town, and was surrounded with walls, so early as the 13th cent., owing, like other towns in Holland and Flanders, its increase to the facility of communicating by water not only with the sea, but with the interior, in almost every direction. The time of its greatest prosperity was the 17th and 18th centuries; but after 1795, the invasion of the French, and the war with England, ruined its commerce. It had begun to recover in 1802, when it was again rapidly depressed by the renewal of war. The years 1809, 1810, and still more 1811, 1812, and 1813, were marked by an almost total suspension of trade. Its prosperity returned with the overthrow of Napoleon's power, and it is now the chief entrepot of Dutch commerce. In 1840, 1,671 ships = 329,584 tons, entered from foreign ports; in 1851, 2,127 vessels = 449,196 tons. Its imports are reckoned at little short of £12,000,000 sterling per annum; and its exports at more than £8,000,000. "Antwerp," says a recent journalist, "has suffered enormously by the competition of R. since the Belgian revolution of 1830. Antwerp, with a far finer position than R.,—with magnificent docks, and an outlet to the sea which, unlike that at R., is always navigable,—is commercially a desert in comparison with its Dutch rival. The trade of R. embraces almost every conceivable article of commerce: coffee, tobacco, spices, sugar, cotton, tea, wool, corn, wines and spirits, metals and metal work, flax—in short, almost all products of nature or of manufactures—find their way to this great mart, either from neighbouring countries or from the Dutch colonies, or other places across the seas. On the other hand, R. exports cheese, butter, seeds, linen—of home manufacture—cotton and cotton fabrics—also of home manufacture—and, as a general rule, all the different articles produced in the Dutch colonies, which are first brought to R. and then transferred to the various markets of the world. The industrial establishments of the city are considerable, but not enough to entitle it to rank as a

manufacturing town. The most important are the sugar and salt refineries, which are conducted on the most approved principles, and with the latest improvements. The wages of labour are high, at least by comparison with Belgium. The difference is not so great in skilled as in unskilled labour; the last being paid for at a higher rate than in Belgium, in consequence of the greater dearth of the necessaries of life. As a general rule, we may take the average wages of a Dutch unskilled labourer as double what he would receive in Belgium. The skilled labourer may be calculated to receive one and a-half. The common people live much better than their fellows in Belgium; indeed, the Dutchman's ideas of the necessities of life approach much nearer those of the English artisan."

ROTTERDAM, a township of Shenectady co., in the state of New York, U. S., 19 m. NW of Albany, intersected by the Mohawk river and the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 2,284; in 1850, 2,446.

ROTTI, or **ROTTA**, an island off the SW end of Timor, in S lat. 10° 53', E long. 123° 5' [*Raper*]. It is about 40 m. in length from NE to SW, and 18 m. in greatest breadth. It is fertile in rice, maize, and millet, and is thickly peopled. On its SE side is a good harbour.

ROTTINGDEAN, a parish and village of Sussex, pleasantly situated on the coast, 4 m. E of Brighton. Area of p. 3,639 acres. Pop. in 1841, 983; in 1851, 1,084.

ROTTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the r. bank of the Tauber, 9 m. NE of Mergentheim. Pop. 480.

ROTTLEBORODA, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, 4 m. S of Stolberg.

ROTTLEKIRCH, a village of Baden, 6 m. NE of Huningue.

ROTTNEST, or **RAT-NEST**, an island of Australia, in S lat. 32° 0', E long. 115° 30'. It is about 6 m. in length; and has a lighthouse on a point 3 m. NE of its W extremity, with a light of two groups revolving once in two minutes, in S lat. 32° 0' 19", E long. 115° 31' 18".

ROTTTO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the div. and 15 m. SSW of Novara, near the r. bank of the Sesia.

ROTTOCOMB, a town of Bornu, in Central Africa, about 120 m. S of Bornu.

ROTTOPEDDO, a village of the duchy and 6 m. W of Piacenza, on the r. bank of the Loggia.

ROTTUM, an island of Holland, off the coast of the prov. of Groningen, separated from Borkum by the West Ems. It is inhabited by a few fishermen.—Also a village of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, 14 m. NW of Appinjedam.—Also a river of Würtemberg, which rises near Muhlhausen; runs N, passing Ochsenhausen and Laubheim, and flows into the Danube, 7 m. SSW of Ulm, after a course of 30 m.

ROTTWEIL, a town of Würtemberg, situated on a height near the Neckar, 46 m. SSW of Stuttgart. It is walled, and is a place of considerable antiquity. Pop. 3,700. It has a trade in cattle, horses, and agricultural produce, and has a few small manufacturing establishments of silks, cottons, and paper.

ROTUMA, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 12° 30', E long. 177° 20'. It is about 16 m. in circuit, and is of volcanic formation.

ROTUNDA. See **REDONDA**.

ROTURAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. ESE of Cáceres. Pop. 400.

ROTUROA (LAKE), a sheet of water in the Northern island of New Zealand, in S lat. 38° 10', 30 m. WSW of Mount Edgecombe. It is about 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and is almost sur-

rounded by boiling springs, mud volcanoes, and solfataras. The water of the lake itself is pleasantly warm.

ROTZ. See **RETZ**.

ROTZ, a town of Bavaria, in the presidia and 10 m. W of Waldmünchen, on the r. bank of the Schwarzbach, with a royal chateau and an hospital. It has manufactories of saltpetre and tobacco, and breweries, tanneries, and brick-works. Pop. 1,253.

ROUAD. See **RUAD**.

ROUANGA, or **AROUANGA**, a river of Africa, which flows through the Maravi territory towards the Zambeze, which it is said to join near Zumbo.

ROUANS, a town of France, dep. of Loire-Inférieure, 20 m. W of Nantes, near the l. bank of the Achenau. Pop. of com. in 1846, 4,499.

ROUBAIX, a town of France, dep. of Nord, 6 m. NE of Lille. Pop. 22,142. It is a thriving well-built place; with considerable manufactories of woollens, satins, camelots, serge, and small articles in thread and cotton. A number of the inhabitants are likewise employed in spinning and dyeing. It has been estimated that in the town and adjacent district above 30,000 hands are alternately employed in the manufacture of cotton and of woollen goods; the latter from about June to September; and the former from October to May.

ROUBION, a river of France, in the dep. of Drome, which rises near Bouvieres; runs NW, and falls into the Rhone at Montélimart, opposite Teil, after a course of 42 m.

ROUBLEVKA, a town of Russia, in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. WSW of Kharkov, district and 39 m. SW of Bogodoukhov, on the r. bank of the Merlo.

ROUCAN, a village in the p. of Torthorwold, 4½ m. SW of Lochmaben. Pop. 250.

ROUCHEL, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham, an affluent of the river Hunter.

ROUCHEMISTERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Ferrière. Pop. 174.

ROUCOURT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai, intersected by the canal from Pommeroeul to Antoing. Pop. 1,359.

ROUCY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 11 m. WSW of Neufchâtel-sur-Aisne, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 750.

ROUDOUALLEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. W of Gourin. Pop. 1,000.

ROUELLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Auberive. Pop. 210. It has a large glass-works.

ROUEN, a city of France, the capital of the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, and of the ancient prov. of Normandy, situated on the r. bank of the Seine, in lat. 49° 26', E long. 1° 5', 68 m. NW of Paris, and 44 m. ESE of Havre, with both of which it is connected by railway. It is beautifully situated on a gentle acclivity sloping to the S, in a valley connected with that of Darnetal on the E, and of Deville on the W. Its form, as determined by its old line of ramparts, now occupied by a series of boulevards, is an irregular oval, 2 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth. The streets, though in general straight, are narrow, which, joined to the height of the houses, gives a gloomy aspect to a large part of the city, especially that quarter of it in which the operatives chiefly dwell, which has been described by a recent writer as a "rotten old mass of picturesque magnificence, swarming with inhabitants as does an ant-hill." Fortunately the situation of R. is not unhealthy, and the frequency of rain corrects in some measure its sanitary deficiencies. It is traversed by three streamlets, the Robec, the Aubette, and the

Renele. The most agreeable part of the town is that which adjoins the Seine, the quays being spacious and bordered with good houses, while the river and its islands, with the beautiful walk called Cours, extending along the opposite bank, and the neighbouring hill of St. Catherine, form an assemblage of very pleasing objects. The squares of R., with the exception of the Place-Royale, near the centre of the city, are small and insignificant. That of La Pucelle contains a statue of the warlike maid of Orleans, who was burned here by the English as a sorceress in 1431. The ramparts being levelled and lined with trees contain pleasant walks; and the public roads leading to Paris, Havre, and other places, are likewise bordered with rows of trees. The upper classes chiefly reside in the faubourg Cauchoise, and the suburbs on the N. R. contains several public buildings of great interest. The cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France. Its nave is 89½ ft. in height; while that of Ely is only 70 ft., and that of Gloucester 86 ft. York, however, and Westminster abbey exceed it in height, the former being 99 ft., the latter towering to the height of 101 ft., but still falling far short of the overpowering elevation of many other Norman edifices. The church of St. Ouen, in size, purity of style, masterly execution, and splendid decoration, exceeds the cathedral itself. It dates from 1318; and was nearly completed in the short period of 21 years. The interior is 640 ft. long; the height of the nave, 106 ft. The completion of the transept was deferred till 1429. The central tower was completed before the end of the 15th cent., and the whole work, with the exception of the W front, which was left unfinished, was brought to a conclusion about 1540. The church of St. Maclou is also considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of the florid Gothic; the other churches and convents are of little note. The town-house, or municipality, is a handsome renovated edifice, containing a public library of 33,000 vols.; and the Palais-de-Justice is a Gothic pile of singular beauty. The old castle, the prisons, the exchange, and some of the buildings appropriated to the different manufactories, particularly the cotton-cloth hall, are all well worth the attention of the traveller. The great hospital is a handsome modern building, with accommodation for 2,000 patients. The bridge of boats over the Seine, which rested on large barges, which fell and rose with the ebb and flow of the tide, has been for many years replaced by an elegant stone bridge, which connects the city with the suburb of Saint-Sever.—The Seine at R. is from 500 to 800 ft. in width, and with the aid of the tide, which flows above the town, brings up vessels of 150 or 200 tons; when of greater burden, they are lightened in the lower part of the river. The chief difficulty in navigating the Seine, arises from its shifting sand-banks. Its upward navigation, from Rouen to Paris, has been much facilitated by the use of light steamboats. The quays are 1,555 metres = 1,700 yds. on the city side of the river, and 830 metres = 907 yds. on the St. Sever side. In 1845, the imports amounted to 4,896,500 quintals, of which 1,592,510 q. were foreign goods, and 3,303,990 coasting goods from Havre, Bordeaux, Harfleur, Cette, Marseille, and Caen. The pop. of R. in 1789 was 64,922; in 1821, 86,736; in 1841, 96,002; in 1846, 99,295.

Manufactures and trade. R. ranks as one of the chief manufacturing towns in France. As in our own country, Manchester stands forward as the head-quarters of the cotton manufacture, and cotton fabrics of certain descriptions are popularly known as 'Manchester goods;' so in France, R. has attained a similar eminence, and the checked print-

ed cotton cloths for women's dresses are known generally by the term of 'Rouenneries.' In 1833, M. Lelong estimated, that in the entire dep. of the Lower Seine, of which R. is the capital, 107,000 individuals were employed in the cotton manufacture, or in aids to its prosecution; viz., cotton-spinners 21,000, weavers 65,000, dyers 5,000, cotton-printers 9,000, builders and repairers of machinery 5,000; and others, carrying on accessory trades, 2,000 more. But the weaving industry in Normandy went on augmenting rapidly after the above epoch; and in December, 1835, the prefect of the Lower Seine estimated that the individuals then engaged in the manufactures of cotton and woollen goods within that dep. comprised 130,000 persons, of whom 106,000 inhabited R. and its vicinity. Villermé estimated, in 1840, that 50,000 persons in R., or at least half the pop. of the city, derived their subsistence from the cotton and woollen manufactures. Down to the middle of the last cent., the workmen employed at R. were nearly all foreigners,—Germans, Dutch, or Swiss—who stayed in France only during a part of the year, returning to spend the remaining months in their own countries: and less than fifty years ago, the cotton yarn used in its manufactures was wholly spun by hand: at present, both water and steam power are extensively employed. Mr. Symons says, "the manufacturers of R. pride themselves greatly on the superiority of their products; and it is but justice to say, that I have seldom seen printed cottons so good, in colour and texture, at 7d. per ell, as those of R. at that price." The wages of Norman weavers are, if anything, lower than in Scotland; but provisions are at least 20 per cent. cheaper, so that no marked difference exists in the condition of the artisans in the two countries. R. has likewise manufactories of linens, and in a smaller degree, of iron ware, paper, hats, combs, glue, soap, pottery, wax cloth, and liqueurs. It has sugar refineries and dyeing works.

History, &c. R. is a place of antiquity, though its Latin name, *Rothomagus*, is of uncertain derivation. Like Caen, it was a town of consequence in the reign of William the Conqueror, and like that city, participated severely in the disasters attendant on the subsequent contests for Normandy between England and France. It stood in 1418, a siege of five months against Henry V., but was at last obliged to capitulate; and it fell definitively into the power of the French in 1449. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a *cour-royale*, a tribunal of commerce, a university academy, a faculty of theology, a Calvinist consistory, a school of pharmacy, a school of navigation, and a school of design. It has given birth to some of the most eminent men of France: among others, Basnage, Bochart, the two Corneilles, and Fontenelle. The arrond. of R. comprises 10 cantons, with an area of 129,635 hect. Pop. in 1836, 238,805; in 1846, 256,530.

ROUEGUE, an ancient subdivision of France, in the old prov. of Guyenne, now comprised in the dep. of the Aveyron and of the Tarn-et-Garonne. It consisted of three parts distinguished as the Haute-Marche, Basse-Marche, and Comte, and comprised an area of 907,880 hect. Its capital was Rhodéz.

ROUESSE-VASSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. SW of Sillé-le-Guillaume, on the l. bank of the Vegre. Pop. in 1846, 2,310.

ROUEZ-EN-CHAMPAGNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Sillé-le-Guillaume, near the l. bank of the Vegre. Pop. of com. 2,348; of village in 1846, 373. It has a mine of iron and slate quarries.

ROUFFABE, a canton, commune, and town of

France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine and arrond. of Colmar. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,307; in 1846, 13,912.—The town is 9 m. S of Colmar, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Vosges, on the Ombach, a little above its confluence with the Lauch. Pop. in 1846, 3,879. It is enclosed by walls, has a communal college, and contains manufactures of hosiery, of felt for hats, cotton-spinning and weaving factories, a tannery, and dye-works. R. was erected into a town in the 13th cent. It suffered much during the wars between the princes of Lorraine and the Imperialists; and in 1675, was taken by Turenne.

ROUFFIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, cant. and 5 m. NW of La Roquebrou. Pop. 1,220.—Also a village in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. NE of Blanzac, on a hill. Pop. 220.

ROUFFIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 10 m. W of Montignac. Pop. in 1846, 2,600.

ROUGE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire and arrond. of Chateaubriant. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,168; in 1846, 5,477.

ROUGE, a river of Upper Canada, which has its rise in the township of Whitechurch, and falls into Lake Ontario.—Also a river of the state of Michigan, U. S., formed by the confluence of several streams in the E part of Wayne co., and which falls into Detroit river, 5 m. below Detroit.

ROUGE-EAU, a river of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, formed by the confluence of two streams which descend from the Hassetprunsch, in the Vosges, and after a course of about 15 m., falls into the Sarre on the r. bank, 1 m. NE of Lorquin.

ROUGE-MONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, and arrond. of Beaume-les-Dames. The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,786; in 1846, 10,723. The town is 9 m. N of Beaume-les-Dames, on a small affluent of the Oignon. Pop. 1,453. It has several iron-mines.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Morée, and com. of St. Jean-Froidmentel. It has a glass-work.—Also a circle and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 30 m. E of Lausanne, on the r. bank of the Sarine. It has a Cistercian convent. Pop. of circle, 1,946.

ROUGE-MONTIER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 1½ m. SSW of Routot. Pop. 968.

ROUGE-MONTOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 8 m. NE of Marchaux, on a small affluent of the Oignon. Pop. 330.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a village of Chambers co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., on the Montgomery and West Point railway, 68 m. from Montgomery.—Also a village of Fayette co., in the state of Georgia, on the Macon and Western railway, 11 m. from Atlanta.

ROUGHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. ESE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 3,840 acres. Pop. 374.—Also a parish of Norfolk, 8 m. N by W of Swaffham. Area 2,627 acres. Pop. 374.

ROUGHFORT, a village in the p. of Templepatrick, co. Antrim, a little S of the road from Belfast to Antrim. Pop. in 1831, 195.

ROUGHLEE, a township of Whalley p., Lancashire, 3 m. W by N of Colne. Pop. in 1851, 719.

ROUGHTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSE of Horncastle. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. 166.—Also a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. S of Cromer. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. 412.

ROUGHTY, a rivulet of co. Kerry, which rises 6 m. W by N of Inchigeelagh, and runs to the head of Kenmare estuary, a little above the town of Kenmare.

ROUGIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Maximin. Pop. 860.

ROUGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. N of La Valette, at the foot of a mountain near the r. bank of the Manauze, an affluent of the Lozonze. Pop. 1,080. It has a manufactory of nails.

ROUILLAC, a town of France, dep. of Charente, 14 m. NW of Angoulême. Pop. 1,200.

ROUJAN, a town of France, dep. of Herault, 4 m. NE of Beziers, near the r. bank of the Feine. Pop. 1,500. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

ROJANA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. SE of Grodno.

ROULANS-L'EGLISE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 12 m. NE of Besancon. Pop. 600.

ROULEE, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 3 m. ENE of La Frenaye, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,048.

ROULERS, or **ROUSSELAERE**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the Mandel, an affluent of the Lys, 12 m. NNE of Ypres. Pop. 10,300, employed partly in the linen manufacture, partly in the cultivation of the surrounding district, the principal product of which is flax. The adjacent pastures are rich, and butter forms an article of export. There are extensive tanneries, breweries, and distilleries here.

ROULLET, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, 12 m. NE of Barbezieux. Pop. 1,200.

ROULSTON, a parish of Herefordshire, 13 m. SW of Hereford. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 228.

ROUMELIA. See **ROMELIA**.

ROUMYAH. See **URUMIYAH**.

ROUNTON (EAST AND WEST), two villages of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. S by W of Yarm, with a conjoint pop. of 360 in 1851.

ROUND-HEAD, a township of Hardin co., in Ohio, U. S., 89 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 569.

ROUND HILL, an island in the N. Pacific, near the E coast of Labrador, in N lat. 53° 25'.

ROUNDHILL, a village in the parish of Ballymodan, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 254.

ROUND-HILL-BLUFF, a cape on the N coast of Jamaica, to the W of Montego bay, in N lat. 18° 29', W long. 77° 58'.

ROUND-ISLAND, an island in Bristol bay, on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 56° 37', 7 m. from the continent.—Also a small island near the E coast of Borneo, in the bay of Gunong-Tellu.

ROUND ROCK, one of the smaller Virgin islands, in N lat. 18° 10'.

ROUND-TOP, a peak of the Catskill mountains, in the state of New York, U. S. Height 3,804 ft. above tide-water.

ROUNDIA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, on the E side of the Ghira, in N. lat. 20° 54'.

ROUNDSTONE, a bay or natural harbour in the p. of Moyrus, co. Galway, the western wing or branch of Birterbuy bay. On its W shore is a port village of the same name, 1½ m. N of Innislacken. The quay runs along the side of a bight of 150 ft., with a jetty of 60 ft. long, in 5 ft. water.

ROUNDTOWN, a pleasantly situated village, in the p. of Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, 2½ m. S of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1841, 1,048.

ROUNDWOOD, or **TOGHER**, a village in the p. of Derralossory, co. Wicklow, 5 m. NE by N of Glendalough. Pop. in 1831, 127.

ROUNO, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Riga, in N lat. 57° 48'.

ROUPHIA. See **ALPHEUS**.

ROURE, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Pignerol, near the l. bank of the Clusone. Pop. 1,450.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney islands, separated from Pomona by a sound of from a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and distant $\frac{5}{4}$ m. due S from the headland of Skea in Westray. It measures about 4 m. from E to W, and 3 m. from N to S. On every side, almost from the very shore, the surface rises in hilly acclivity, and forms an upland mass of the general shape of a flattened cone. The interior is fitted only for the rearing of sheep and black cattle. A stripe of fertile land is carried round most of the island, between the base of the uplands and the beach. Picts' houses, and tumuli, are frequent. Pop. in 1821, 834; in 1831, 921; in 1851, 937.

ROUSAY AND EGLISHAY, a united parish in Orkney, comprehending the inhabited islands of Rousay, Eglishay, Weir, and Enhallow, and two holms in small pasture islands. Pop. in 1851, 1,215.

ROUSE'S POINT, a village of Clinton co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Lake Champlain, 166 m. N by E of Albany, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the Canada line, at the point where the great railway route between Ogdensburg and Boston, crosses the lake by a permanent bridge 5,000 ft. in length, and a drawbridge 300 ft. by 30 ft. which is swung round, when not in use, so as to give free navigation. By the Champlain and St. Lawrence railroad, this place is 47 m. from Montreal; from Boston, it is distant by railroad 288 m.; from Ogdensburg, 118 m.

ROUSHAM, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. NE of Woodstock. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1851, 136.

ROUSSELAERE. See **ROULERS**.

ROUSSES (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 3 m. SE of Morez, in the midst of the Jura chain, and a little to the SW of a small lake of the same name, which gives rise to the Orbe. Pop. in 1846, 2,254. It has a custom-house, and contains manufactories of cloaks, and of cheese.

ROUSSILLON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and arrond. of Vienne. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,532; in 1846, 17,469. The town is 12 m. S of Vienne. Pop. 1,337.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SW of Lucenay. Pop. 1,528.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. E of Gordes. Pop. 1,451.—Also an ancient prov. of France, bounded on the N by Languedoc, on the E by the Mediterranean, on the S by the Pyrenees, and on the W by the co. of Foix, and now comprised in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees. It comprised an area of 364,810 hect., and contained several towns of which the principal was Perpignan. It derived its name from the ancient town of *Ruscino*.

ROUSSINES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. SE of Montembœuf, near the r. bank of the Tardionere. Pop. 950. It has mines of iron, and forges and a nail manufactory.

ROUSTAN, a district of Russia in Europe, in the Daghestan, and banat of Kouba, near the snowy mountains. It is inhabited by Tartars, Armenians, and Jews. Its chief place is Makhali.

ROUTKA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Viatka, and district of Jaransk, to the N of Lioumpanoura; flows S into the gov. of Kazan, and after a course of 78 m. throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, 6 m. below Kozmodemiansk.

ROUTOT, a canton, commune, and town of

VI.

France, in the dep. of the Eure, and arrond. of Pont-Audemer. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,297; in 1846, 13,407. The town is 11 m. E of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,199. It has a large cattle-market.

ROUVENAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Guilan. Pop. 320.

ROUVROY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Trouille. Pop. of dep. 537; of com. 517.

ROUVRAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 11 m. W of Precy-sous-Thil. Pop. 1,086. It has manufactures of cloth, serge, and table linen, and carries on a considerable trade in wood. The locality is noted for its excellent granite.

ROUVRAY-ST.-DENIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 7 m. NE of Janville. Pop. 659.

ROUVRE, or **RUWER**, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, which has its source in the circle of Treves, 8 m. NE of Nieder-Zerf; runs first SW, then N, and after a sinuous course of about 30 m., flows into the Moselle, on the r. bank, 3 m. NE of Treves, and at a village of the same name.

ROUVRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. W of Genlis, between the r. bank of the Ouche and the canal of Dijon. Pop. 440.

ROUVRES-SUR-AUBE, a village of France, in the cant. and 6 m. NW of Anbernee, on the l. bank of the Aube. Pop. 516. It has a blast furnace and a finery.

ROUVRES-LES-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Levroux. Pop. 886.

ROUVREUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Louveigne. Pop. 120.

ROUVROY-SUR-MEUSE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 5 m. NNW of St. Michiel, on an arm and near the r. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 639. It has manufactories of cloth.

ROUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 527.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Pieton. Pop. 2,491. It has a nail manufactory and several coal-mines.

ROUX (CAPE), a headland of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 12 m. ENE of Frejus, to the S of the gulf of La Napoule, and opposite the Lerins islands. It presents in geological structure a remarkable resemblance to Cape Rosso in Corsica.

ROUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Roux. Pop. 889.

ROUX-MIROIR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 703; of com. 482.

ROUXIERE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Varades. Pop. 1,226.

ROUY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. S of St. Sauge, on an eminence, encircled by two branches of the Quenne. Pop. 1,497. It has an extensive castle, and carries on an active trade in charcoal, forage, and cattle.

ROUZA, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Moscow, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Moskva, and traversed by two small streams, the Gorođenka and Saratshka. Pop. 2,500. It consists of a fortress, of the town properly so called, and of suburbs. The fortress stands on a height enclosed on three sides by the above-named rivers, and on the fourth by a

Y

deep ravine. The town is defended by high earthen ramparts. It has a cathedral, 3 parish-churches, a school, and several breweries and public store-houses. The origin of this town is unknown. It was given in 1328 by the grand duke, Ivan-Danilovitch to his son Ivan Ivanovitch, and by him when he came to the throne united to the grand-duchy of Moscow.

ROUZÉDE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 4 m. NE of Montbron, in the midst of vast and well-watered prairies, on which large numbers of cattle are pastured. Pop. 725.

ROVATO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. WNW of Brescia, district and 5 m. NE of Chiari. Pop. 2,400. It has a silk-mill, several factories, a forge, and 2 tile-kilns. It has the remains of a castle, which sustained several sieges.

ROVEEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Hasselt, in the midst of marshes. Pop. 2,600.

ROVENKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 138 m. S of Voronej, district and 42 m. SE of Valyki.

ROVERBELLA, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Mantua. Pop. 2,800.

ROVERCHIARA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Verona, district and 6 m. NNW of Legnano, on the r. bank of the Adige.

ROVERE, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 16 m. SE of Aquila, cant. and 9 m. SSW of San-Demetrio, in a wild and mountainous locality. Pop. 400.

ROVEREDO, or **ROVERETH**, a town of the Austrian states, and the chief place of a district in the S of the Tyrol, situated near the l. bank of the Etsch or Adige, on the high road from Trent to Verona, 12 m. SSW of Trent, and 32 m. N of Verona. Pop. 8,000. It formed an important position in the campaign of 1796; was taken by the French in the beginning of September; retaken by the Austrians in November; and finally re-occupied by the French. Under the protection of the emperor of Germany, R. enjoyed privileges which attracted foreign traders to it, and made it a staple for the silk manufacture. This branch of industry was at its height about the middle of the 18th century; since then it has greatly declined. The environs of R. produce tobacco, which forms a leading article of manufacture. Without possessing public edifices, or great family mansions, R. is a well-built town; and has an academy, a gymnasium, a public library, 7 churches, and an old castle. Marble, found in the vicinity, has been used for the construction of a number of the houses. —Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 47 m. SW of Coire, on the Moesa. Pop. 750.

ROVERSANO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 12 m. SE of Forlì, near the r. bank of the Savio.

ROVEZZANO, two contiguous villages of Tuscany, 3 m. E of Florence.

ROVIGNO, or **TRUVIGNO**, a town of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria, 39 m. SSW of Trieste, built on a rock, which projects into the sea, and forms two good harbours, in N lat. 45° 4'. Pop. 10,600. The chief employments are the anchovy and tunny fishery, ship-building, rope-making, and the sale of wood. The environs produce olive oil and wine, and contain quarries of beautiful marble.

ROVIGO, a delegation of Austrian Italy, bounded by the delegs. of Venice, Padua, Verona, and Mantua, and separated by the Po from the States-of-the-Church. Its superficial extent is about 550 sq. m.; its pop. 63,000. It is traversed by a number of rivers; and from the lowness of its surface,

is in many places marshy and unhealthy, but is fertile throughout, the marshes producing luxuriant crops of rice. Other objects of culture are maize, flax, hemp, and silk. This district was formerly called Polesina-di-Rovigo, from the number of canals by which it is intersected. So unvaried is the monotonous landscape, that a large tree forms for many miles the most conspicuous object in the horizon. In 1806, the title of duke of Rovigo was given by Bonaparte to Savary, his well known minister of police.—The cap., of the same name, is situated on the Adigetto, a branch of the Adige, 35 m. SSW of Venice. Pop. 7,000. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has numerous churches, an hospital, a theatre, and a library of 36,000 vols. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria, and is the seat of the superior courts of the deleg. The surrounding country is a marshy tract, with a soil of deep clay, traversed by muddy streams.

ROVILLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, 15 m. SSE of Nancy.

ROW, a parish in the W extremity of Dumbar-tonshire, bounded on the S by the frith of Clyde; on the SW by the Gair-loch; and on the W by Loch-Long, which divides it from Argyllshire. Its superficial extent is about 64 sq. m. The two prettily situated hamlets of Row and Gairloch-head, —the former the site of the parish-church, and the latter of a neat extension church,—are situated respectively 2½ m. up Gair-loch, and at its head. The large village of Helensburgh stands at the entrance of the loch. Pop. in 1831, 2,037; in 1851, 4,372.

ROWAN, a county in the W part of N. Carolina, U. S. Area 332 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 13,870. Its chief town is Salisbury.

ROWANDIZ, or **ROWANDUZ**, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, 75 m. NE of Mosul, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Zab, in N lat. 36° 34', E long. 44° 27'. It contains about 1,200 houses.—The peak of R., an eminence at the N extremity of the Kendilan mountains, 33 m. NNE of R., has an alt. of 10,568 ft. above sea-level.

ROWBARROW, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. NE of Axbridge. Area 954 acres. Pop. 369.

ROWDE, a parish of Wiltshire, 2 m. W by N of Devizes. Area 2,665 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,128.

ROWE, a township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, U. S., 98 m. WNW of Boston. Pop. 659.

ROWENSKO, a town of Bohemia, 18 m. NE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,564.

ROWER, a parish and village of co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. SE of Innistiogue. Area 10,758 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,589; in 1841, 3,776.

ROWINGTON, a parish of Warwickshire, 6 m. NW by W of Warwick. Area 3,424 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,046; in 1851, 934.

ROWLEY, a parish and village of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. ENE of South Cave. Area of p., 6,450 acres. Pop. in 1841, 503; in 1851, 498.

ROWLEY, a township of Essex co., Massachusetts, U. S., 28 m. NE of Boston. Pop. 1,075.

ROWLEY (King's), or **ROWLEY-REGIS**, a parish and township of Staffordshire, 2 m. SE of Dudley. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1841, 7,438; in 1851, 14,249. There are extensive iron-works in this p., and the manufacture of nails employs a large proportion of the inhabitants.

ROWNER, a parish of Southamptonshire, 3 m. S of Tarnham. Area 1,191 acres. Pop. in 1851, 133.

ROWNO, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, 115 m. WNW of Jitomir. Pop. 9,240.

ROWSLEY, a chapelry and hamlet of Derbyshire, in the p. and 3½ m. SE of Bakewell, pleasantly situated on the Derwent. Pop. in 1841, 243; in

1851, 265. It is a station on the Ambergate branch of the Midland Junction railway.

ROWSTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 7 m. NE of Sleaford. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 228.

ROXAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos. Pop. 430.

ROXAS, a fort of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, situated near the river Arceife, about 120 m. W of Buenos Ayres.

ROXBOROUGH, a township of Person co., N. Carolina, U. S. 55 m. NW of Raleigh.

ROXBURGH, a county of New South Wales, lying between the Cadgong river on the N, and the Macquarie on the S. Area 972,160 acres. Pop. in 1846, 2,353.—Also a township in the Eastern district of Upper Canada, lying between Plantagenet and Finch townships. Pop. in 1842, 1,107.

ROXBURGH, a parish in lower Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, bounded on the NW and N by the Tweed. Its superficial extent is about 14 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 962; in 1851, 1,141. The village of R. stands 2 m. S of the castle of Roxburgh, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSW of Kelso. Pop. in 1840 about 400. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Ker of Cessford.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county in the middle of the border-district, or southern marches of Scotland; bounded on the N by Berwickshire; on the NE and E by Northumberland; on the SE by Northumberland and Cumberland; on the SW by Dumfriesshire; and on the W and NW by Selkirkshire, and the southerly projection of Mid-Lothian. It is situated between $55^{\circ} 6'$ and $55^{\circ} 42'$ N lat.; and between $2^{\circ} 11'$ and $3^{\circ} 7' 50''$ W long. Its greatest length, from the point where it is left by the Tweed in the NE, to that at which it is left by the Liddel in the extreme S or SW, is 41 m.; its greatest breadth in a direction at right angles with the line between the above points, is 29 m. Its medium length is about $30\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and its medium breadth about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Its superficial extent, as stated by Dr. Douglas, in his *Agricultural Survey*, is 672 sq. m., or 430,080 acres; as estimated by Chalmers from Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, 696 sq. m. or 445,440 acres. The surface N of the Tweed, and of the whole northern part of Teviotdale, jointly constituting what without impropriety might be called Lower Tweeddale, is, as compared to the rest of the county, decidedly champaign, undulating, and even boldly variegated; on the S it is, in a general view, all hilly, and over a great extent mountainous. A towering range, the commencement in Scotland of that which stretches from the Northumberland Cheviots quite across the island to the Western sea, comes in, with its loftiest summit-line, at a point 7 m. SSE of where the Tweed leaves the co., and extends, in its water-shed, along or near the whole of the E and SE border, till it strikes the division of the English Tyne and the Rule; and it thence runs W between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and finally passes off NW, forming the upper rim of the basin of the Teviot. This great range, particularly where it cuts off Liddesdale from the rest of the county, sends up as menacing summits, and has as alpine roads or passes as occur in most districts of even the Northern Highlands. No co. in Scotland, much less in the other sections of the United Kingdom, excels R. in the number and beauty of its running waters. The Tweed, the chief of all, both in bulk and in beauty, rolls in majestic sweeps along the N, in a direction principally E, but tending to the NE, and takes leave at the point of its beginning to divide Scotland from England. The Ettrick touches the co. but for a mile or two before falling into the Tweed. The Gala, the Allan, the Leader, and the Eden,

come in one instance from Edinburghshire, in one from the extremity of the NW projecting district, and in two from Berwickshire, and all join the Tweed on its left bank. The Teviot, the other great river, belongs wholly to the co., and runs NE, from its SW extremity, nearly through its centre, to the Tweed at Kelso. Besides rivulets which rush down upon it from their springs in the mountain-land near its origin, this ample and very beautiful river receives from the heights on its left side the Borthwick and the Ale, and from the many hills and vales of the Cheviot range, the Allan, the Slitrig, the Rule, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kail. The Liddel, receiving on its r. bank the Hermitage and the Tinnis, and on its l. the Blackburn, the Kershope, and some smaller tributaries, runs SSW through Liddesdale. The Bowmont, the Coquet, and some other but smaller English streams, have a brief connection with the eastern border.

Geology and soil.] Trappean and porphyritic rocks, in all their varieties, and in nearly all their modes of occurrence, are found in the co. Felspar porphyry is most abundant, and composes nearly all the Cheviots in Yetholm, Morebattle, Hownam, and the larger portion of Oxnam. Greenstone, basalt, amygdaloid, trap tuff wacke, and other trappean varieties, occur in a large part of the co. Red sandstone, of disputed age, generally possessing the characters of the new, but often occupying the position of the old, occupies the larger part of the central and N districts of the co. Transition rocks, consisting almost entirely of greywacke and greywacke slate, occupy all the W district, and make a sweep round the S so as to shut out, but not to enter Liddesdale; and they are separated from the sandstone district by a line from near the point where the Leader first strikes the co., past the base of the Eldon-hills, and by Bowden and Hassendean, curvingly to Southdean, Old Jedburgh, and Oxnam. But the region of these rocks in the latter or curving and southerly part of it, is greatly narrowed on the Cheviot side by the invasion of trap, and much overlaid on the other with the red sandstone, and in the interior is frequently dislodged and shivered up into vertical arrangement by towering and abrupt hills of porphyry and trap. The coal formation and superincumbent strata, consisting of red, grey, and micaceous sandstones, carboniferous limestone, clay-ironstone, shales, and thin seams of coal, come in from the Northumbrian coal-field, and, with local variations and some interruptions, more or less distinctly occupy Castletown or Liddesdale, and parts of Ednam, Sprouston, Kelso, Bedrule, Jedburgh, and Southdean. The coal is mineable only in Liddesdale; and limestone, whether carboniferous or of other formations, is but limitedly calcined for sale. In the pastoral regions the soil is dry, wet, or heathy. The dry prevails all E of the Jed; a large tract of stubborn clay, lying on a cold impenetrable till, stretches from the SW skirt of Ruberslaw to the confines of Liddesdale. In the arable district the soil is partly light and partly heavy. The light consists of rich loam, or mixtures of sand and loam, gravel and loam, and sand, gravel and clay, in every variety of proportion; the heavy soil consists chiefly of clay of different depths and densities, or of mixtures in which clay predominates.

Agriculture.] About one-third of the entire area is now subject to the plough. Most of the arable farms range between 400 and 600 acres; most of a very numerous class, which are partly arable and partly pastoral, range between 600 and 1,400; and most of entirely, or almost entirely, pastoral farms, range between 1,000 and 3,000. R. has long been famous for the number and excellence of its sheep. Those with black faces and legs, short bodies and coarse wool, which for ages walked the pastures, were wholly discarded before the close of last cent. The white-faced and long-bodied breed, so decidedly superior in their wool, obtained everywhere a preference; and they have been subjected to very numerous and successful experiments of crossing and general treatment, with a view to remove some defects, and to improve their carcasses without injuring the quality of their fleeces. Most of the present stock of cattle is altogether motley, and consists, not so much of the offspring of Northumberland, Lancashire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Highland, Guernsey, and Dutch breeds, as of such an intercrossing of the whole as has effaced nearly all trace of distinct origin.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of R. have, with trivial exceptions, their seats in Hawick, Jed-

burgh, Galashiels, and their dependencies, and are noticed in the articles on these towns. The commerce, in the sense in which an inland co. has any, consists principally in the importation of foreign wool, coal, some common necessities, and a few luxuries, and in the exportation of grain, cattle, sheep, lambs, domestic wool, and the produce of woollen factories. Most of the exported grain is delivered at Berwick, and much of it is sent by land conveyance to Dalkeith, and there sold in bulk, affording occasion to load the carts on their return with the superior coal and lime of Edinburghshire; a considerable proportion is sent through the Kelso market to the hilly regions both of the co. itself and of the NW of Northumberland. Large fairs, especially for black cattle, horses, and sheep, are more numerous than in most other cos. The greatest is that of St. Boswell's, on the 18th of July; and this, jointly with fairs at Yetholm and at Rink in Upper Jedburgh, usually fixes the price of wool with staples from Yorkshire and other parts of England. St. James' fair, on the site of the ancient Roxburgh, on the 5th of August, is the scene of much miscellaneous traffic.

Divisions and Statistics. For the purposes of justice and police, the county is divided into the four districts of Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, and Hawick. The only royal burgh is Jedburgh, the county-town, and the seat of the assize-court for both Roxburghshire and adjacent counties. The towns are Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, and part of Galashiels. The larger villages are Castletown, Les-sudden, Yetholm, Denholm, Darnick, Gattonside, Morebattle, Ancrum, and Roxburgh. The parliamentary constituency, in 1838, was 2,045; in 1848, 2,037. Pop. in 1831, 43,663; in 1851, 51,642.

ROXBURY, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 45 m. NW of Augusta. Pop. 266.—Also a township of Litchfield co., in Connecticut, 86 m. WSW of Hartford. Pop. 1,114.—Also a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 2 m. SSW of Boston. Pop. in 1800, 2,765; in 1840, 9,089; in 1850, 18,373. The soil of R. is in a high state of cultivation, and the inhabitants supply Boston market with vegetables and fruit. The town of R. forms a picturesque suburb of Boston, and has considerable manufactures of carpeting, cordage, India-rubber goods, chemical substances, iron-ware, leather, hats, and shoes.—Also a township of Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, 39 m. NW of Concord. Pop. 2,160.—Also a township of Delaware co., New York, 56 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 2,853. Also a township of Washington co., Vermont, 15 m. S by W of Montpelier. Pop. 967.

ROXBURY, or **ROUSBY**, a chapelry and township in Hinderwell p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. NW by W of Whitby. Area 2,410 acres. Pop. in 1851, 211.

ROXEN, a lake of Sweden, in the laen of Linköping, 20 m. E of Lake Witter. It is 18 m. in length, and forms a part of the navigable line established by the Gotha canal between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

ROXHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SE by S of Downham-market. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 41; in 1851, 45.

ROXO (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of Spain, in Valencia, in N lat. 37° 53'.—Also a bluff headland, forming the SW point of the island of Porto-Rico, in N lat. 17° 57', W long. 67° 10'.—Also a low point of land, forming at times an inland, on the W coast of Africa, in N lat. 12° 2'.

ROXTON, a parish in Bedfordshire, 7½ m. NE by E of Bedford. Area 2,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 575; in 1851, 622.

ROXWELL, a parish in Essex, 4½ m. WNW of Chelmsford. Area 4,755 acres. Pop. in 1851, 915.

ROY, a small river of Inverness-shire, which rises on the frontier of Lochaber, 5 m. E of Loch-Oich, and runs 16 m. SW to the Spean.—Also an island half-a-mile long in Mulroy-bay, 1 m. N of Carrickart, co. Donegal.

ROY-BAREILLY, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Oude, situated on the Sye river, 46 m. SE of Lucknow. It was celebrated for the manufacture of bows and arrows, and painted furniture.

ROYA, a river of Continental Sardinia, which rises in the Maritime Alps, in the prov. of Coni, to the NE of the Col-de-Tende, and flows in a S course of 36 m. to the Mediterranean at Vintimille.

ROYAL CANAL (THE), an inland navigation of Ireland, through the cos of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Westmeath, and Longford. It connects the river Liffey at the city of Dublin, with the river Shannon at Richmond-harbour or Tarmaharry. It measures 72 m. in length; proceeds in the general direction of W by N; and, at 4½ m. from its W terminus, sends off a branch of nearly 4 m. in length to Longford. It leaves the outskirts of Dublin and proceeds to the Shannon, touching or nearly approaching, in its progress, the villages and towns of Blanchardstown, Castletown, Leixlip, Maynooth, Killeck, Courtown, Knockanulla, Cloncurry, Enfield, Johnstown-bridge, Cadanstown, Ballymadrunney, Longwood, Clonard, Rathwire, Kiltineau, Mullingar, Ballynacarrig, Abbeyshrule, Taghshinn, Ballymahon, Barrykeogh, Corlea, Killashee, and Clondarra. The summit-level is 322 ft. above the level of the E terminus in the Liffey, and 191 ft. above the level of the W terminus in the Shannon; and its rate of lockage is, therefore, 7½ ft. per mile. The number of locks are a tide-lock at the Liffey, 11 double ascending-locks, 14 single ascending-locks, and 21 descending-locks. The total cost of constructing it was £1,421,954.

ROYAL ISLAND, a small island in the St. Lawrence, in N lat. 44° 46'.

ROYAL ISLE, an island in the NW part of Lake Superior, about 40 m. long, and 13 m. wide.

ROYAL OAK, a township of Oakland co., in Michigan, U. S., 72 m. ESE of Lansing. Pop. 1,092.

ROYAL OAK, a village in the p. of Killinane, co. Carlow, on the r. bank of the Barrow, 2 m. S of Leighlin-bridge. Pop. in 1841, 293.

ROYAL PORT, a harbour on Garden island, in Cockburn sound, in W. Australia, between Point-Colpoys and Point-Perkin.

ROYAL SOUND, a large bay on the coast of Kerguelen's Land, between Cape George and the Prince of Wales's Foreland.

ROYALSTON, a township of Worcester co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 61 m. WNW of Bothen. Pop. 1,546.

ROYALTON, a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, U. S., 252 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 4,024.—Also a township of Windsor co., in Vermont, 31 m. S of Montpelier. Pop. 1,850.

ROYAN, a town of France, dep. of Charente-Inferieure, at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m. SW of Saintes. Pop. 2,000. It has a small harbour, and conducts a considerable pilchard fishery.

ROYAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 1 m. WSW of Clermont-Ferrand, celebrated for its curious caves. Below the village, the stream which flows down the valley has cut through a bed of basaltic lava to a depth of 65 ft.

ROYDON, or **WOODREDON**, a parish in Essex, 4½ m. W by S of Harlow, intersected by the Northern and Eastern railway. Area 2,995 acres. Pop. 902.

ROYDON, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. W of Diss, bounded on the S by the Waveney. Area 1,329 acres. Pop. in 1831, 633; in 1851, 588.

ROYDON, or **REYDON**, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. SE by E of Castle-Rising. Area 1,351 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 190.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SSE of Hadleigh. Area 2,335 acres. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1851, 555.

ROYE, a small but fortified town of France, dep. of Somme, on the river Avre, 28 m. E by S of Amiens. Pop. 3,764. It was once a place of considerable strength and military importance, but was

nearly destroyed in the last siege it sustained, in 1522.

ROYERE, a village of France, dep. of Creuse, 25 m. S of Gueret.

ROYMUNGUL, a river of Bengal, one of the deltoid branches of the Ganges, which flows SSE, and falls into the Sunderbunds, and is strongly affected by the tides. On its banks, the East India company have an extensive salt manufactory, the produce of which is sold at Calcutta.

ROYSTON, or **DE CRUCR ROESLE**, a parish and market-town, partly in the co. of Cambridge, and partly in that of Hertford, 12 m. SSW of Cambridge, and 20 m. N by E of Hertford. Area of p., 320 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,331; in 1831, 1,757; in 1851, 2,061. The town, which is supposed to have had its origin in the time of William the Conqueror, is situated at the intersection of two Roman roads, the Ikenild-way and Ermin-street, in the midst of chalk downs. The houses are principally built of brick. Malting is the chief business carried on. The bird termed the 'Royston crow,' visits this neighbourhood in winter, and migrates in spring to Sweden and Germany. R. is a polling-place in the election of members for Cambridgeshire.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNE of Barnsley, intersected by the Barnsley canal, and the York and Derby railway. It comprises the chapel-ry of Woolley-with-Emley, and the townships of Carlton, Chevett, Monk-Bretton, Cudworth, Notton, and Royston. Area 12,708 acres. Pop. 4,045.

ROYTON, a chapelry and township in Prestwich p., Lancashire, 4½ m. S by E of Rochdale. Area 1,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,652; in 1851, 6,974. The cotton and flannel manufacture is extensively carried on here, and coal is wrought in the district.

ROYUELA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SSW of Burgos, on the Riofrancos, an affluent of the Arlanza.

ROZAN, a village of Poland, in the woiwode of Plock, 18 m. NE of Pultusk, on the r. bank of the Narew.

ROZANS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, 27 m. WNW of Sisteron. Pop. 700.

ROZDIALOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 37 m. ENE of Prague, on a small affluent of the Elbe. Pop. 800. It has saw-mills and tile-works.

ROZDOL, a town of Austrian Galicia, near the l. bank of the Dniester, 30 m. S of Limberg.

ROZEILLE, a river of France, in the dep. of La Creuse, which rises near St. Aignaut, and runs NNW to the Creuse, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of 18 m.

ROZENBURG, an island of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, cant. of Vlaardingen, formed by the Maas, opposite Brielle. It is about 6 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Pop. 900.

ROZNOW, a town of Moravia, 35 m. E of Olmutz, near the l. bank of the Retschwa. Pop. 2,300.

ROZWADOU, a town of Austrian Poland, on the San, 13 m. SE of Sandomir.

RSHEV-VOLODIMIROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 74 m. WSW of Tver, situated on both sides of the Wolga, which is navigable here. Its situation is pleasant, occupying several eminences, and being surrounded by plains. It has 15,000 inhabitants, without reckoning the workmen or labourers who settle here annually in spring, and are employed during summer. It carries on a trade in corn and hemp, with St. Petersburg and Riga.

RUABON. See **RHIWABON**.

RUAD, the ancient *Aradus*, an island off the coast of Syria, in N lat. 34° 49', E long. 35° 21', about a ½ m. from the mainland. The whole of its E side, or that facing the continent, about 400 yds.

in length, is occupied by two little ports, formed by three ancient piers or moles; and along the three outer sides of the island are gigantic vestiges of ancient walls. The central part of the island is nearly covered by the modern town. No part of the island is available for cultivation. The inhabitants, chiefly sailors and ship-builders, are about 900 in number.—*Allen*.

RUAN-LANYHORNE, a parish in Cornwall, 2½ m. SW of Tregoney. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. 410.

RUAN-MAJOR, a parish in Cornwall, 7½ m. SSE of Helstone. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1851, 173.

RUAN-MINOR, a parish in Cornwall, 9 m. SE by S of Helstone. Area 658 acres. Pop. 288.

RUAPAHU, an isolated mountain in the North island of New Zealand, in S lat. 39° 28', which has an alt. of about 9,000 ft. above sea-level. Even in the middle of summer it reaches above the limit of perpetual snow.

RUARDINE, or **RUARDEAN**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6½ m. NW of Newnham. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 858; in 1851, 1,033.

RUATAN, or **ROATAN**, an island in the bay of Honduras, in N lat. 16° 24', W long. 86° 19'. It is 30 m. long, and 9 m. wide, and is naturally fortified by rocks and shoals; also by the narrowness of the port into which only one vessel can enter at a time, though capable of containing 500 vessels in safety. From the sea this island appears singularly rich and beautiful, being entirely covered with trees, of which the cocoa-nut is the most common. It abounds with deer, wild hogs, rabbits, and birds of many species, especially parrots. The small adjoining islands of Helene, Moratte, and Borborette, are separated from it by a narrow channel, and seem to be almost detached parts of it. In the S part of the island are some ports, and some little channels fit for small vessels, but Port-Royal on the E coast is the only good harbour. All the N coast is bordered by reefs.

RUBELAND, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 7 m. SW of Blankenburg, on the Bode, in the midst of the Harz mountains. Iron is extensively wrought in the vicinity.

RUBERSLAW, a long, rugged, and peaked hill near the centre of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. Its range, in elongation, is from SSW to NNE; and its greatest alt. above sea-level is 1,420 ft. Though rearing its bulk in a rather boldly tumulated region, it forms, through wide openings of the general landscape, a conspicuous, far-seen, and arresting object.

RUBENACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 3 m. WNW of Coblenz. Pop. 800.

RUBENS, an island off the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 32° 7', E long. 132° 57'.

RUBIALES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Teruel.

RUBIANA, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Susa. Pop. 3,200.

RUBICON, or **IL RUBICONE**, a small river of Italy, which flowed into the Adriatic to the N of Rimini. Antiquaries have differed much as to its identity, some supposing it to be the Pisatello, others the Fiumesino in the Marecchia, and the greater number, the Luso: all which three rivers belong to the Papal legation of Forli. It formed the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul; but is chiefly remarkable in ancient history as the limit prescribed by the Roman senate to the advancing army of Cæsar, when the ambitious designs of that commander became suspected. He disregarded the prohibition, and crossing the stream commenced that civil war which overturned the republic.

RUBICON, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which

rises in Norfolk-Plain, and flows N into the head of Port Sorell, on the N coast.

RUBIELOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Teruel. Pop. 2,476. It has woollen factories.

RUBIELOS-BAXOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 18 m. S of San-Clemente. Pop. of pueblo, 1,860.

RUBIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, situated on the Secchia, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, 5 m. WSW of Modena, near the l. bank of the Secchia.

RUBIESZOW, a town of Poland, on the borders of Russia, 29 m. E by N of Zamoski, on an island in the Hultwa, an affluent of the Bug. Pop. 1,800, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

RUBINSK. See **RYBINSK**.

RUBIO (CAPE), a cape of the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of the island of Ivica, in N lat. 39° 5'.

RUBIO, a river of Venezuela, which runs E, and enters the gulf of Venezuela.—Also a small river of the La Plata prov. of Tucuman, which runs E, and enters the Parana in S lat. 28° 30'.

RUBLEVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 56 m. WSW of Kharkov. Pop. 1,500.

RUCA, a river of Venezuela, which rises E of Coro, and runs N to the sea.

RUCANDIO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSE of Santander, near the Riano.

RUCH, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, near the l. bank of the Dordogne, 15 m. from Bordeaux. Pop. 900.

RUCHIL, a river of Perthshire, which rises in the forest of Glenairtny, and falls into the Erne at the bridge of Comrie.

RUCKERS, a village of the duchy of Hesse, 9 m. S of Fulda. Pop. 780.

RUCKERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Sagan, 7 m. N of Spottau, on a small affluent of the Bober. Pop. 1,100.

RUCKHUBEL, a mountain in the Swiss cant. of Unterwalden, alt. above sea-level, 7,340 ft.

RUCKINGE, a parish of Kent, 6½ m. S by E of Ashford. Area 3,445 acres. Pop. in 1851, 256.

RUCKINGEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the r. bank of the Kinzig, 5 m. E of Hanau. Pop. 580. An obstinate engagement occurred here between the French and Bavarians, on the retreat of the former from Leipsic, on 30th October 1813.

RUCKLAND, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. S by E of Louth. Area 713 acres. Pop. 30.

RUDA, a village of Prussian Silesia, reg. of Oppeln, near Beuthen. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Zarad, 2 m. SE of Brad.

RUDAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. NNW of Königsberg, remarkable for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1370, between the Teutonic knights and the Lithuanians.

RUDBAR, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, on the l. bank of the Sufid-rud, 35 m. S of Reshd. It contains about 500 houses.

RUDBUXTON, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 3 m. E of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1851, 669.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. WSW of Stokesley. Area 7,386 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,119.

RUDDERVORDE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 7 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 2,500.

RUDDINGTON, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. S of Nottingham. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,428; in 1851, 2,081.

RUDDRY, a parish of Glamorganshire. Area 2,639 acres. Pop. 342.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, in

the gov. of Reichenbach, on the Bober, 20 m. W of Schweidnitz. Pop. 1,200. Copper is mined here.

RUDEN, or **RUHDEN**, a small island of Prussia, in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, near the mouth of the Peene, 36 m. ESE of Stralsund. It is 2 m. in length, but considerably less in breadth. It is almost entirely surrounded by shoals and sandbanks, and is said to have been in former ages of larger extent. It is defended by a fort.

RUDEN. See **RUTHEN**.

RUDENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, 19 m. E of Würzburg. Pop. 954. It has a traffic in hops, fruit, and agricultural produce.

RUDERSBERG, a town of Würtemberg, in the bail. of Weilsheim. Pop. 1,268.

RUDERSDORF, a village of Prussian Brandenburg, 18 m. E of Berlin. Pop. 450.

RUDERSWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 13 m. NE of Bene. Pop. 2,533.

RUDESHEIM, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the r. bank of the Rhine, 15 m. W of Montz. The wine produced in the environs, on terraces overhanging the Rhine, is accounted the best Rhenish. Pop. 2,500.

RUDFORD, a parish of Gloucestershire. Area 1,204 acres. Pop. in 1851, 232.

RUDGWICK, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. from Hortham. Area 5,830 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,031.

RUDHAM (EAST), a parish of Norfolk, 6 m. W by S of Fakenham. Area 4,231 acres. Pop. in 1831, 950; in 1851, 999.

RUDHAM (WEST), a parish and village of Norfolk, half-a-mile distant from the above. Area 2,835 acres. Pop. in 1831, 456; in 1851, 487.

RUDHAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 60 m. NW of Kirman.

RUDHEATH, a hamlet of Cheshire, 4 m. NW of Middlewich.

RUDIANO, a village of Austrian Italy, in the gov. of Milan, 5 m. SW of Chiari. Pop. 1,470.

RUDIG, a town of Bohemia, 23 m. ESE of Carlsbad, on an affluent of the Goldbach. Pop. 1,060.

RUDIGERSHAYN, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the Eichsfeld, ceded by Hanover in 1815.

RUDKIOPING, or **RUDKIOBING**, a town of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, on the W coast, in N lat. 54° 55'. Pop. 2,200. It has a small port with 8 ft. water.

RUDNIK, a small town of Servia, situated among the mountains, 50 m. S of Belgrade, to the SW of Shatorina.—Also a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. NNE of Rzeszow, on the l. bank of the San.

RUDNOK, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Abanjar, near Jaszó-Ujfalú. Pop. 1,160.

RUDOLPHSTADT, a village of Bohemia, to the NE of Budweis. Pop. 840.

RUDOLSTADT, a town of Germany, the residence of the counts of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 16 m. S of Weimar, situated in a valley on the l. bank of the Saale, at an alt. of 570 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 5,700. It contains a palace belonging to the count, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a library of 40,000 vols. The manufacture of flannel and other woollens is the principal employment.

RUDSTEDT, a village of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 12 m. NW of Weimar. Pop. 800.

RUDSTON, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W of Bridlington. Area 5,060 acres. Pop. in 1841, 541; in 1851, 599.

RUE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, which has its source in the mountain of that name, in the Col-de-Cabre; flows first N, then W; enters the dep. of the Correze; and 2 m. S of Bort, joins

the Dordogne on the l. bank, and after a course of about 39 m.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of the Somme and arrond. of Abbeville. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,810; in 1846, 12,477.—The village is 15 m. NW of Abbeville, on the Maye, near its entrance into the English channel. Pop. 1,770. It has a considerable trade in fish, wool, sheep, horses, and cattle.—Also a town of Switzerland, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the cant. and 21 m. SW of Friburg, near the r. bank of the Broye. Pop. 515.

RUE (LA), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Blandain. Pop. 288.

RUE-D'AMOUK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lebbeke. Pop. 483.

RUE BASSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 135.

RUE-DU-BOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 305.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of the Chievres. Pop. 320.

RUE-DE-BOULAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Marche-lez-Ecaussinnes. Pop. 250.

RUE-DE-LA-CHAPELLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Basel. Pop. 524.

RUE-DE-L'EGLISE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Basel. Pop. 289.

RUE-DU-GAGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 205.

RUE-HAUTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 170.—Also a com. in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Herzell. Pop. 278.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Rebecq-Rognon. Pop. 177.

RUE-DE-LA-LOGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 255.

RUE-LONGUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Avelghem. Pop. 322.

RUE-DE-MOULIN-ET-DENDERBELLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lebbeke. Pop. 525.

RUE-D'ORLEBAIX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 205.

RUE-SAINT-PIERRE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Clermont. Pop. 600.

RUE-DES-PRAIRIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Avelghem. Pop. 168.

RUE-DES-TISSERANDS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lebbeke. Pop. 442.

RUE-DU-TRY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Opheind-Bois-Seigneur-Isaac. Pop. 292.

RUE-DEL-VAUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 145.

RUE-VERTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Ternath. Pop. 130.

RUE-DU-VIANE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Deux-Acren. Pop. 190.

RUE-DU-VONDEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lebbeke. Pop. 157.

RUECAS, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, formed by the confluence of several streams which descend from the mountain of

Las-Villueras, a branch of the Sierra-de-Guadalupe, and after a tortuous course in a generally SW direction of about 45 m., joins the Guadiana on the r. bank, a little to the E of Rena.

RUEDA-DEL-ALMIRANTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. E of Leon, in a fertile locality, near the r. bank of the Esla. Pop. 2,897. It has a convent.

RUEDA-DE-MIDINA, a town of Belgium, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Valladolid, partido and 12 m. NNW of Medina-del-Campo, in a valley. Pop. 2,501. It is well-built, and has a parish-church, several convents, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has manufactories of common cloth, and carries on an active trade in wine and fruit.

RUEDA-DE-XALON, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Zaragoza, and partido of Almunia-de-Dona-Godina, on the r. bank of the Xalon or Jalon. Pop. 774.

RUEGLIO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Turin, prov. and 8 m. W of Ivrea, mand. and 2 m. SW of Vistrorio, near the r. bank of the Chiusella. Pop. 1,800.

RUEL, or RUEIL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. E of Marly-le-Roi, and 8 m. W of Paris, near the l. bank of the Seine, at the foot of Mount Valerien. Pop. in 1846, 5,042. It has a fine parish-church, in which are the tombs of the empress Josephine, and of Queen Hortense, magnificent barracks, built by Louis XV., several handsome country seats, and a fine castle and park, built by Cardinal Richelieu, and used as an asylum by the royal family in 1648. It contains a manufactory of hosiery and starch, and several bleacheries. Grapes are grown in the environs. This town is supposed to be the *Rotalensis* of the ancients.

RUELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. E of Angouleme, on the Touvre, an affluent of the Charente. Pop. in 1841, 1,508. It has a powder-mill and extensive cannon foundries.

RUELLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the dep. of Luxembourg and arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Basse-Vire. Pop. 945. It has iron-mines and forges. The dep. comprises the coms. of Grande and Petite Rouette, containing respectively 425 and 182 inhabitants.

RUELLE-DE-PIESMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Marbais. Pop. 257.

RUESTA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 72 m. N of Zaragoza, and partido of Sos, in a fertile locality, near the l. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 617. It has a castle.

RUEVAL (Loch), the sound which separates the islands of North Uist and Benbecula, in the Outer Hebrides. Though nearly closed at the W end by the intrusion of an island, it has free communication at both ends with the sea, and is improperly styled—even in the marine sense—a loch. It is about 9 m. long from E to W, and has a mean breadth of about 3 m.

RUFFANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 18 m. ESE of Gallipoli, on a hill. Pop. 1,690. It has a Capuchin convent and a school.

RUFFEC, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente. The arrond. comprises an area of 86,908 hect., and contains 4 cant. Pop. in 1831, 58,745; in 1841, 58,681; and in 1846, 59,208.—The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,421; in 1846, 15,577.—The town is built amphitheatrically in a valley, on

the Lien, and near the r. bank of the Charente, 29 m. N of Angoulême, and 42 m. S of Poitiers. Pop. 3,074. It is well and regularly built, and has an almshouse. In an island of the Lien, on a terrace, is the castle of Broglie, a structure of the middle ages, now partly in ruins. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, cheese, truffles, confectionary, &c. In the vicinity are quarries of lithographic stone and a corn-mill. This town was the capital of one of the finest districts of Angoumois, and bore successively the titles of barony, viscounty, and marquisate.

RUFFEY, or **OISENANS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 2 m. E of Bletterans, on the r. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,535.

RUFFI. See **ROSSBERG**.

RUFFIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Malestroit. Pop. 1,694.

RUFFIEUX, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy Proper, 19 m. N of Chambery, near the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,100.

RUFFIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateaubriant, on a plateau. Pop. 890.

RUFFINE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NE of Gorze, on a height, near the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 250. The locality is noted for its wine.

RUFFORD, a parish of Lancashire, 5½ m. NNE of Ormskirk, on the East Lancashire railway. Area 3,102 acres. Pop. in 1841, 866; in 1851, 861.

RUFFORTH, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W of the city of York. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1851, 299.

RUFIA. See **ALPHEIUS**.

RUFISK, **TENTAGUEYE**, or **RIO-FRESCO**, a town and port of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kayor, ESE of Cape Verd and NE of the island of Goree, and 114 m. SSW of St. Louis. Pop. 1,500. It carries on an active trade with the Europeans, in skins, gum, ivory, ostrich's feathers, cotton, indigo, &c.

RUFO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato Citra, district and 8 m. WNW of La Sala, cant. and 6 m. S of La Polla, on a lofty hill. Pop. 2,320. It has a fine chapel.

RUGBY, a parish and market-town in the county of Warwick, on the river Avon, intersected by the Great North-western, and at the S terminus of the North Midland railways, both of which have here principal stations, distant by railway 83½ m. from London, 29 m. from Birmingham, and 49½ m. from Derby. Area of p. 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,501; in 1851, 6,866. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the SE bank of the Avon. A new impulse to the spirit and prosperity of the town has been given by its central railway connections. Though now noted as a central railway station, R. owes its past as well as present celebrity chiefly to its magnificent public school, founded in Elizabeth's reign. The management is vested in 12 trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head-master and 6 classical assistants. The income within the last century has progressed from £116 to £5,000 per annum. The number of boys on the foundation is 50; and the whole school consists of 300 scholars. The present edifice, erected in 1808, forms an elegant range of white brick building, in the Tudor style.

RUGBY, a town of Tasmania, in the co. of Buckingham, and p. of Sutherland, on the Derwent.

RUGELEY, or **RUDGLEY**, a parish and market-town in the county of Stafford, 9½ m. ESE of Stafford, and 7 m. NW of Lichfield. Area 3,411

acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,030; in 1831, 3,165; in 1851, 4,188. The town, situated in a pleasant vale bounded on the W by the hills of Cannock-chase, and on the NE by the river Trent, consists chiefly of one long street, with smaller ones diverging from it. The houses, in general, are well-built. The principal manufactures are those of hats, sheet-iron, and cast-iron. There are also forges and rolling-mills, foundries, corn-mills, and chemical works; and the parish contains six coal-mines.

RUGEN, an island of Prussia, in the Baltic, opposite to Stralsund, on the coast of Pomerania, from which it is separated by a shallow channel, about 1 m. in breadth. It is the largest of all the islands belonging to Germany. It is about 30 m. in length, and from 15 to 25 m. in breadth; its area is 320 sq. m. The sea indents it in every direction, so that it has the appearance of a number of peninsulas joined together with the bays of Tromperwick, Prorerwick, and Rugerhoden, between them. Of these divisions the largest are two tracts, one towards the NE called Jasmund, joined to the continent by a small steep ridge of granite and porphyry boulders called the Prora, and the other on the NW called Wittow, which is joined to the N of Jasmund by a narrow strip of sand-hills. The coast of R. is everywhere much more steep and elevated than on the opposite shore of Pomerania; and consists in many parts of chalk-cliffs, which contain a number of petrified shells and other marine substances. The island is well-wooded, and abounds in beautiful scenery; a considerable part is under tillage, and corn as well as cattle is exported. Its fisheries also are productive. There is unfortunately no well-sheltered harbour, and the sand-banks on the coast cause frequent shipwrecks. The pop. in 1835 was 35,000. The language of the inhabitants is German, with a partial mixture of Swedish and Danish. This island was long subject to Sweden, but was acquired by Prussia, with the rest of Pomerania, in 1814. The chief town is Bergen. To Rugen belong several smaller islands lying around it, such as Hiddensee, Rimen, Ummang, and Vilm.

RUGENWALD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the gov. of Koslin, on the river Wipper, 20 m. W of Stolpe. Pop. 4,885. Its harbour is too small to admit any thing but barges, so that ships must lie in the road. The greater part of this town was burned down in 1722, after which it was neatly rebuilt. It has manufactures of sailcloth, and coarse woollens, and a trade in fish, particularly dried salmon.

RUGGA, a village of Tunis, 40 m. S of Kairwan.

RUGGED ISLE, a small island near the S coast of Cork, in N lat. 51° 30'.

RUGGLANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 24 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 1,790.

RUGGISBERG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. S of Berne. Pop. of parish 3,456.

RUGGLES, a township of Ashland co., in Ohio, U. S., 77 m. N by E of Columbus. Pop. 1,085.

RUGLES, a town of France, dep. of Eure, on the river Rille, 24 m. SW of Evreux. It has extensive manufactures of pins, which employ here and in the neighbourhood between 2,000 and 3,000 workmen, and also of nails which employ a nearly equal number.

RUHLA, or **RUHL**, a town of Germany, divided by a rivulet, the Ruhl, into two parts, the one belonging to Coburg-Gotha, the other to the principality of Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar. The pop. of the two is 3,300—of whom about 1,930 belong to Gotha—who manufacture iron, brass, ivory ware, and Meerschaum pipes.

RUHLAND, a town of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 28 m. N by E of Dresden. Pop. 1,300.

RUHME, a river of Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains, in Prussian Saxony, 15 m. W of Nordhausen, and flows in a NW course of 30 m. to the Leine.

RUHN, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 m. NE of Schwerin, on the l. bank of the Warnow. Pop. 350.

RUHR. See ROER.

RUHR, a river of Prussia, which rises in the Rothaar-Gebirge, in Westphalia, and running prevalingly N and NW, joins the Rhine on the r. bank, at Ruhrort, after a course of 120 m.

RUHRORT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. N of Dusseldorf, on the r. bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Ruhr. Pop. 1,400.

RUIB, a small island in the Pacific, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 4'$, E long. $180^{\circ} 20'$.

RUILLE-SUR-LOIR, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. and 3 m. NE of La-Chartre. Pop. 1,300.

RUINERWOLD, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, 17 m. NNE of Zwolle. Pop. 1,050.

Flax is cultivated in the environs.

RUISHTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. ENE of Taunton. Area 1,003 acres. Pop. 453.

RUISLIP, a parish of Middlesex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Uxbridge. Area 6,260 acres. Pop. 1,392.

RUIVAES, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 22 m. WSW of Chaves. Pop. 600.

RUKONI, a town of Russian Poland, 8 m. ESE of Wilna.

RULE, a river of Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of England, and, after a course of about 20 m., falls into the Teviot at Manslees.

RULLE, a village of Hanover, in the princip. and 4 m. N of Osnabrück, on a small affluent of the Haase.

RULLES, a village of Belgian Luxemburg, 12 m. W of Arlon. Pop. 1,300.

RULLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 3 m. SSW of Chagny. Pop. 1,300.

RULTZHEIM, a village of Bavaria, 11 m. E of Landau.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides, 5 m. NW of Eig, and 16 m. N of Ardsamurchan-point. Its length from N to S is about 8 m.; its breadth from E to W is about 7 m.; and its superficial extent is about 22,000 acres. It consists of an irregular mass of mountainous heights, without plains, and scarcely diversified by a single intervening valley. The loftiest heights, called Ben-More, Halival, and Haiskeval, rise on the E, and attain an alt. above sea-level of nearly 2,300 ft. The E side of the island, at a point a little N of the middle, is indented to the length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and mean breadth of upwards of 1 m., by an arm of the sea called Loch-Scoresort. The geognosy and the mineralogy of the island are possessed of much interest. None of the schistose strata superior to the old red sandstone, and its shales and limestones, were discovered by Dr. Macculloch; but on this sandstone basis four rocks of the trap family repose, two of which are probably of different dates from the others. Of these, augite rock is the lowest and most abundant. Pop. 162.

RUM, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. SE of Steinamanger, on the l. bank of the Raab.

RUM KEY, one of the Bahama islands, situated about 9 leagues E of the N end of Long Island.

RUMA, a town of Austrian Slavonia, in the com.

of Syrmia, 35 m. NW of Belgrade. Pop. 6,170, Rascians, Germans, and Hungarians.

RUMAL, a small town of Russian Finland, prov. of Savolax, on a lake formed by the river Woxen.

RUMBEKE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 17 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 6,700. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce.

RUMBOLDSWYKE, a parish in Sussex, 1 m. ESE of Chichester. Area 645 acres. Pop. 818.

RUMBOWE, a small interior state of the Malacca peninsula, intersected by the parallel of 3° N. It has generally been accounted by the Portuguese and Dutch governments at Malacca as the principal of the states in the interior; "but," says Lieut. Newbold, "their ideas, like our own, until of late years, of the relative situation of these states, both political and geographical, appear to have been very erroneous." The area of Rumbowe proper, not including the dependencies, is said not to be quite so spacious as that of Naning. The nearest point of its frontier is about 25 m. NW of the town of Malacca. It is bounded towards the NE by Scriminanti and Sunjie-Ujong; E by Scriminanti and Johole; towards the S by Naning and Johole; and to the W by Naning and Salengore. It contains two divisions, viz., Rumbowe-Ulu and Rumbowe-Iilir; each under its four *sukas*, who are all subject to the control of one *panghulu*. The Lingie river forms the channel of communication by water, with the straits of Malacca, into which it falls about 8 m. E of Cape Rachado. This river is about 450 yds. broad, and takes a N by E course into the interior, to the distance of about 6 m., when it divides into two branches. The one to the l., called Battang-Pennar, goes up to Lingie, and the Sungie-Ujong tin mines, taking a NW by N course; the one to the r., called Battang-Penagie, takes a NE by E course, to Bander in Rumbowe. The three principal posts of R. are situated on the banks of the Battang-Penagie: viz. Sempang, 6 m. from the mouth at the point of the river's bifurcation; Padas, on the r. bank, 5 or 6 m. further up; and Bander, about 8 m. beyond Padas. The river, up to Sempang, is navigable for vessels of 125 tons, ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 fathoms, high water, and vessels of 9 tons may pass up, without much difficulty, to Padas; and to Lingie, on the other branch. Including Kroh and Tamping, R. contains about 9,000 inhabitants. The principal places are Bander, Sempang, Chembong, Kaling, and Battu-Ampar. Chembong, with its environs, is said to contain about 900 houses, and drives a petty trade in timber, dammer, and wax, which are bartered for opium, cloths, iron, utensils, and tobacco. The *panghulu* is alternately elected from two tribes. Under him are the eight *sukas*, or heads of tribes into which the pop. is divided; and who act as their representatives in councils of state. Nothing of any public importance can be agreed on without their concurrence; and their unanimous vote on disputed points bears down that of the *panghulu*. The inhabitants, like those of the other states of the interior, with the exception of the aborigines, profess the tenets of Islam. They are divided into seven *mukuns*, to each of which is attached a mosque, with distinct establishments of priests, as in Naning. A *kazi* presides over the whole.

RUMBURG, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony, 58 m. N of Prague. It has manufactories of cotton goods, hosiery, and paper-mache wares.

RUMBURGH, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. NW by N of Halesworth. Area 1,468 acres. Pop. 432.

RUME, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 5 m. SW of Tournay. Pop. 3,000.

the Lien, and near the r. bank of the Charente, 29 m. N of Angouleme, and 42 m. S of Poitiers. Pop. 3,074. It is well and regularly built, and has an alms-house. In an island of the Lien, on a terrace, is the castle of Broglie, a structure of the middle ages, now partly in ruins. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, cheese, truffles, confectionary, &c. In the vicinity are quarries of lithographic stone and a corn-mill. This town was the capital of one of the finest districts of Angoumois, and bore successively the titles of barony, viscounty, and marquise.

RUFFEY, or **OISENANS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 2 m. E of Bletterans, on the r. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,535.

RUFFI. See **ROSSBERG**.

RUFFIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Malestroit. Pop. 1,694.

RUFFIEUX, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy Proper, 19 m. N of Chambery, near the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,100.

RUFFIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateaubriant, on a plateau. Pop. 890.

RUFFINE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NE of Gorze, on a height, near the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 250. The locality is noted for its wine.

RUFFORD, a parish of Lancashire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Ormskirk, on the East Lancashire railway. Area 3,102 acres. Pop. in 1841, 866; in 1851, 861.

RUFFORTH, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W of the city of York. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1851, 299.

RUFIA. See **ALPHEIUS**.

RUFISK, **TENTAGUEYE**, or **RIO-FRESCO**, a town and port of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kayor, ESE of Cape Verd and NE of the island of Goree, and 114 m. SSW of St. Louis. Pop. 1,500. It carries on an active trade with the Europeans, in skins, gum, ivory, ostrich's feathers, cotton, indigo, &c.

RUFO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato Citra, district and 8 m. WNW of La Sala, cant. and 6 m. S of La Polla, on a lofty hill. Pop. 2,320. It has a fine chapel.

RUGBY, a parish and market-town in the county of Warwick, on the river Avon, intersected by the Great North-western, and at the S terminus of the North Midland railways, both of which have here principal stations; distant by railway 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, 29 m. from Birmingham, and 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Derby. Area of p. 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,501; in 1851, 6,866. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the SE bank of the Avon. A new impulse to the spirit and prosperity of the town has been given by its central railway connections. Though now noted as a central railway station, R. owes its past as well as present celebrity chiefly to its magnificent public school, founded in Elizabeth's reign. The management is vested in 12 trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head-master and 6 classical assistants. The income within the last century has progressed from £116 to £5,000 per annum. The number of boys on the foundation is 50; and the whole school consists of 300 scholars. The present edifice, erected in 1808, forms an elegant range of white brick building, in the Tudor style.

RUGBY, a town of Tasmania, in the co. of Buckingham, and p. of Sutherland, on the Derwent.

RUGELEY, or **RUDGELEY**, a parish and market-town in the county of Stafford, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Stafford, and 7 m. NW of Lichfield. Area 3,411

acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,030; in 1831, 3,165; in 1851, 4,188. The town, situated in a pleasant vale bounded on the W by the hills of Cannock-chase, and on the NE by the river Trent, consists chiefly of one long street, with smaller ones diverging from it. The houses, in general, are well-built. The principal manufactures are those of hats, sheet-iron, and cast-iron. There are also forges and rolling-mills, foundries, corn-mills, and chemical works; and the parish contains six coal-mines.

RUGEN, an island of Prussia, in the Baltic, opposite to Stralsund, on the coast of Pomerania, from which it is separated by a shallow channel, about 1 m. in breadth. It is the largest of all the islands belonging to Germany. It is about 30 m. in length, and from 15 to 25 m. in breadth; its area is 320 sq. m. The sea indents it in every direction, so that it has the appearance of a number of peninsulas joined together with the bays of Tromperwick, Prorerwick, and Rugerhodden, between them. Of these divisions the largest are two tracts, one towards the NE called Jasmund, joined to the continent by a small steep ridge of granite and porphyry boulders called the Prora, and the other on the NW called Wittow, which is joined to the N of Jasmund by a narrow strip of sand-hills. The coast of R. is everywhere much more steep and elevated than on the opposite shore of Pomerania; and consists in many parts of chalk-cliffs, which contain a number of petrified shells and other marine substances. The island is well-wooded, and abounds in beautiful scenery; a considerable part is under tillage, and corn as well as cattle is exported. Its fisheries also are productive. There is unfortunately no well-sheltered harbour, and the sand-banks on the coast cause frequent shipwrecks. The pop. in 1835 was 35,000. The language of the inhabitants is German, with a partial mixture of Swedish and Danish. This island was long subject to Sweden, but was acquired by Prussia, with the rest of Pomerania, in 1814. The chief town is Bergen. To Rugen belong several smaller islands lying around it, such as Hiddensee, Rîmen, Ummang, and Vilm.

RUGENWALD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the gov. of Koslin, on the river Wipper, 20 m. W of Stolpe. Pop. 4,885. Its harbour is too small to admit any thing but barges, so that ships must lie in the road. The greater part of this town was burned down in 1722, after which it was neatly rebuilt. It has manufactures of sailcloth, and coarse woollens, and a trade in fish, particularly dried salmon.

RUGGA, a village of Tunis, 40 m. S of Kairwan.

RUGGED ISLE, a small island near the S coast of Cork, in N lat. 51° 30'.

RUGGIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 24 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 1,790.

RUGGISBERG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. S of Berne. Pop. of parish 3,456.

RUGGLES, a township of Ashland co., in Ohio, U. S., 77 m. N by E of Columbus. Pop. 1,085.

RUGLES, a town of France, dep. of Eure, on the river Rille, 24 m. SW of Evreux. It has extensive manufactories of pins, which employ here and in the neighbourhood between 2,000 and 3,000 workmen, and also of nails which employ a nearly equal number.

RUHLA, or **RUHL**, a town of Germany, divided by a rivulet, the Ruhl, into two parts, the one belonging to Coburg-Gotha, the other to the principality of Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar. The pop. of the two is 3,300—of whom about 1,930 belong to Gotha—who manufacture iron, brass, ivory ware, and Meerschaum pipes.

RUHLAND, a town of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 28 m. N by E of Dresden. Pop. 1,300.

RUHME, a river of Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains, in Prussian Saxony, 15 m. W of Nordhausen, and flows in a NW course of 30 m. to the Leine.

RUHN, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 m. NE of Schwerin, on the l. bank of the Warnow. Pop. 350.

RUHR. See ROER.

RUHR, a river of Prussia, which rises in the Rothaar-Gebirge, in Westphalia, and running prevalently N and NW, joins the Rhine on the r. bank, at Ruhrort, after a course of 120 m.

RUHRT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. N of Dusseldorf, on the r. bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Ruhr. Pop. 1,400.

RUIB, a small island in the Pacific, in N lat. 0° 4', E long. 130° 20'.

RUILLE-SUR-LOIR, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. and 3 m. NE of La-Chartre. Pop. 1,300.

RUINERWOLD, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, 17 m. NNE of Zwolle. Pop. 1,050.

Flax is cultivated in the environs.

RUISHTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. ENE of Taunton. Area 1,003 acres. Pop. 453.

RUISLIP, a parish of Middlesex, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE of Uxbridge. Area 6,260 acres. Pop. 1,392.

RUIVAES, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 22 m. WSW of Chaves. Pop. 600.

RUKONI, a town of Russian Poland, 8 m. ESE of Wilna.

RULE, a river of Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of England, and, after a course of about 20 m., falls into the Teviot at Manslees.

RULLE, a village of Hanover, in the princip. and 4 m. N of Osnabrück, on a small affluent of the Haase.

RULLES, a village of Belgian Luxembourg, 12 m. W of Arlon. Pop. 1,300.

RULLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 3 m. SSW of Chagny. Pop. 1,300.

RULTZHEIM, a village of Bavaria, 11 m. E of Landau.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides, 5 m. NW of Eigg, and 16 m. N of Ardnamurchan-point. Its length from N to S is about 8 m.; its breadth from E to W is about 7 m.; and its superficial extent is about 22,000 acres. It consists of an irregular mass of mountainous heights, without plains, and scarcely diversified by a single intervening valley. The loftiest heights, called Ben-More, Halival, and Haiskeval, rise on the E, and attain an alt. above sea-level of nearly 2,300 ft. The E side of the island, at a point a little N of the middle, is indented to the length of $\frac{1}{4}$ m., and mean breadth of upwards of 1 m., by an arm of the sea called Loch-Scoresort. The geognosy and the mineralogy of the island are possessed of much interest. None of the schistose strata superior to the old red sandstone, and its shales and limestones, were discovered by Dr. Macculloch; but on this sandstone basis four rocks of the trap family repose, two of which are probably of different dates from the others. Of these, augite rock is the lowest and most abundant. Pop. 162.

RUM, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. SE of Steinamanger, on the l. bank of the Raab.

RUM KEY, one of the Bahama islands, situated about 9 leagues E of the N end of Long Island.

RUMA, a town of Austrian Slavonia, in the com.

of Syrmia, 35 m. NW of Belgrade. Pop. 6,170, Rascians, Germans, and Hungarians.

RUMAL, a small town of Russian Finland, prov. of Savolax, on a lake formed by the river Woxen.

RUMBEKE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 17 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 6,700. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce.

RUMBOLDSWYKE, a parish in Sussex, 1 m. ESE of Chichester. Area 645 acres. Pop. 318.

RUMBOWE, a small interior state of the Malacca peninsula, intersected by the parallel of 3° N. It has generally been accounted by the Portuguese and Dutch governments at Malacca as the principal of the states in the interior; "but," says Lieut. Newbold, "their ideas, like our own, until of late years, of the relative situation of these states, both political and geographical, appear to have been very erroneous." The area of Rumbowe proper, not including the dependencies, is said not to be quite so spacious as that of Naning. The nearest point of its frontier is about 25 m. NW of the town of Malacca. It is bounded towards the NE by Sriminanti and Sunjio-Ujong; E by Sriminanti and Johole; towards the S by Naning and Johole; and to the W by Naning and Salengore. It contains two divisions, viz., Rumbowe-Ulu and Rumbowe-Ili; each under its four *sukus*, who are all subject to the control of one *pangulu*. The Lingie river forms the channel of communication by water, with the straits of Malacca, into which it falls about 8 m. E of Cape Rachado. This river is about 450 yds. broad, and takes a N by E course into the interior, to the distance of about 6 m., when it divides into two branches. The one to the l., called Battang-Pennar, goes up to Lingie, and the Sunjio-Ujong tin mines, taking a NW by N course; the one to the r., called Battang-Penagie, takes a NE by E course, to Bander in Rumbowe. The three principal posts of R. are situated on the banks of the Battang-Penagie: viz. Sempang, 6 m. from the mouth at the point of the river's bifurcation; Padas, on the r. bank, 5 or 6 m. further up; and Bander, about 8 m. beyond Padas. The river, up to Sempang, is navigable for vessels of 125 tons, ranging from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 fathoms, high water, and vessels of 9 tons may pass up, without much difficulty, to Padas; and to Lingie, on the other branch. Including Kroh and Tamping, R. contains about 9,000 inhabitants. The principal places are Bander, Sempang, Chempong, Kaling, and Battu-Ampar. Chempong, with its environs, is said to contain about 900 houses, and drives a petty trade in timber, dammer, and wax, which are bartered for opium, cloths, iron, utensils, and tobacco. The *panghulu* is alternately elected from two tribes. Under him are the eight *sukus*, or heads of tribes into which the pop. is divided; and who act as their representatives in councils of state. Nothing of any public importance can be agreed on without their concurrence; and their unanimous vote on disputed points bears down that of the *panghulu*. The inhabitants, like those of the other states of the interior, with the exception of the aborigines, profess the tenets of Islam. They are divided into seven *muknas*, to each of which is attached a mosque, with distinct establishments of priests, as in Naning. A *kazi* presides over the whole.

RUMBURG, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony, 58 m. N of Prague. It has manufactories of cotton goods, hosiery, and paper-mache wares.

RUMBURGH, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. NW by N of Halesworth. Area 1,468 acres. Pop. 432.

RUME, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 5 m. SW of Tournay. Pop. 3,000.

RUMELIA. See ROMELIA.

RUMFORD. See ROMFORD.

RUMFORD, a township of Oxford co., Maine, U. S., 215 m. NNE of Boston. Pop. in 1850, 1,375. —Also a river of Massachusetts, which runs SSE into Taunton river, S of Taunton.

RUMIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 14 m. SW of Rocroy. Pop. 766.

RUM-ILL. See ROMELIA.

RUMILLY, a town of Continental Sardinia, 19 m. N of Chambery, and 7 m. WSW of Annecy, situated at the conflux of the rivers Seran and Nepha. Pop. 4,400. It stands in a pleasant district, for the products of which, particularly corn, it affords a market.

RUMLANG, a village of Switzerland, 4 m. N of Zurich.

RUMMEL, a river of Algiers, which passes by the city of Constantina, and joins the Wad-el-Kibir, 18 m. NW of Constantina.

RUMMELSBURG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 33 m. ESE of Köslin. Pop. 3,200, who manufacture coarse woollens.

RUMNEY, a township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, U. S., 7 m. NW of Plymouth. Pop. in 1850, 1,100.

RUMNEY, or ROMNEY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. NE of Cardiff, intersected by the Rumney railway, which runs parallel with the river Rumney, and communicates with the Rumney iron-works. Area 3,375 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1851, 312.

RUMPEST, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Dyle and Rupel. Pop. 2,200.

RUMWORTH, a township in Dean p., co-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. WSW of Bolton. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,164.

RUN, or RUNN, a very extensive salt morass of Hindostan, on the N frontier of Cutch-Bhoof; separating it from the Thur or Little desert on the N. It communicates with the gulf of Cutch by a channel called the Kori, which falls into the gulf a few miles to the E of the extreme eastern deltoid branch of the Indus. It is supposed to have been formerly covered by the sea, and consists principally of a sandy flat, which is for the greater part of the year dry, but during the prevalence of SW winds is converted into an immense shallow lake passable on camels. It affords excellent pasture, and fine horses are bred in its vicinity. See CURCH.

RUNALA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candesh, in N lat. 21° 17'.

RUNANG-GHATI, a pass of Kunawur, leading across the range separating the valley of Lepa from that of Ruskalan. It has an alt. of 14,500 ft. above sea-level; and has a dreary and bare aspect.

RUNAWAY BAY, a small inlet on the NW coast of the island of Antigua, between Corbizon's point on the N, and Fort Hamilton on the S. —Also a bay on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, 9 m. E of Rio-Bueno.

RUNCORN, a parish in the co-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N by W of Frodsham, and 10 m. NE by N of Chester, on the S bank of the Mersey, and the Trent, Mersey, and Bridgewater canals, and opposite the S terminus of a railway running from the N bank of the Mersey to the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The Weaver navigation also terminates near R. The parish, with an area of 18,906 acres, comprises the chapelry of Daresbury, Halton, and Thelwall; and the townships of Aston by Sutton, Acton-Grange, Aston-Grange, Clifton, or Rocksavage, Halton, Keckwick, Moore, Newton by Daresbury, Norton, Preston-on-the-Hill, Runcorn, Stockham, Sutton, Walton (Inferior), Walton (Superior), and Weston. Pop. in 1801, 4,860; in 1831,

10,326; in 1851, 15,047. —The town of R. was formerly a place of insignificance; but since the completion of the Bridgewater canal it has risen to considerable commercial importance. It consists of a higher and a lower town. The Mersey and Irwell docks here afford great advantages to coasting traders. Extensive freestone quarries of a deep red colour and coarse grain are wrought in the vicinity.

RUNCTON (North), a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. SSE of Lynn-Regis. Area 2,239 acres. Pop. 282.

RUNCTON (South), a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. NE of Market-Downham. Area 831 acres. Pop. 144.

RUNDERODT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Cologne.

RUNGHON, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, 30 m. SW of Dorpat, near the E bank of Lake Wirzero.

RUNGPORE, an extensive district in the NE of Bengal; bounded on the N by the Butan mountains, and on the E by the Brahmaputra. Area 4,130 sq. m. Pop. 1,214,300, of whom three-fourths are Mahomedans. It produces wheat, silk, rice, tobacco, sugar, indigo, hemp, and cotton. Its chief towns are Rungpore, Goalpara, and Mungelhat. The land revenue is about £120,000. The capital, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 25° 47'. It has a pop. of about 15,000; and carries on a considerable trade with Butan, Assam, and Calcutta. —Also an extensive fortress, the ancient capital of Assam, situated on an island in the Dihko, in N lat. 26° 55'. The bridge by which it is approached, and which was built some centuries ago, remains a monument of the abilities of the artificers who were employed to construct it.

RUNHALL, a parish and village of Norfolk, 5½ m. NW of Wymondham. Area 854 acres. Pop. 239.

RUNHAM, a parish and village of Norfolk, 4 m. W of Caistor. Area 1,715 acres. Pop. 339.

RUNKEL, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, 4 m. SW of Weilburg. Pop. 800. It gives name to the small principality of Wied-Runkel.

RUNNINGTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. NW of Wellington. Area 323 acres. Pop. in 1851, 93.

RUNNODE, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 25° 7'.

RUNNYMEDE, a famous historical locality, in the p. of Egham and co. of Surrey, 5 m. E of Windsor, celebrated for the conference held there on the 15th June 1215, between King John and the barons of England, when the former was compelled to sign the charter of rights known as *Magna charta*.

RUNSWICK, a small fishing-town of Yorkshire, 6½ m. NW of Whitby.

RUNTON, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. W by N of Cromer. Area 1,448 acres. Pop. 485.

RUNWELL, a parish and village of Essex, 5 m. NW of Rayleigh. Area 2,059 acres. Pop. 334.

RUOLO, a small town of Modena, situated on a navigable canal, 8 m. NNE of Novellara.

RUOTI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 11 m. NW of Potenza. Pop. 2,750.

RUPEL, a river of Belgium, formed by the union of the Nethe and the Dyle, and flowing in a NE course of 6 m. to the Scheldt.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, where that river receives the Rupel, 8 m. S by W of Antwerp. Pop. 2,600. It has manufactories of cotton stuffs, and dyeing-works, and bleacheries.

RUPERSDORF, or HOHEN RUPERSDORF, a town of Lower Austria, on the Sulzbach, 17 m. NNE of Vienna. Pop. 2,300.

RUPERT, a township of Bennington co., Vermont, U. S., 79 m. SW of Montpelier. Pop. in 1840, 1,086; in 1850, 1,101.

RUPERT'S BAY, a bay on the W coast of the island of Dominica, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, of great size and depth, and well adapted for the shelter of vessels.

RUPERT'S ISLAND, a small island in the straits of Magalhães, 3 m. S of Passage-point.

RUPERT'S LAND. See HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES.

RUPERT'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs in a W course of about 270 m., from Lake Mistassinne, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$, into the SE extremity of Hudson's bay.

RUPNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$.

RUPPERSDORF, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 8 m. NNW of Zittau.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz.

RUPPIN (New), a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, on the W side of a lake of the same name, which is joined to the river Havel by a canal. It is regularly built, and has several public buildings. Pop. 9,800, whose principal employments are weaving woollen, tanning leather, and making gloves.—Old R. is a small town nearly contiguous on the N, with 1,700 inhabitants.

RUPUNUNI, a river of British Guayana, which rises in a savannah at the foot of the Carawaimi mountains, under the parallel of $2^{\circ} 20' N$, not far from the sources of the Cuyuvini; flows N to the parallel of $3^{\circ} 40'$, where a short portage connects it with the Xarumu, and whence it bends ENE towards the Essequibo, which it joins on the l. bank under the parallel of $3^{\circ} 58'$ and W long. $58^{\circ} 25'$. Under the parallel of $2^{\circ} 39' N$ it forms a large cataract. In $3^{\circ} 37'$ it receives the Awaricuru. In its ENE course it receives its largest tributary, the Roiwa or Rewa. Its total course is about 220 m., mostly through rich savannahs.

RUPRECHT (SANT), a village of Styria, in the circle and 12 m. ENE of Gratz, on the l. bank of the Raab. Pop. 860.

RUREMONDE. See ROERMOND.

RURIC ISLES, a group in the S. Pacific, between the parallels of $15^{\circ} 10'$ and $15^{\circ} 30'$.

RUS, a mountain of Yemen, in Arabia, 8 m. S of Sana.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NE of Jaen. Pop. 1,917.

RUSA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Moscow. Pop. 2,400, who carry on a trade in salt, corn, hemp, and leather.

RUSCOMBE, a parish and village of Berkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Reading. Area 1,249 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

RUSH, a county in the SE part of Indiana, U. S. Area 442 sq. m. It is watered by the Big Blue and Little Blue rivers. Pop. in 1840, 16,454; in 1850, 16,445. Its cap. is Rushville.—Also a township and village of Monroe co., in New York, 200 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 2,015.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in Pennsylvania, 108 m. NNE of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,200.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in Ohio, 86 m. ENE of Columbus. Pop. 1,330.

RUSH, a small port in the p. of Lusk, co. Dublin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of the entrance of Portrairie estuary. The town consists principally of a main street about 1 m. in length. The harbour possesses some shelter from N winds. Pop. in 1831, 2,144; in 1841, 1,603.

RUSHALL, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. W of Harleston. Area 267 acres. Pop. 1,170.—Also a parish and village of Staffordshire, 1 m. NE of Walsall. Area of p. 1,924 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,609; in 1851, 1,946.—Also a parish of Wiltshire, 3 m. SW of Pewsey. Area 264 acres. Pop. in 1841, 262.

RUSHBROOK, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. SE of Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. 188.

RUSHBURY, a parish of Salop, 8 m. SW of Much-Wenlock. Area 4,132 acres. Pop. 495.

RUSHDEN, a parish of Hertfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Buntingford. Area 1,486 acres. Pop. in 1851, 321.—Also a parish of Northamptonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Higham Ferrers. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. 1,460.

RUSHFORD, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. ESE of Thetford. Area 4,250 acres. Pop. in 1851, 187.

RUSHFORD, a township and village of Alleghany co., in New York, U. S., 280 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 1,512; in 1850, 1,806.

RUSHMERE, a parish of Suffolk, 3 m. NE of Ipswich. Area 759 acres. Pop. in 1831, 114; in 1851, 116.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. SW of Lowestoft. Area 2,142 acres. Pop. in 1851, 678.

RUSHOCK, a parish of Worcestershire, 5 m. W by N of Broomsgrrove. Area 1,218 acres. Pop. in 1851, 214.

RUSHOLME, a parish of Lancashire, in the p. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 3,679.

RUSHTON ALL SAINTS AND ST. PETER'S, two united parishes in Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Kettering. Area 2,760 acres. Pop. 427.

RUSHTON-JAMES, a hamlet in Leek p., Staffordshire, 7 m. NW of Leek. Pop. in 1851, 283.

RUSHTON-SPENCER, a village of Staffordshire, in the p. of Leek, 1 m. distant from the above. Pop. 355.

RUSHVILLE, a township and village of Schuyler co., in Illinois, U. S., 52 m. WNW of Springfield. Pop. 11,000.—Also a village in Rush co., in Indiana, 38 m. E by S of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1850, 2,108.—Also a village in Yates co., in New York, 177 m. W of Albany. Pop. 600.

RUSHY FORD, a hamlet of the co. of Durham, 9 m. S by W of Durham.

RUSK, a county in the NW of Texas, U. S. Area 1,134 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 1848. Its cap. is Henderson.

RUSKINGTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Sleaford. Area 4,750 acres. Pop. 1,027.

RUSPER, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. NNE of Horsham. Area 3,126 acres. Pop. in 1851, 533.

RUSS, a town of East Prussia, on an affluent of the Niemen, 28 m. S by E of Memel. Pop. 2,159.—Also a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Nassau, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 53'$.

RUSSAGH, a parish in co. Westmeath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ballinalack. Area 2,568 acres. Pop. in 1841, 665.

RUSSBACH, a town of Lower Austria, 20 m. N of Vienna, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1,800.

RUSSEIGNIES, a village of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 21 m. SW of Ghent. Pop. 1,050.

RUSSELL, a county in the SW of Virginia, U. S. Area 1,312 acres. Pop. in 1840, 7,878; in 1850, 11,919. Its cap. is Lebanon.—Also a co. in the S of Alabama, U. S. Area 858 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 13,513; in 1850, 19,548. Its cap. is Crawford.—Also a co. in the SE of Kentucky. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 5,349. Its cap. is Jamestown.—Also a township and village of Hampden co., in Massachusetts, 94 m. W by S of Boston. Pop. 521.—Also a township and v. of St. Lawrence co., in New York, 151 m. NW of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 1,908.—Also a township of Geauga co., 130 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,083.

RUSSELL ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, off the NW extremity of Eleuthera.

RUSSELLSVILLE, a township of Franklin co., in Alabama, U. S., 167 m. NW of Montgomery.

RUSSELLVILLE, a town of Logan co., Kentucky, U. S., 85 m. S of Louisville. Pop. 1,272.

RUSSELSHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine, 6 m. E of Mentz. Pop. 1,420.

RUSSEY, a town of France, dep. of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 34 m. ESE of Besançon. Pop. 900.

RUSSEI, a town of the States-of-the-Church, prov. of Ravenna, 8 m. NE of Faenza.

RUSSIA,

A gigantic empire, exceeding in magnitude the largest monarchy of ancient or modern times, and embracing nearly a twenty-eighth part of the entire surface of the globe. The various admeasurements of the area of this vast empire, by different geographers, are very conflicting both in their details and general results. Wichman reckons, exclusive of Poland, Bessarabia, and Moldavia, and the Caucasian highlands, which altogether amount to 97,282 sq. m., 7,397,356 sq. m. as the superficial extent of the whole Russian empire. Lichtenstein estimates the area of this empire at 7,503,559 sq. m., of which he gives 1,589,546 to European Russia. Graberg assigns to European Russia, exclusive of Poland and Moldavia, 1,366,145 sq. m., and to Asiatic Russia, 5,952,744; or 7,318,889 sq. m. to the whole empire. Koeppen estimates the total area at 7,725,000 sq. m. According to Hassel, the Russian states, including Poland, but without reckoning the colonies on the North-west coast of America, present a superficial extent of 7,491,491 English sq. m., of which 1,626,630 sq. m., being eight times the area of France, and fourteen times that of the British Isles, belong to European R. According to Professor Kraft, the Russian empire, previous to 1783, contained 6,601,120 sq. m., including inland seas, but exclusive of bays and gulfs; since that period, however, numerous acquisitions have been made at the expense of Poland, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Turkey, and Persia. A recent official organ of the Russian government states that the dominions of this immense empire extend over a surface of 373,174 German, or 8,396,415 English sq. m., of which 72,361 German sq. m.—independently of 2,293 such sq. m. forming the kingdom of Poland—are comprised in Europe; 276,020 in Asia; and 24,000 in America. Sernoff estimated the entire extent of the empire, in 1833, at 330,755 German sq. m.; Arsenieff, in a work published in 1848, assigned to it an area of 367,200 such sq. m.; while M. Reden, estimating the entire area of the possessions of the five great European Powers, Russia, Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia at 500,000 German sq. m., assigns 359,524 sq. m. to Russia, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole. The Roman empire, in its most magnificent days, hardly equalled in extent a fourth part of the Russian autocrat's dominions; and the vast Asiatic empire of China is at least one-third part inferior in superficial territory. Of the empires formed by Alexander the Great, Timur, and Jengiz Khan, only the last equalled that of modern R.; but while all the three quickly sank under their own weight, R. has gone on consolidating and augmenting her territories, until she has become mistress of nearly a seventh part of the habitable globe; and yet this country a century ago excited neither interest, nor jealousy, nor anxiety, being only regarded as a remote and heathen territory, having no more concern with European politics than Tartary or Japan!

Boundaries. The whole northern boundary of R. is formed by the great Arctic ocean, whose waters separate it from the North pole. On one small point the boundaries in this quarter run along the Norwegian frontier, and are thence conducted to the icy sea by the Skiekom-Jok, the Tana, and the Paswig. On the E. European Russia is bounded by its own Asiatic provinces,—Siberia, Kasan, and Astrakhan, while the extreme E frontier of the whole em-

pire is defined by the 141st meridian of W long., from the parallel of 54° 40' N; on the S European R. is bounded by the Kuban, the Black sea, and the Turkish empire, while the S boundaries of the empire touch upon the Pacific, the Chinese empire, Independent Tartary, Persia, and Asia Minor, besides the boundaries belonging to the European portion; on the SW the boundaries are the Turkish empire, and that of Austria; on the W the kingdom of Prussia, the Baltic, the Bothnian gulf and Sweden. The SW boundaries, towards Turkey, are fixed by treaty by the Pruth and the Danube. On the Swedish frontiers the boundary-line joins that of Norway; runs down the Muonia till it passes Kengis; and thence follows the course of the Tornea till it falls into the gulf of Bothnia. The Aland group of islands belongs to Russia. The most undetermined boundaries are those on the Asiatic side. In the political divisions of R., indeed, no attention has been paid to natural limits; and were we to follow the boundaries in this quarter proposed by Hase and Pallas, we should have to divide the extensive governments of Kasan, Astrakhan, and Siberia, between Europe and Asia; but these districts are in every feature decidedly Asiatic.

General divisions. The following tables of the existing divisions of the Russian empire, with their respective area and pop., must be considered as approximative only. The area in German sq. m. of 15 to a degree, is that given by M. Struve; the pop. in 1850 is the approximative estimate of M. Tegoborski.

Governments	Area.	Pop. in 1850.
I. THE EAST SEA, OR BALTIC PROVINCES.		
Government of Petersburg.	944	991,000
Grand-duchy of Finland.	6,873	1,539,000
Gov. of Esthonia.	370	317,000
Livonia.	884	830,000
Courland.	496	564,000
II. GREAT RUSSIA.		
[Some geographers classify under this head, the governments of Kasan, Orenburg with the territories of the Uralian Cossacks, Perm, Viatka, Simbirsk, Saratof, Astrakhan, and Penza.]		
Gov. of Moscow.	589	1,402,000
Smolensk.	1,019	1,194,000
Pskow.	816	791,000
Twer.	1,223	1,354,000
Novgorod.	2,213	926,000
Olonez.	2,732	263,000
Arkhangel [with Novaia Zemla].	15,519	258,000
Vologda.	6,967	839,000
Yaroslaw, or Jaroslaw.	660	1,028,000
Kostroma.	1,496	1,076,000
Vladimir.	862	1,271,000
Nijni-Novgorod, or Nischni-Novgorod.	876	1,202,000
Tambof, or Tambow.	1,202	1,736,000
Rilkan.	766	1,339,000
Tula, or Toula.	555	1,251,500
Kaluga.	579	1,026,000
Orel.	859	1,583,000
Kuzak.	818	1,714,000
Voronez, or Woroneje.	1,209	1,691,000
III. LITTLE RUSSIA.		
Gov. of Kiof.	914	1,638,000
Poltava.	897	1,819,500
Charkof.	983	1,487,000
Tchernigof or Tschernigow.	1,000	1,459,000
IV. SOUTHERN RUSSIA.		
Gov. of Ekaterinoslaw or Ekathérinoslaw.	1,206	887,500
[with Taganrog and the Azof Cossack territories].	1,332	859,000
Kherson [with Odessa].	1,208	584,000
Taurida [with Khertsch-Enkols and Sea of Azof].	2,943	718,000
Don Cossack territories.	858	808,000
Bessarabia, with Ismail.		
V. WESTERN RUSSIA.		
Gov. of Wilna.	768	896,000
Minak.	1,672	1,067,000
Grodno.	692	925,000
Lithuania.		

Vitepsk or Witebsk,	810	805,000
Mohilev,	885	950,000
Volhynia or Wolhynia,	1,297	1,474,000
Podolia in the Ukraine,	774	1,737,000
VI KINGDOM OF POLAND,	2,294	5,008,000
VII. ASTRACHAN PROVINCES.		
Gov. of Astrakhan,	2,860	290,000
Saratov,	3,525	1,753,000
Orenburg [with the Ural Cossack territories],	6,773	1,987,000
VIII KINGDOM OF KASAN.		
Gov. of Kasan,	1,128	1,370,000
Viatka,	2,500	1,896,000
Penn.	6,073	1,670,000
Simbirsk,	1,315	1,345,000
Penza,	690	1,109,000
IX. SIBERIA.		
Gov. of Tobolsk,	24,900	2,987,000
Omsk,	60,400	
Tomsk,		
Jenisei or Jenisseisk,	123,300	
Irkutsk,		
Okhotsk,	1,110	30,000
Kamschatka and other Isles,		
The Lena archipelago, New Siberia, &c.	1,110	
Kirghiz steppes,	30,000	
X. TRANS-CAUCASIAN PROVINCES.		
Georgia,	1,475	2,648,000
Armenia,	1,350	
Minor districts,	808	
XI. AMERICAN RUSSIA,	17,500	61,000

The above estimates assign a total area to European Russia [embracing under that term sections I. to VIII. inclusive in the above tabulated view of the whole empire] of 99,275 German sq. m., or 2,103,402 sq. m., with an estimated pop. in 1850, of 62,088,000. To Russian Siberia, the Asiatic islands, and Kirghiz steppes, the above estimate assigns 239,710 German sq. m., or 5,090,960 English sq. m.; to the Trans-Caucasian provinces, 3,135 German, or 66,538 English sq. m.; and to American Russia, 17,500 German, or 371,665 English sq. m.: making a total area of 5,523,263 English sq. m. Russian territory beyond the European boundaries of the empire. A few centuries ago, the Russian territories did not exceed in extent a fourth part of what now forms European Russia; nor an eighteenth of the total area of the present empire. As early as 1667 the Poles yielded to R. the portion of Lithuania situated beyond the Borysthenes. Subsequently to the different cessions made to the house of Romanoff, Poland, in 1772, was still in possession of a territory of 13,500 geo. sq. m. By the first partition of 1772 between R., Austria, and Prussia, the first mentioned obtained the palatinates which were afterwards annexed to the empire under the name of White Russia. After the second partition between R. and Prussia, in 1793, and the third, to which Austria wished to become a party, the provinces which compose the govts. of Minsk, Kieff, Podolia, Volhynia, and Grodno, containing one-half of the territory which had been left to Poland, were appropriated by R. The duchy of Warsaw, the last vestige of an empire which had long ranked with glory among the nations of Europe, erected into a kingdom by a divisory act of the congress of 1815, ultimately passed under the yoke of the Russian autocrat, with a shadow of nationality and constitution which has since entirely vanished. To these accessions, all made at the expense of Poland, must be added—(1). The provinces of the Baltic, Livonia, Courland, Esthonia, and Finland, taken from Sweden. (2). The provinces wrested from European Turkey since the time of Peter the Great up to 1812, extending along the Black sea as far as the Danube and the Pruth, and forming the govts. of Ekaterinoslav, Taganrok,

Odessa, Taurida, and Bessarabia. (3). The countries conquered from the Cossacks and Tartars, now divided into three governments. (4). In Asia, a portion of Armenia wrested from Turkey; Georgia, taken from Persia in 1801 and 1813; the provinces to the W of the Caspian between the Kur and Araxes; the territory to the E of that sea, extending to the gulf of Balkan; and finally, on the banks of the Araxes, the khanates of Erivan and Nakshivan, ceded by the treaty of 1828. We do not reckon in our resumé of the progress of this all-absorbing empire, the territories of the Caucasian tribes who have never ceased to struggle for their independence; and we hope the day is still distant when the frontiers of R. shall be permanently advanced beyond the Pruth.

The following resumé of these several acquisitions may place the aggrandisements of R. in a new light:—

The acquisitions of Russia from	Sweden . . .	equal the remainder of Sweden.
	Poland . . .	the Austrian empire.
	European Turkey . . .	Prussia, exclusive of the Rhenish provinces.
	Asiatic Turkey . . .	the German minor states, Rhenish Prussia, Holland, and Belgium.
	Persia . . .	England.
	Tartary . . .	European Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

The Russian frontier has been advanced towards

Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, and Paris,	about 700 m.
Constantinople,	500 —
Stockholm,	630 —
Teheran,	1,000 —

The total acquisitions of R. in 64 years equal her whole European empire before that time.

Physical geography. European Russia is for the greater part a champaign country, scarcely possessing in its interior a single range of mountains. In the extreme NW, the Scandinavian mountains rear their lofty heads; on the E limits, the Uralian chain; on the SW, the Carpathians; on the southern peninsula the mountains of Taurida; the Caucasian chain running between the Caspian and the Black sea, is generally held to define the Asiatic frontier in that quarter; the Waldai chain alone has a central position in the European part of the empire; but even this chain is rather a slightly elevated plateau than a ridge of hills. Northwards, the country flattens towards the White sea; southwards to the Black sea. *Mountains.* The mountains of Ural, called by the Russians 'the girdle of the world,' forming in one part the natural boundaries between Europe and Asia, extend about 1,600 m. in length; but the northern part alone, from the Petshora to the Karian gulf, belongs, with its W flank, to European Russia. This chain may be regarded as rising in the island of Novaia-Zemla, in a high rocky mountain, whence it runs across the straits of Vaigatz, in which it forms the island of that name; cutting the NE corner of the gov. of Arkhangel, it forms, to the sources of the Petshora, the boundaries between that gov. and those of Vologda and Tobolsk. The continuation of this chain lies wholly within Asiatic Russia. In Novaia-Zemla, the extremity of this range is bare limestone rock, without any covering except a few patches of moss, and for the greater part of the year buried under ice and snow. On Vaigatz, the range appears in a low and barren ridge of rocks. It rises out of the Karian gulf in three branches, which unite at the sources of the Petshora, and of which the middle ridge is the highest. Here also it presents only barren rocks; a few patches of stunted wood indeed begin to appear, but wood is not found to any extent till we reach the sources of the Petshora. Some inferior limestone ridges, full of ravines and grottos, diverge from the main chain into the

govs. of Arkhangel and Vologda.—The Russian Finnic mountains, a continuation of the Scandinavian chain, or Kiöles, bear the name of Maanselkä, or 'Division of the Land,' and form the boundaries between Norway and Russia. They run, between the Baltic and White sea, through the isthmus which connects Scandinavia and Russia, to the extreme north; reach in the W the gulf of Finland, and cover a space of about 15°. Their principal heights consist of granite, trap, hornslate, and scaly limestone. In the Arctic district, this range is partly spotted with stunted vegetation; in the cold district it is covered with pines and other trees; in some places it is susceptible of culture. On its lower regions occur enormous blocks of granite; and towards the White sea numerous fragments of rock lie scattered over the country. These mountains contain copper, iron in great quantity, marble, granite, and Labrador spar. Notwithstanding their moderate height—the highest tops being scarcely 600 ft. above the level of the sea—many of them are perpetually covered with ice and snow. One of the principal branches of these hills is the ridge of Skemonakiya, which terminates in a peninsula stretching between the White sea and the gulf of Teheskaja.—The Alaunian chain, or the Forest of Volchovski—the *Alaunus Mons* of Ptolemy—consists of a series of gentle elevations running NE and SW through the govs. of Moskva, Tver, Petersburg, Smolensk, and Tula, and forming the highest district in the Russian champaign country. The rivers Volga, Dnieper, Oka, and Volkhof, have their sources in this chain. Its surface is wooded. A few ridges run off from it in almost imperceptible elevations, the principal of which are the mountains of Valdai, in the govs. of Tver and Novgorod. This chain rises to 1,250 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with trees, chiefly pine, fir, birch, linden, aspen, and alder.—The mountains of Duderhof run from Szelon to Oranienbaum on the gulf of Finland. Those of Tver are also a floetz range, and do not exceed the elevation of the Valdai.—The Carpathian, or more strictly speaking, the advanced mountains of this chain, spread out partly in the SW of Poland, and partly through Podolia. In Russian Moldavia they sink down entirely into the plain. They are rich in iron, saltpetre, and sulphur. The mountains of Taurida, a continuation of the Caucasus, rise from the plains of that peninsula to elevations of moderate height, which run in front of the Black sea and sink into it on the W and S. They exhibit limestone mixed with shells, sandstone, and marl floetz. Their mineralogical treasures have not yet been explored; but they are said to contain lead, copper, and iron; at present they only furnish marble, slate, sandstone, coal, and lime. The highest summits are the Chatyrdag—the *Trapezus* of Strabo—and the Tomdschir; the former of which is said to exceed 6,800 ft. in perpendicular height.—Whole provinces of this empire are covered with uninterrupted forest. The largest forests are in the govs. of Olonetz, Vladimir, Smolensk, Vologda, and the southern parts of Arkhangel.

Plains and steppes.] The Russian empire abounds in those extensive level plains called *steppes*, sometimes resembling deserts, at other times savannahs waving with luxuriant grass. These steppes are peculiar to Eastern Europe and Middle Asia; and are altogether unlike the American savannahs, which, during the tropical rains, are partially inundated. The natural causes of the destitution of forest on the steppes are, 1st, The hardness and tenacity of the earth, which in many places is of such a nature as to prevent the growth of trees

without previous breaking up of the soil. 2d, The black loam of which they consist is not favourable to the growth of forest. 3d, The aridity of the climate, and the elevation of surface of the steppes. 4th, The predominance of salt in many parts. The accidental causes consist in the destruction of the woods, of the former existence of which there are indubitable traces. Such destruction may be accounted for by the nomadic habits of the former inhabitants; by the burning of the steppes in dry seasons, the destruction of the young trees by the cattle, &c. From a very remote period, these regions were the abode of various tribes now extinct, who carried on an unceasing predatory warfare against their more settled agricultural neighbours. Forests once thoroughly destroyed seldom if ever flourish again unless cultivated by the hand of man; the country, thus left bare and exposed to every wind, becomes arid, and the climate greatly deteriorated. The steppes, in general, may be divided into the grassy, the heathy, the saline, the sandy, and the stony, not to notice the low grounds covered with reeds. The Petschorian steppes, belonging to the Arctic plains, spread out between the Dwina and the Petschora, or from the Polar sea to the government of Vologda. They present a surface of great uniformity, forming an extensive marsh sprinkled with a little brushwood, and here and there a patch of rocky soil, or peat ground, entirely uninhabited and interspersed with numerous small lakes. The steppe of Jaroslov, between Koslov and Khopersk, is, properly speaking, two distinct plains, in the midst of which lies Tambof. It is entirely destitute of wood, and only fit for pasture. The steppes of the Don, in the country of the Don Cossacks, extend between the Moderaditza, the Choper, and the Tavla. The surface of these steppes consists of clay and sand, a few patches of marsh, and some spots of timber; they afford extensive pastures, and are watered by a few slowly running brooks. The steppe of Kuban, in the country of the Chernomoski Cossacks, is a barren district of pasture-land lying upon a strata of limestone and sandstone. The level of this steppe is exactly the same with that of the ocean at 189 m. W of the Caspian, and 334 ft. higher than that of the latter: thus leaving an immense basin from which the waters are supposed to have retired by some subterraneous percolation. This extensive level is extremely arid, totally destitute of wood and water, very thinly inhabited, and contains several salt lakes and plots. The steppes of Azof extend, on both sides of the Lower Manitsch, to the sea of Azof and the Lower Don; the soil is thin and dry, and intermixed with salt plots. The Nogai-Taurian steppes reach from the Lower Don to the Lower Dnieper, along the sea of Azof and the Black sea. The soil is clayey, meagre, sprinkled with salt marshes, and destitute of wood. The Taurian plains, in the neighbourhood of the mountains, consist of a limy sterile soil; further down they are clayey and fertile; but resume their sterility as they approach the sea. In some districts there are springs of sulphur which infect the atmosphere to a considerable distance. Liquid asphalt is likewise dug upon them. The steppe of Oczakof consists of two different parts; the lower towards the sea is impregnated with iron, and produces only a few rusty coloured shrubs and plants; the higher is more favourable to agriculture, but has many low marshy regions. The Budshak, or steppes of Bessarabia, are entirely like that of Oczakof, and wholly destitute of wood. The lakes upon them are covered with reeds; and between the marshes, the ox, the buffalo, and the bison wan-

der among verdant pasture, where the herbage reaches to the height of their horns.

Seas and Rivers.] No country is so well supplied with navigable rivers as R.; and few empires have such advantageous means of internal navigation. The seas by which it is washed have been united by nature and art in such a manner, that one might now set out from Petersburg, or the Baltic, and navigate uninterruptedly either into the Icy ocean, the Caspian, or the Black sea. We might even travel from Petersburg to Selenginsk in Siberia, a distance of 6,225 versts, or 4,124 m. entirely upon water, with the interruption of a few versts.—The Northern ocean, or Icy sea, washes the gov. of Arkhangel, forming upon its coasts several great bays and gulfs, viz. 1st, The White sea at the mouth of the Dwina, containing four considerable basins, viz. the gulfs of Mezen, Dvinskaja, Onegskaja, and Kandalaskaja, and several small islands. Its depth is sufficient for vessels of war. 2d, The Tscheskaja basin between the peninsula of Kaninos, which forms the western limit of the White sea and the continent. Before it lies the island of Kalgufef. 3d, The Karian gulf, between the island of Nova-Zembla and the governments of Arkhangel and Tobolsk; at the entrance of which lies the island of Vaigatz. The Northern ocean is only navigable during one period of the year; it is mostly surrounded with impenetrable barriers of ice, which impede all navigation toward the east. The western part and the White sea are navigable from the month of July till the winter sets in. The latter sea is shallow to a considerable distance from land; the bottom is a spongy clay covered with sand on which a variety of sea-plants vegetate. The water of this ocean is slightly salt, and it has a sensible tide of 2 ft. in calm weather. In summer it casts up drift ice and drift wood. The most considerable rivers which it receives from Europe are, 1st, The Kola, which has its source on the E of the town of Kola. 2d, The Voroja. 3d, The Panoy. 4th, The Kovda, which carries the water of three great lakes—the Kovda, Pija, and Topozero,—into the bay of Kandalaskaja. 4th, The Kiatne, which likewise carries the water of several small lakes into the White sea. 6th, The Urig, which rises in the neighbourhood of Lake Oneyga. 7th, The Oneyga rising in Lake Jassa, near the lake of Oneyga, and falling into the sea near the town of the same name. 8th, The Düna or Dwina, a large navigable river, formed by the confluence of the Sachona and the Tug, and abounding in fish. Its course is upwards of 600 m. 9th, The Mezen. 10th, The Petshora, a large river running through uninhabited fields and steppes, in the gov. of Vologda and Arkhangel; and, after a course of 1,000 versts, falling into the ocean. Its banks are limestone, and abound in cliffs and caverns.

The Baltic, the most important of all navigable seas to Russia, has three great basins, viz. the gulfs of Finland, Bothnia, and Riga; and contains several large islands, such as Oesel, Dagho, and the Alands, and many smaller ones. The gulf of Finland, formed by the coasts of Finland, Esthonia, and Ingermanland, belongs entirely to Russia. It is 160 m. long, and from 22 to 44 m. broad. In some places it has from 50 to 60 fath. water; in others, only 10, 6, or 4; in the bay of Cronstadt only 2 fath. Its northern shores are rugged and precipitous.—The Bothnian gulf, 800 m. in length, and 100 m. in breadth, on the E is bordered by Finland, and on the W by Sweden. At its entrance lies the group of Aland islands. This basin is almost everywhere from 20 to 50 fath. deep; and its coasts are rocky.—The gulf of Riga is bordered by the isle

of Oesel, and the coasts of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland.—The Baltic receives from Russia and Poland the following rivers, running from N to SW, viz. 1st, The Tornea, which forms the boundaries between Russia and Sweden. This river rises in the Scandinavian mountains, and falls into the Bothnian gulf at the Tornea. 2d, The Kemijoki, which likewise rises in the Maanselka, and falls into the same gulf at Kemi. It is full of cataracts, and is navigable only by small boats. 3d, The Uleä, which has seven cataracts, but is also navigable. 4th, The Pyhäjoki, navigable to the distance of 64 m. from its sources. 5th, The Kumojoiki, which falls into the ocean at Björneborg. It is one of the greatest rivers of Finland; but is not navigable. All these rivers flow into the gulf of Bothnia. 6th, The Kymen, proceeding from Lake Pajand and consisting almost entirely of a connected chain of lakes flowing into the gulf of Finland. 7th, The Neva, the outlet of the great lake of Ladoga, flowing from the SW extremity of that lake, and after a circuitous sweep to the S falling by several mouths into the gulf of Finland at Petersburg. It is everywhere navigable, and never freezes earlier than the 20th of October; but the ice seldom breaks up before the 25th of March. It receives the Meha, the Tosna, the Ischora, and the Ohta. 8th, The Narrova, flowing from Lakes Peipus and Pskow, and falling into the gulf of Finland at the town of Narva. 9th, The Pernau, a Livonian river, falling into the gulf of Riga at Pernau. 10th, The Aa, another Livonian stream. 11th, The Düna, or Drugova, sometimes called the Western Dwina, a large river which rises in some marshes among the Alaunian mountains; becomes navigable at Toropez for large vessels; and after having passed Riga, where it has a breadth of 900 fath., or rather more than a mile, falls into the gulf of Riga at Dunamünde, after a course of 666 m. Its breadth is various, the depth from 2 to 4 fathoms. Navigation is impeded on this river by the occurrence of several shallows and whirlpools, and the vegetation of the *Butomus umbellatus*, whose leaves are sometimes 22 ft. in length. It receives the Mesa, the Duessa, the Obol, the Evest, the Oger, and the Riga. 12th, The Holy Aa, a small stream which falls into the gulf of Riga, after passing Mittau. 13th, The Vindau, also a river of Courland. 14th, The Niemen, a large river, which rises in the forest of Kopaslof, in the gov. of Minsk; runs through the gov. of Grodno, and the voivodeship of Augustovo, into the kingdom of Prussia, where it receives the name of the Memel; and at Ragnid divides into two great branches, the Russe and Gilgo, and falls into the Kurischebaff by several mouths. This river is navigable in summer; it has numerous tributary streams, particularly the navigable Vilia. 15th, The Vistula. The embouchure of this large river does not belong to the Russian empire. It is joined in Poland by the Pilica, the Nida, the Bzura, the Orrenca, and the Bug. 16th, The Varta, a tributary of the Oder, which rises in Cracovia, and passes into Prussia.

The Black sea, in the S of Russia, is bordered by the gov. of Cherson, Taurida, and Katerinoslav, the province of Bessarabia, and the territories of the Cossacks of the Don and Tchernomorsk. This sea is nearly of an oval shape. Its shores are low, flat, and sandy; several points of land, however, rise from 40 to 50 ft. above the level of its waters. It is separated from the sea of Azof by the isthmus of Arabat. The sea of Azof is entirely within the Russian dominions. It is joined to the Black sea by the strait of Kaffa. Where it receives the Don, it is but from 6 to 10 ft. deep, its greatest depth in the middle being 48 ft. The following rivers fall

into the sea of Azof, viz. 1st, The Kuban, or *Hypanis*, which rises in N lat. 43° 15', at the N foot of Mount Elburz, the central and loftiest summit of the Caucasian range, in the district of Karatshai; and, after a comparative course of 340 m., falls into the Black sea, and sea of Azof, by two arms. This river is broad, clear, rapid, free of rocks and cataracts, and admirably adapted for the navigation of vessels which draw but little water. Its stream is successively swelled by innumerable rapid and large streams descending from the N slope of Mount Caucasus. From its source to its mouth, the Kuban forms the frontier between the Russian and Turkish dominions. 2d, The Don, which flows from Lake Ivanofskoe-osero, in N lat. 53° 55', has a comparative course of 660 m. This stream—the *Tanaïs* of the ancients—resembles the Nile, says Dr. Clarke, in almost all its characteristics: having the same regular annual inundations, the same aquatic plants, the same tall reeds, flags, and bulrushes, sometimes rising to 20 ft. in height, and forming a delta at its mouth, full of fens and morasses, by the variety of channels into which it divides itself. Where the Don and the Volga approximate, the intervening space is not above 40 m. across, and might be easily connected together by a canal. 3d, The Berda. 4th, The Salghir, the largest river of the peninsula of Taurida. Into the Black sea falls: 5th, The Dniéper, or Borysthènes, one of the largest rivers of European R., which rises from a marsh at the base of the Alaunian mountains, and waters a large and fertile district. Attempts have recently been made to increase the navigable length of this river. Its whole length is 1,050 m.; but the want of intelligence and industry among the people on its banks diminishes its commercial importance. 6th, The Dniester issues from a lake at the base of the Carpathians in Austrian Galicia; it enters the Russian territory on the W of Kaminiéck, and forms cataracts near Jampol, so that boats cannot ascend it. It terminates in a large *liman*, or lake united to the sea, after a course of 480 m. 7th, The Danube, one of the greatest European rivers, but of which only the lower part, from Galatz to its mouth, belongs to the Russian empire. This river, with its tributary the Pruth, forms the S and SW boundaries of European Russia on the side of Turkey.

The Caspian sea, though properly belonging to Asiatic Russia, is noticed here because it receives the waters of the largest and most important river in Europe, the Volga. This river originates in the forests of Twer, in 56° 50' N lat.; after running a comparative course of 1,700 m., falls into the Caspian sea, having previously formed a number of islands by the division of its stream into nearly 70 branches. During the last 250 m. of its course, it is exclusively an Asiatic river. It is navigable up to Twer, without any interruption from cataracts, the elevation of its source not exceeding 1,200 ft. above the level of the sea. By ancient writers, this river is sometimes called the *Rha*, sometimes the *Araxes*; it is supposed by Rennel to be the *Oarus* of Herodotus, and the E limit of Darius Hystaspes' march in pursuit of the Scythians. Its chief tributaries are the Kama, rising at the western foot of the Ural chain, and meeting the Volga after a SW course of 700 m. direct distance. At its confluence the Kama rivals the Volga in every requisite of a large river; and as it is navigable almost during its whole course, it is of great commercial importance to the interior of European Russia. The Oka is the great SW branch of the Volga; the Kama conveys to it all the waters of eastern Russia.—Of all the rivers above-named, the Vistula and the Dniester alone have their sources beyond the frontiers of the empire.

Lakes.] The European part of the R. empire abounds in inland lakes, especially the N and W parts lately conquered from Sweden, as the lake of Enara-Träsk in Lapland, 65 m. long by 20 m. broad, and the smaller lakes of Pasvig-Kiemi, Kila, Kola, and Pajiskoi; the lake of Ulea in East Bothnia; a multitude of small lakes in the NE parts of Finland, besides the extensive lakes of Payna or Payana, and Saima or Samen,—the former 70 m. long by 12 m. broad; the latter, which is to the E of the former, extending 160 m. in length, by 30 m. in greatest width, including its different branches and sinuosities. The last-mentioned lake is connected with that of Ladoga, to the SE, in the gov. of Viborg, and between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Oneyga, which is perhaps the largest fresh water lake, not merely of the R. empire, but even of Europe, being 120 m. long by 65 m. broad, and containing a surface of at least 7,200 sq. m. It is connected with the Neva by a navigable canal, commencing at the SW extremity, 67 m. long and 70 ft. broad. By this canal, the lake is connected with the gulf of Finland and the Baltic; by the Swir, with Lake Oneyga; and by the Volkhof with the Ilmen lake. To the NE of the Ladoga lake, is the Oneyga lake, in the gov. of Olonetz, 50 m. SW of the head of the gulf of Arkhangel, with which also it has a water-communication. This lake is nearly 150 m. in extreme length, but is comparatively narrow, and of irregular form. The Ilmen lake, in the gov. of Novgorod, lies 125 m. S of Lake Oneyga, into which latter the Volkhof, issuing out of the former, empties itself, is a small lake not exceeding 40 versts in length, by 30 broad. Lake Peipus, or Tshudskoi-osero, between the govs. of Pskov, Revel, Riga, and St. Petersburg, is connected with Pskov lake by a short and narrow neck. Both these lakes, taken together, are upwards of 110 m. long, and from 20 to 30 m. broad. The Peipus communicates on the N with the gulf of Finland, by the Narva river; on the W, with the gulf of Pernau, by the Em; and might be connected on the SW with the gulf of Riga, by a short canal connecting the streams that fall into the above gulf, with those that fall into the lake of Pskov. The Bielo-osero, or White lake, in the gov. of Novgorod, is a small lake, not exceeding 20 m. in length and breadth. With the Volga it is connected by the river Sheksna; and it might be connected with Oneyga lake by the Vytegra and Ronsha, and with the gulf of Arkhangel by means of a short canal to the lakes of Voze and Lacza, from which latter the Oneyga river flows towards the SE extremity of that gulf. In the gov. of Olonetz there are 1,998 greater and smaller lakes; in that of Livonia, 1,120; in Jaroslav, 38. Bessarabia contains the Saasijk, the Murtasa, the Alebei-Ulu, Burnassolo, and others. In Poland are the lakes of Bielsko and the Bladno.

Canals.] Numerous canals have been formed in R. since the reign of Peter the Great, with the view of facilitating commerce; and these, in conjunction with the great rivers of the country, open an extensive communication, during summer, from the gulf of Finland and the gulf of Riga, to the White sea and the Caspian; from the Caspian to the White sea; and also from the Black sea to the Baltic, Caspian, and White sea. I. The White sea is connected with the Caspian by means of (1st), the canal of Kubenaki, projected by Peter I., and again commenced by Paul I., uniting the Sheksna and the Porosovitza, and completing the communication between Arkhangel and Petersburg. (2d), By the canal of Catherine, begun in 1786, and finished in 1807, 17 versts long, which unites the Northern Keltma with the Dschuritsch, a branch of the Southern Keltma. II. The Baltic is connected with the Caspian by the following canals: (3d), The canal of Vischnel-Volotchok, which unites the Meta with the Volga by means of Lake Ilmen. This canal was begun in 1704, and finished in 1804. From 4,000 to 6,000 barges annually pass along this canal from the Volga to St. Petersburg, with a freight chiefly of flour, leather, and iron, from the Uralian mountains. The barges themselves are broken up at St. Petersburg, and their materials sold, as the strong rapids of the Meta hinder their re-

turn. (4th). The canal of Novgorod, uniting, by means of the Meta and Volkhof, the Neva and the Volga, was finished in 1802. (5th). The canal of Ladoga, finished in 1732, formed along the southern banks of that lake to avoid its dangerous navigation. It enters the Neva at Schlüsselburg, and is 104 versts in length, and 70 ft. in breadth. In spring it has a depth of 10 ft. of water; at other seasons about 7 ft. (6th). The canal of Tichvin was finished in 1811. (7th). The canal of Sias, uniting the Volkhof with the Sias, was finished in 1807. Its length is 10 versts. (8th). The canal of Maria, uniting the Vytegra with the Kofschia, 6 versts long. It was finished in 1808. (9th). The canal of Onyga which unites the Vytegra with the Swir, and the canal of Swir which is to unite the Swir with the Sias. (10th). A junction of the Volga and the Moskva was begun in 1825 by means of a canal which will unite the rivers Bestra and Istra, the first of which communicates by the Douba with the Volga, while the second runs into the Moskva about 26 m. above Moscow. The first stone of the first lock of the canal was laid in October 1827. The expense of this great undertaking was estimated at 3,340,000 rubles. (11th). A junction between the Volga and the Western Dvina was completed in 1828, by a line of canals beginning in the Shekna, about 20 m. below its efflux from the lake of Bieloe, and continued through a series of small lakes to Lake Kubiuskoe, whence the Sukhona, the principal branch of the Dwina, issues. III. The Baltic and the Black sea are united by means of, (12th), the canal of Beresinske, or Lepel, begun in 1797, and finished in 1801-3, uniting the Dnieper and the Dana by means of the river Ulia, a branch of the latter, and the Sergatcha, which falls into the Beresina, a branch of the Dnieper. (13th), by the canal of Oginski, 34 m. in length, finished in 1803, which unites the Niemmen with the Pripetz, and thus with the Dnieper. (14th), the Royal or King's canal, begun by order of the last king of Poland, and uniting the Vistula with the Pinnia. IV. The gulfs of Riga and Finland are united by (15th), the canal of Fellin, which is to unite the Pernau with the Peipus and the Narova, but is not yet executed. V. The inland navigation of Finland is conducted by the canals of Kutoitapolski, Kukontapolski, Kiafkinski, and Kutoelentapolski.

Railroads. The first railway line completed in R. was that from St. Petersburg to Zarokoleso, a distance of 17½ m. This railway was opened for regular traffic, in April 1838. It is a single track road, but very solidly finished, and cost £224,000, or about £12,000 per mile. It has been a successful speculation, paying a dividend of 8 per cent.—M. De Gerstner, its projector, was next employed upon a line of railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg, 400 m. in length, which has been completed, and pushed onwards from Moscow to Kolonna on the river Oka, a distance of 66 m. From Kolonna, steam-boats might convey passengers to Nishni-Novgorod, at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga, where the great annual fair of the merchants of Europe and Asia is held.—A railroad between Warsaw and the Austrian frontier, where it joins the Royal Ferdinand line, is also completed. It passes by Grodzisk, Skierniewice, Tomaszew, and Dumbrowa, and is 55 leagues in length. Coals, salt, iron, zinc, dressed stone, chalk, timber, corn, and brandy are the articles chiefly carried along it. A company of capitalists have obtained a concession of 100 years for a railway effecting a junction between Vienna and Odessa, by a line through Berezhnoff, Brody, and Lemberg; and measures are now being pursued for the construction of a railway from Petersburg to Odessa. This line would be above 1,000 m. in length. There do not exist any very formidable obstacles to this great line, for the whole intervening country is a plain of alluvial formation, the highest part of it having only a few hundred feet of absolute elevation. As projected, it will pass by Ostrof, Vitepsk, Rzgachef, Kief, and Balta, to Odessa.

Climate. R. unites almost all the climates of the known world. In Taurida, spring is covering the earth with flowers, while around the capital all nature lies yet buried under snow. The fruit-trees on the borders of the Black sea are covered with blossoms, while around Kola the rein-deer is still scratching its scanty pittance of moss from under the gelid covering of the soil. (1) In the Arctic district, or icy region,—which may be regarded as comprising Novaya-Zemla, part of the Kolskaja district, and the extreme northern points of land projecting into the Frozen ocean.—the Northern ocean and White sea are covered with ice from the end of September to the beginning of June; and the rivers are frozen much earlier and thaw later. At Umba on the White sea, almost under the 67th parallel, the longest day measures 50 of our days; at Kola, in N lat. 68° 52' 30" it is equal to 60 days, and at Novaya-Zemla, to three months of our computation. The sun, during this season, appears like an enormous red balloon hanging motionless in the air. The aurora borealis is very frequent and vivid in the regions of the extreme North. Where the Jenesel falls into the icy ocean, this phenomenon is seen in its greatest brilliancy and most terrific forms every night from October to Christmas. In this region, distinguished by its total destitution of vegetable productions, the seal, the walrus, and fish of various descriptions which abound towards the pole, supply the only means of sustenance for man, the polar bear, and its inseparable companion the fox; except on Novaya-Zemla, where multitudes of a peculiar kind of mice breed, and lay up heaps of roots for their winter store. The mice serve, in their turn, as food for the bears and foxes. (2) Immediately on the outskirts of the icy region lies what may be denominated 'The Mossy Region,' where the ever-frozen ground is covered with a kind of greyish moss, and, towards the boundaries of the following re-

gion of forests and pasturages, with a kind of dwarf brushwood and fir. This tract is endowed by nature with an animal that alone makes it habitable for man, the rein-deer. Its vast deserts, stretching from Arkhangel, along the shores of the White sea to the Eastern ocean, are thinly peopled by scattered nomadic tribes of Laplanders, Samoyedes, and Voliaks. By degrees, the dwarf-trees and brushwood of this region increase in size, until we come to the region of forests. (3) In the cold district a milder temper is experienced; for the E winds begin here to exert their influence, and the cultivation of the soil sensibly ameliorates the climate. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter and shortness of the summer most corns ripen to the 63d parallel. Winter lasts in this region till the beginning of April, when moist warm winds from the SW, accompanied with frequent showers, begin to blow, under the influence of which vegetation makes rapid progress; so that it is not rare to witness ice and snow, green trees and blossoms, succeed each other on the same spot, within the brief space of three weeks. Two warm days do more in this climate than eight in another. A hot and oppressive, yet misty and damp summer, succeeds the brief spring. In June and July the nights are as clear as the days. In August the weather is usually very warm, but cloudy and changeable; in the beginning of September every thing appears sinking into its wintry sleep. This is an unhealthy season, succeeded only by frost and ice. The longest day at Riga, in N lat. 56° 56', is 17 hours 34 minutes; at Petersburg, in N lat. 59° 57', it is 18 hours 28 minutes; at Arkhangel, in N lat. 64° 33', it is 21 hours 48 minutes. The cold in Petersburg varies from 22° to 31° of Reaumur. The greatest degree of cold ever experienced in that city occurred on the 4th Feb. 1772, when the therm. of Reaumur indicated 30°. The greatest degree of heat was observed on the 17th July 1788, when the therm. indicated 26½°. The average temp. during the six summer months is 12½°; during the six winter months 24½°. The latest frost uniformly occurs between the 1st April and 12th May, the earliest between the 8th Sept. and 19th Oct. During the close season, the thickness of the ice on the Neva averages 28 inches. The reigning winds are the W; the rarest are the S. Oaks come to maturity around Volgod, under the 59th parallel, in 17 or 18 weeks; pease in 18; summer-wheat in 15; and flax in 12. If says Pallas, the pear and plum trees be grafted, they perish in winter, and biennial plants rarely resist the cold here. The severity of the winter in this region is not nearly equal to that between the same parallels in Siberia, but exceeds that of Norway. (4) In the temperate district the climate is uniform, milder, and more favourable both to animal and vegetable nature than in the higher districts. On the N edge of this region, the summer is brief, but a quick vegetation brings every thing to maturity. Winter is still marked by the long duration and great intensity of the cold. At Moscow the therm. sometimes descends to 30° R. The greatest heat is 27°, but generally much less. In the winter of 1812-13, during the disastrous retreat of the French army, the therm. fell on the 30th of Nov. to 18° below zero of Fahrenheit, that is 21° 3° of R.; and in December to 24° below the same point, 24° 8° R. on the road from Smolensk to Wilna in Russian Poland. The southern half of this district has a severe but brief winter, a warm summer, and a pure and healthy air. Poland enjoys an uniform temperature, and a pure and salubrious air. The severest cold of winter never exceeds 26° of Reaumur; and the greatest summer-heat is never above 26° R. The climate of Moscow may be regarded as the medium climate of R., and is exceedingly favourable to all agricultural pursuits. Towards Siberia, the seasons increase in severity; while towards the W, beyond the Dnieper and the Dwina, they increase in mildness. The provinces on the Baltic are favoured by the vicinity of the sea. (5) In the warm district a flourishing vegetation is found; the climate is delightful, and may vie with that of Southern Europe. Spring commences early; summer is constant and often dry; autumn, though late, is always sufficient for gathering in the fruits of the soil. The winter in this region is short; little snow falls, and frequent thaws occur. The longest day at Kief lasts 17 hours 1 minute; and the average temp. is from 10° to 7° of Reaumur. In the dry steppes the summer-heat is most oppressive to man and beast. There is little rain during this season; and the few streams in the plains or heaths are frequently dried up. The plagues of this district are the dreadful whirlwinds, and an occasional flight of locusts, which sometimes devastate whole provinces; while the rapid changes of temp., and the bad water, occasion colds, fevers, and agues. The most unhealthy season in the Crimea is the autumn.

Productions.] The diversified soil, climate, and surface of R., enable it to support a vast variety of vegetable productions. In an agricultural view, the whole polar district is of no value whatever; a few firs and junipers, with some mosses and a few grasses, being the sole produce of the soil. The districts watered by the Volga are tolerably fertile as far as the steppes near Astrakhan. The most fertile part of European R. is the tract watered by the Dnieper and Don rivers, called the Ukraine, and the government of Voronetz. In these extensive plains, as well as on the lower shores of the Volga, the soil is a rich fat black mould strongly impregnated with

nitre, and formed from successive layers of vegetable remains. In Livonia the soil is excellent. The plains on the Don are too rich for being manured. The southern parts of Finland are well cultivated by the peaceful and industrious Finns. The fact is, that the tracts conquered at different periods since the reign of Peter the Great, from Turkey, Sweden, Poland, and Persia, in respect of fertility of soil, abundance and variety of produce, are worth more than all the rest of the Russian empire together: even the comparatively small peninsula of the Crimea is estimated by judicious agriculturists to be alone of more value than all the Russian Asiatic possessions. Barley is a general produce, and is employed in Taurida for feeding cattle, and in the manufacture of spirituous liquor. Millet is widely diffused, while spelt and pease are little cultivated. Rice succeeds well near Kislar in Circassia. Potatoes are neglected, except in the N. Hemp and flax are abundantly cultivated, particularly in the central provinces. The best flax is grown in the interior, in the Baltic provs., and on the banks of the Ruma. Hemp is produced chiefly in the govts. of Novgorod, Tver, and Pskov. It grows wild on the banks of the Ural, the Terek, and the Wolga. The annual amount of flax reared is about 1,000,000 poods; of hemp, about 6,000,000 poods. Madder, wood, and saffron, grow wild in the woods. Hops are cultivated, and are also found in a wild state in Taurida. Tobacco is grown to a considerable extent in the south. The olive has been tried in vain near Astrakhan, but prospers in the southern mountains of the Crimea or Taurida. Sugar-melons abound near the Don and Wolga. Asparagus grows even at Petersburg, where it attains the thickness of a child's arm; excellent artichokes are raised at Kief; and onions—of which vegetable Borofsk alone furnishes to the value of 4,000 rubles annually to Moscow—to the 61st parallel. Fruit is common in the S, but rare in the N. Forests of cherry trees are found in Vladimir, prunes in Little Russia and Kherson, and walnuts in Taurida, where one tree sometimes bears 50,000 nuts. Apricots, peaches, chestnuts, almonds, figs, and other fine fruits are reared in Taurida. On the Uralian heights cedar-nuts are produced. The most common fruit in Russia is the hazel-nut, which grows almost to the edge of the Arctic district. A great variety of small berries is also every where found. The vine might be cultivated in Russia to the 49th parallel; but is at present confined to the country of the Don Cossacks, Taurida, and some districts upon the Pruth in Moldavia. A very strong and pleasant wine, like the Hungarian wine, is produced in Taurida, of which 100,000 okas are annually exported. According to a recent report, the Crimea contains 8,000,000 of vines, of which the best kinds have been brought from Burgundy and Malaga. In Moldavia, likewise, a good table-wine is made. White mustard, capers, Spanish pepper, anise, and cummin are grown in the south. The *saxifraga crassifolia* is used as a substitute for tea, under the name of Tschagirian tea; this plant is more frequent, however, in Siberia than in European Russia. The saline plants in the southern steppes are little employed. Pure soda is produced in Taurida. Oaks are found to the 60th parallel. There are entire forests of lime-trees in Poland and Lithuania; elms, birches, willows, poplars, alders, aspens, maples, pines, firs, cedars, cypresses, and junipers, are common. The Siberian cedar is rare. The turpentine-tree, the balm-poplar, and the beautiful Byzantine poplar, are found in Kherson. The provinces beyond the Caucasus form the region of the olive-tree, and the silk-worm, and the sugar-cane. Raw silk is produced in very large quantities in Trans-Caucasia, Bessarabia, and the Crimea,

but principally in the former, where the mulberry grows wild, and the climate is extremely favourable both to the silkworm and its food. The cultivation is carried on chiefly by the landowners at a very slight expense, the labourers being all serfs, and as the raw silk fetches a high price, they make very considerable profits. Trans-Caucasia produces annually between 30,000 and 34,000 poods of raw silk, nearly a third of which is carried into the interior of R. The best kind is produced in the district of Schekin; it fetches about 100 silver rubles per pood, while the inferior sorts fetch only from 30 to 35 per pood. The mode of winding adopted by the Tartars is very imperfect; but they obtain from three lbs. of cocoons one lb. of silk, while in Europe 10 lbs. of cocoons are required. The silk they produce is not very strong, and in many places eight cocoons are required for winding, while in Europe only five are necessary. A society has been formed in St. Petersburg for the improvement of the silk cultivation in Caucasasia. It has established schools for the purpose, but with very slight success up to the present.

[State of Agriculture.] "In Russia," says M. Golovine, a native authority, "agriculture is in the primitive state,—a state of alarming backwardness. Dearth occurs periodically; more or less general, they happen regularly every five or six years, and each time bring the country to the brink of ruin. The reason of this is not, as one would be tempted to believe, in the severity and inconstancy of the climate, but in the deplorable state of agriculture, which in R. has not yet profited by the progress which it has made in other countries; it is likewise owing to the insufficiency of the ways of communication, in consequence of which certain parts of the empire are sometimes glutted with corn, while others are suffering famine, without any possibility for the former to afford assistance to the latter. To this cause must also be attributed in a great measure the enormous differences that are remarked in the prices of grain, not only according to years, but even according to localities. Pasturage, that feat of agriculture, is an object of no attention. Artificial meadows are generally unknown, and irrigation and drainage still more so. The cattle spoil the grass, and the hay that is made is ill dried and badly preserved. A simple routine presides over all the operations of agriculture. People sow, cut, and harvest, not at suitable seasons, but at such times as their forefathers were accustomed to do, reckoning from certain holidays, which are more or less moveable according to the ancient calendar in force in this country." Mr. Salter's notes in 1842, are to the same effect, and, as those of a practical English farmer, are especially worthy of attention. He says, "The whole country is exceedingly flat, and cultivated in one open field, intersected occasionally by extensive pine forests, but devoid of hedges or ditches. A large portion of the land is a mixed soil, of not the richest quality: there are also immense tracts of barren sands and peat bogs, difficult of drainage from being very flat; good rich lands, as in most other countries, forming by far the lesser quantity. The earth is closed against all cultivation for seven months of continued and severe winter. One month of the year may be divided into spring and autumn, and four months into extreme heat of summer." Of the means and method of cultivation pursued in R., Mr. Salter says, "The land is cultivated chiefly by women, children, and old men. They not only plough, but harrow, sow, reap, mow, and harvest the crops,—the able-bodied men being chiefly engaged either as soldiers, or as servants to their lords, or at work as mechanics in the towns. The plough, or rather grubber, is simply two pieces of iron set at right angles, with a pair of light shafts; this is drawn by one horse, whose labour depends upon the pressure of the hand that steers it. The implement was worth in the English market from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The harrow, also, is peculiar, being constructed of a given number of slabs of the fir-tree, with the spurs or branches left on, about 15 inches long; these slabs are fastened to two cross-bars, by means of a withe at each end, and of which the wire rule need not be above 1s. 6d. to 2s. The waggons are also of a very rude construction, and about the size adapted for a donkey to draw upon a common road; value from 50s. to £5; but to this, in general, either two or three horses or oxen are attached abreast." Mr. Salter found that the yield of the grain crops was, for rye, on an average of years, from 2½ to 3 times the seed sown; and for wheat, barley, and oats, in the same proportion. He found neither turnips nor oats cultivated to any extent: cabbage being the chief vegetable in use for food. The shortness of the season is in some degree compensated for by the rapid growth of the plant. Severe droughts, however, are common; and on the stiff lands these very much impede sowing, which, on his journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow, he observed that the straw in the corn-fields was "perfectly green, and the grain in a milky state;" but, "in returning the same road nine days afterwards (14th Aug. 1842), thousands of acres were cut, and some carted and thrashed for seeding the land for the next crop, which should be put in before the latter end of that month." Mr. Salter also

ties the want of adequate means of communication as another reason for the backward state of Russian agriculture; and a main obstacle to its improvement. In the interior the visitor will travel hundreds of miles over tracts of deep sand, seeing but a small portion of retentive loam. The depth of these sands renders it necessary to apply the labour of at least three horses to draw a light load for one on a common road; and it was not for the facility afforded by sledging in the winter, many parts would almost be shut out from a market altogether." An official document, professing to give a *coup d'œil* of the progress of R. agriculture from 1844 to 1849, says: "All systems of agriculture seem to meet in R.; but the two principal ones are the *culture libre* and the *assolement triennal*. The others are only found in a few localities. The system of *culture libre* is general in the extremes of north and south. This system does not involve any strict order in the rotation of cultivation. In the steppes of the south, this species of cultivation was first found, and took its rise there, as much from the abundance of arable land as in ignorance of a better way of using it; while, in the north, agriculture, in not restraining itself to any fixed rule, had a wiser aim,—that of laying hold of the best possible portions of the locality. In the north the practice is to sow year after year, so long as the supply of manure will allow and the fields are not overgrown with weeds. Here agricultural labour and improvement are concentrated upon lands of small extent. In this respect the lands of the north, regulated under local conditions, display fewer imperfections of system than the lands cultivated under that of the *assolement triennal*, which begins as we advance towards the south, and which has taken so fixed a hold there that it is universally adopted without regard to the differing characters of the localities. The principal objections to the system last mentioned may be summed up as follows: It gradually exhausts the soil, and cannot, by means supplied by itself, and without recourse to extraordinary assistance, preserve the ground in its original fertility. This could not be retained, even were the cultivation conducted in the best possible manner, which, generally speaking, is far from being the case in Russia. The *assolement triennal*, as compared with other systems of agriculture, and especially with the alternative *assolement*, gives, from the same extent of ground, a smaller harvest, and, of course, a smaller profit. And, as under this system the agriculturist cultivates only cereals, and those always of the same kind, his profit is subject to great fluctuations, and may almost be called accidental—a state of things from which must result grave inconveniences. It is for this reason that in years of scarcity the price of cereals rises beyond all rule, and the consumer, in the humbler ranks of society, suffers terrible privation, especially as this system of cultivation excludes all the other vegetable productions, as well as the provender indispensable for the support of a variety of domestic animals. In prosperous years the result is not less unfavourable, because, in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the price of the cereals, which are everywhere the same, the producer loses the reward of his labour." The same document supplies the following observations on the soil and climate of R. as connected with its agricultural capabilities: "The immense extent of R. must necessarily cause it to include the utmost variety of soil and climate. As regards land unfit for cultivation, we have a rocky soil, shifting sands, and salt marshes. The rocky soil is very rare in R., and is found only in the north. The shifting sands are also found in very few places in the interior of R., and only on the banks of rivers; but on the other hand, they cover the vast plains of the steppe on the SE. on the borders of the empire; but they are still less frequent of occurrence than the salt marshes, which, as is well known, are decided obstacles to agriculture. But these three kinds of land form in R. but a very small portion, comparatively speaking, of that devoted to agricultural purposes. It is enough to mention here those immense strata of humus, or vegetable earth, entirely foreign to the formation of the soil in Western Europe. These strata cover, in European R., a space of which the northern limits extend westward to 51°, and eastward to 57° N lat.; and the southern limits westward to 47°, and eastward to 54° N lat., which, by an approximate calculation, gives a superficies of 87,000,000 decatiens. Besides, the banks of most of the rivers and streams of R. are gentle declivities, so that their overflow irrigates the adjacent land, and creates excellent pasturage. The climate of R. is far from being favourable to agriculture. In the N. portions, in the gov. of Olmutz and Arkhangel, it is so cold that there is no possibility of cultivating cereals. The immense extent of R., eastwards,—its distance from the Atlantic,—and its alope northwards,—are so many causes why with us the real agricultural region commences lower than in the rest of Europe. In another respect, very material to agriculture, namely, the distribution of warmth and of moisture throughout the various seasons of the year, R. is less favourably placed than the west of Europe. The northern district of the triennial *assolement* will not allow the cultivator to labour more than from 4 to 5 months in the year, and even then, in certain places, he finds the ice and snow lingering into the spring, and sometimes into the summer. The climate of Western Europe, under the same degree of lat., is infinitely more temperate, in consequence of the constant influence exercised upon it by the Atlantic ocean, so that the spring seed-time can begin in March, and that of autumn can be postponed till September, and take place, therefore, at the time of the equinoctial rains, or very near them. In R., in the northern and midland regions, and in a portion of the south at these periods, we have in spring, with the thaw, snow mixing with

the rains (the fields not having lost the covering supplied them by winter); and in the autumn, cold rains, frequently accompanied by snow and by frosts, which prevent vegetation. Consequently, the spring seed time cannot begin with us until considerably after the equinox—that is, in April or May, a period when, instead of rain, we have often calm and dry weather, with east winds, very injurious to vegetation. The autumn seed time, six weeks before the equinox, is at a time when the fields are exposed to the still scorching heat of summer. This important disadvantage has the result, that in R., in the districts we speak of the term of all agricultural labour is much shorter than in the west of Europe. Again, in consequence of our NE position, the temp. is infinitely more variable with us than in Western Europe; that is to say, the transition from heat to cold, and vice versa, are more rapid and more perceptible. The western portion of the central district which approaches the basin of the Dnieper is, perhaps, that most favourably situated in regard to climate, soil, and distribution of irrigation. Here the average extent of the agricultural year may be estimated at about six months. The region of the steppes, commencing from 50° N lat., and advancing southwards, enjoys a far gentler climate. The winter is shorter, the summer is longer, so that the period of agricultural labour extends over from seven to nine months; but, on the other hand, the atmospheric variations in that region are so very sudden, unexpected, and violent, that they defy all the forethought of the labourer. These meteorological caprices exert a great influence, not only upon agriculture, but also upon the breeding of cattle. For example, in 1832-3 (though not a drop of rain fell for twenty consecutive months), the pasturages of the steppe furnished an ample supply of provender for the cattle, while in 1848-9 it was necessary to feed them in the stable for 125 days."

Minerals.] R. produces gold, silver, platinum, and copper, of all which the principal mines are in the Asiatic part of the empire; but imports quicksilver, tin, and zinc. The semi-metals are rare.

Gold mines.] The following are the quantities of the precious metals raised in all the mines in the Russian dominions during 10 years from 1820 to 1829, inclusive:

	Poods.	Lbs.	Lbs. avoird.
Gold,	1,814	29	= 65,330
Silver,	11,451	1	= 412,246
Platina,	168	21	= 6,067

The workings of the gold mines of Siberia and the Ural in 1846, are stated, from official sources, to have far transcended the yield of any former year. The total quantity received in that year at the mint is given at 1,722 poods, 29 pounds, 87 zolotniks. The pood is equal to 36 lbs. 1 oz. 11 drams English; 40 pounds Russian go to the pood; and 96 zolotniks to the pood. The value of the gold produced in 1846 was roughly estimated at about £4,000,000. The rate of production of the mines from the year 1829 to 1846 was as follows, taking, for the sake of brevity, every third year:

	Poods.	Pounds.	Zolts.
1829,	314	31	—
1832,	410	8	61
1835,	413	1	8
1838,	314	37	69
1841,	681	20	34
1844,	1941	25	60
1846,	1722	29	87

The aggregate quantity of the eighteen years represented 12,624 poods, 38 pounds, 24 zols, roughly estimated in value at £29,000,000. In the ten years preceding from 1819 to 1828, the mines of the Ural only being worked, the yield had advanced from 403 poods of gold in the first year to nearly 318 poods in the last year; the aggregate production of the ten years being 1,711 poods, of the value of about £3,940,000. In 1829, the existence of gold, not before suspected, was ascertained in Siberia. The first mines discovered were, however, too poor to defray the charges of working, and further research was for a short time abandoned. In the first four years the gold produced had only increased from 5 poods 32½ pounds to 36 poods 32½ pounds. In 1834 production took a great start at 65 poods 18 pounds, and in every successive year since has been ascending uninterruptedly. In 1842, twelve years after the discovery and first working, the Siberian gold mines yielded 692 poods, exclusive of 20 poods of gold more extracted from the silver of the mines of Kolyvan, against 310 poods for the same year from the mines of the Ural, still so rich, though no longer pre-eminent in production. We have seen returns estimating the produce for 1847 at 1,525 poods; and for 1848 at upwards of 2,600 poods. The mines are situated principally in the Ural and Altai mountains, and the lower range of hills which surround Nerchinsk, in Siberia. The mines in which gold is found belong partly to the Imperial domains, and partly to private individuals. They occur in the largest numbers in the neighbourhood of Yekaterinenburg, in the gov. of Perm, which is the seat of the superior administration of all the mines of Perm and Siberia. Gold-washings exist in the district of Verkhoeisk, in the gov. of Perm. Large quantities of gold are also found in Eastern Siberia. The mines on the Ural were not worked until 1814, and those on the Altai not before 1830. The gold found in the sand is of various forms and weights; pieces weighing 16 and even 24 lbs. have been discovered; but

the shape in which it is chiefly found is a fine sand. The mines in Siberia can only be worked during four months; and the gold hunters are compelled to obtain a license from the minister of finance. The crown has a royalty of from 20 to 24 per cent. on all gold found, and every pound of gold pays four rubles for police and other purposes. The import and export of gold in all shapes is duty free. It cannot, however, be exported from the western frontier of the empire. The annual publication of the St. Petersburg academy for the year 1849, contains the official returns of the total amount of gold obtained in the year 1847. The following table refers only to the mines on the Ural, which it will be seen are by no means so productive as the mines in Siberia:

I. FROM THE CROWN MINES ON THE URAL.

	Poods.
Yekatherinenburg,	35
Slatus,	48
Bogolovsk,	34
Gowblagodat,	10
Total,	127

II. FROM PRIVATE MINES.

	Poods.
Werch Isetak,	48
Kactinsk Kaschtinsk,	13
Nijni-Tagilsk,	28
Sysert,	27
Newiansk,	19
Schaltansk,	6
Bilimbajewsk,	2
Krewstowoodwischensk,	18
Wsewolodshakisch,	6
Wershni Ufailek,	10
Itubansk,	2
Other mines,	18
Total,	196

Siberia produced in the same year the enormous quantity of 1,456 poods. In the previous year the produce was 1,577 poods.

Platina is found in the Ural mountains; the mines being worked by the government and by private persons. The quantity produced annually has decreased very much of late years. In 1838 it averaged about 40 poods, while in 1847 it did not amount to 2, and in the following year a very little more. The present price is about 3,600 silver rubles per pood. France is the chief recipient of the platina exported from R.—Silver is found in the Altai and Nertschinski mountains. The latter produce on an average about 207 poods annually. Some silver mines exist also in the Ural mountains, but were only discovered in 1834. The total quantity of silver produced in 1846 was 1,191 poods.—R. possesses vast quantities of iron ore in all parts of the empire; many of the inland lakes and bogs are very productive of iron stone. The ore gained from the latter is used principally for the casting of cannon. The best lake and bog-iron is found in and about the sea of Tuma, 150 wersts from Petrosawodsk; this sea seems to be inexhaustible. Since 1774 more than 30,000 guns have been cast by the imperial foundry at Petrosawodsk, which uses annually about 300,000 poods lake iron, and 100,000 poods bog iron. Its average annual produce is estimated at 173,922 poods of various kinds of iron, valued at 693,173 silver rubles. The foundries in Finland produce annually about 15,000 poods bar iron. Those on the Ural, on the Caucasus, and on the Carpathians, are estimated to produce 6,000,000 poods of the best iron annually, exclusive of that used for anchors, cannons, &c.—The copper resources of R. are equal perhaps in value to the iron. The upper mines are all in South Siberia, in the districts of Salonetz, Ural, and Altai, from whence it is carried to Petersburg by means of canals. The official returns state the quantity annually gained at 250,000 poods. In 1847—

	Poods.
The crown mines produced	32,064
Private mines produced	222,505
Total,	254,569

The quantity exported amounts annually to about 150,000 poods. It was in—

1845.	1846.	1847.
82,963 poods.	126,646 poods.	133,113 poods.

The finest copper is produced from the Pash-Kow mines, from which about 50,000 poods are annually brought into market at Petersburg. Its price is about rubles 25 kopecks per cwt. The export of copper ore is prohibited.—Lead is only found in the Altai and Kertschinski mountains, and is therefore imported in great quantities, as will be shown by the following figures:

	1845.	1846.
Pigs,	253,491	447,403 poods.
Sheet,	44,463	30,042 poods.

Saltetre, alum, nitre, sal-ammoniac, vitriol, and natron, are abundant.—R. contains several large beds of coal, on the sea of Azov, between the Dnieper and the Donetz, in Siberia and in Caucasia. Some of these districts are said to produce a better coal than even the best English. The anthracite coal found at Gruschevka in the Cossack country is represented to contain 93.70 per cent. combustible matter, and only from 3 to 4 per cent. incombustible or ashes. The coal mines are, however, very little worked; the quantity raised in 1830 was 486,799 poods; and in 1836, 567,765 poods. The absence of the proper means of communication, and the enormous distance of the mines from any market, together with the low prices of wood for fuel, are the chief causes of the neglect of this valuable resource of wealth. The coal imported from England in 1848 was 63,721 chaldrons.—Of the precious stones R. possesses the common topaz, the semi-opal, and the jacinth. The beryl and chrysolite are found near Ekaterinburg. Green felspar, and beautiful red and green jasper are abundant in the Alaunian mountains; and the curious and beautiful malachite is wrought in Siberia. Fine white marble presents itself in some parts; and granite of every kind, from the finest to the coarsest, exists in the primitive ranges.—Salt forms a considerable branch of interior commerce. Of this mineral there are three kinds, namely, rock-salt, lake-salt, and that obtained from brine-springs, or manufactured from sea-water. The chief mines of rock-salt are in the vicinity of Ilel, in the gov. of Orenburg, in the vicinity of Astrakhan, and on the Vilui, in Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia. The most productive salt lakes are the Elton, those in the vicinity of Astrakhan, the Induriskian lake, those in the gov. of Kholyvan, and those in Taurida. The bay-salt is either boiled from the brine of salt-springs, or from sea-water. The most productive and numerous salt-springs are on the Kama, in the vicinity of Solikamskoi, in the gov. of Perm; on the Lovat near Staraya-Rosa; on the Donetz near Backmut and Tor; on the Volga near Totna and Balachna; in Taurida, and on the isle of Taman; on the Düna near Usting; and on the Angara near Irkutsk. The most productive of these are those of Solikamskoi, which annually yield more than 216,000,000 lbs. Two-ninths of this are royal property, and the residue belongs principally to the family of Strogonoff. The sea-salt manufactured at Arkhangel amounts to 7,800,000 lbs. annually.

Fisheries. The inland fisheries of R. are a source of considerable wealth and commerce. The fisheries of the Ural, the Volga, and other waters of the Caspian, furnish the materials for manufacturing caviar and isinglass, both articles of exportation. The total annual value of the sturgeon alone, caught in the waters of Astrakhan, the Kur, and the Yemba, is computed at 1,760,405 rubles, or £352,000. Besides sturgeon, however, a great

many other kinds of fish are caught. Inclusive of the seal-fishery, the total value of the Caspian fisheries has been estimated at 2,500,000 rubles, or £500,000. "The mode of fishing," says Lord Londonderry, "varies according to the season. Upon the banks of the Ural the winter-fishery is the most interesting. Preparations are made for it, in the month of June, by closing, near the town of Ouralk, the passage to the swarm of sturgeons which ascend the river to hibernate near the head of it. A kind of barrier, formed with palisades and nets to fill up the interstices, is fixed for this purpose in the bed of the river; all fishing and even navigation are then forbidden, for an extent of 200 versts = 133 m., down the river, all which space becomes gradually filled with an almost incredible number of fish. After a trial has been made in the first week of the month of December, the grand fisheries commence a few days before Christmas. All the Cossacks colonised upon the banks of the river may take part in them. The reserved space of 200 versts is then divided into several sections, and the fishery at each must be terminated in one day."

Animal kingdom.] In some of the southern parts of R. dromedaries are found, but their number is few. Sheep abound everywhere, except in the more northern parts; their wool, however, is said to be coarse. The small Tauridan has long silky wool. The Spanish breed has been introduced into Lesser Russia and Poland. An excellent breed, with wool equal to the English, is produced in the islands of Oesel and Dagho. The Kirghissian sheep is larger than a new-born calf, and has an enormous tail, which frequently produces from 20 to 30 lbs. of tallow. In the Crimea, a Tartar peasant will frequently possess 1,000 sheep; while an opulent flock is estimated at 50,000; those of the whole peninsula amounting, it is supposed, to 7,000,000. Their wool is coarse, but the Tauridan lamb-skins furnish a very pretty fur. The principal localities in the Russian empire, in which the breeding of sheep is carried on, are in the south, the Crimea and the Ukraine; and in the Baltic provs. of Livonia, Esthonia, and Kurland; the number of sheep of the finer kinds of fleece, was in 1846, 7,763,000; producing 582,000 poods of wool. Merinos were introduced into R. in 1813, but this breed as well as every other has been very much neglected, and the general quality of the wool produced is poor. The best breed of sheep is the Zigaian in Bessarabia. Only the finer kinds of wool are imported into R., and a large amount of coarse quality is exported annually. The amounts for the six years from 1842 to 1847 were the following:

IMPORTS.					
1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
27,788	26,075	36,677	43,414	50,779	56,176
EXPORTS.					
1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
56,607	532,686	844,154	783,588	498,763	434,930

The duty on raw wool is 1 ruble 90 kopecks per pood. The prices of wool range from 4 rubles 58 kopecks to 6 rubles. The most important markets are in Charkov, Odessa, Riga, and Warsaw. Goats and swine abound in the European part of the empire, to the 60th parallel. The chamois is found upon the Carpathian heights, and the goat of the steppes inhabits the vicinity of the Black sea. The breed of horses in many places is excellent, strong, and beautiful. The steeds of Lithuania are noted for strength, and those of Livonia for speed. The horses of Poland and the Ukraine are small but hardy. The strength and beauty of the Tartar

horses are well known; and they have been much improved by the introduction of the Turkish and Arabian breeds. Wild horses are found in the steppes of the Don. Black cattle are numerous, on account of the vast quantity of pasturage almost everywhere to be found, and which would be turned to still better account were the people more industrious: many of the richest pasture-grounds are totally neglected, and the luxuriant grass is suffered to rot. Cattle decrease in size as we advance north; those of Arkhangel, however, are of the large Dutch breed. In Russian Lapland, rein-deer are numerous, and perform the different offices of the horse, the cow, and the sheep. In Kamtchatka, dogs are used instead of this useful animal. The formidable *urus*, or bison, is still found in the Caucasian mountains and in the Polish forests; the argali, or wild sheep, is yet hunted in Southern Siberia; the ibex, or rock-goat, is frequent on the Caucasian precipices; and large stags roam in the Baikalian mountains, with the musk-deer and wild boar. Wolves, bears, and lynxes are common. Several species of hares, little known in other regions, are found in Siberia; the castor, or beaver is an inhabitant of the Jenisei; the walrus, or large seal, once termed the sea-horse, is common on the Arctic shores, while the common seal is found in the sea of Azof and the Black sea.—Geese of various species, ducks, turkeys, hens, and pigeons, are common in R. Among the wild birds are vultures, falcons, owls, ravens, crows, cuckoos, wood-peckers, ice-birds, bee-birds, lapwings, divers, ducks, albatrosses, petrels, pelicans, mews, sea-swallows, herons—of which one species yields the plume worn by the wealthy Kirghises—snipes, water-fowls, bustards, pheasants, partridges, blackcocks, woodcocks, the *Lagopus corylorum*, wild-pigeons, larks, starlings, and many others. Singing birds are upon the whole rare.—Eels, shell-fish, cod, salmon, soles, perches, mackarels, pikes, herrings, carps, sterlets, sturgeon, sharks, skates, lampreys, and a variety of other species, are found in the seas and rivers of this kingdom.—Among the most valuable insects of R. is the Polish *chermet*, or cochineal, the scarlet grains of which are sometimes sold for 2 or 3 rubles per pound. The silk-worm is reared in Taurida and the Ukraine. There are several kinds of flies, one of which is very destructive to the rein-deer. Here is also found the Pityocampasis, or pine-caterpillar (*Bostrichus piniperda*), the Asiatic kakalaks (*Blatta orientalis*), and the tarantula and cantharides. The *Scelopendra morisane* is very dangerous in the south of Taurida. Corals are found in different places. The *Teredo navalis*, so destructive to naval timber, infests the Black sea. Among the amphibious animals are turtles, frogs, lizards, and vipers, particularly the *Anguis ventralis*.

Manufactures.] The exertions of the Russian government to establish manufactures have been great and unremitting, even to neglecting the cultivation of the soil; and the number of manufactures of different kinds now established within Russia exceeds 8,000, giving employment to above 500,000 workmen. In 1802, R. possessed 2,364 manufactories; in 1815 she had 3,253; in 1823, 4,500; in 1844, 6,855. The number of persons employed in those manufactures in 1803, was 95,178; in 1844 it was 412,931. The manufactories of cloths, which in 1804 produced but 2,800,000 arshines, in 1819 produced 6,000,000 arshines. The cotton-manufactories produced in 1819 just five times the quantity which they did in 1803. The sugar-refineries in 1804 yielded 38,000 poods; in 1819, 460,000 p. The well-informed author of the *Revelations of Russia*, says: "Beyond the old Muscovite manufacture of sheeting,

cordage, the famous Russian leather prepared with the birch, tar, and soap, there is no one article sufficiently good or cheap to obtain any sale, except under the shelter of excessive duties on those produced abroad." The manufacturing industry of R. is far in arrears of that of Germany and even Austria. —The tanned leather of R. (*yuf*) is the finest in Europe; and so jealous are the Russians of their pre-eminence in this article, that nothing certain has yet been ascertained respecting their mode of tanning. The best tanneries are at Serpuchof, Belof, and Tula. Bremner says that numerous herds of goats are kept throughout R. for the sake of their hides, from which morocco leather is manufactured; but the morocco of Kasan, and the sole leather, are quite inferior to that of England. The number of tanneries in 1824 was 1,784.—The manufacture of isinglass and of caviar may be said to be exclusively Russian. The former is made of the bladder of the sturgeon; the latter, of the roe of the same fish. The banks of the Volga and the Ural are the principal seats of these manufactures.—Soap is manufactured to such an extent as not only to supply the internal demand, but also to afford very large quantities for exportation. It is chiefly manufactured by Russian burghers, merchants, and boors. The soaps most esteemed are those of Kostroma, Vologda, Kasan, Arsaniew, Moscow, Tzaritzin, Murom, &c. The number of soap and candle manufactures in 1824 was 1,023.—The cultivation of the vine in the southern provs. of R. has been much encouraged by the government, but the quantity of wine produced is still very insignificant compared with what is imported from foreign countries, and especially from France. The consumption of beer is small; there is but one brewery in St. Petersburg which produces English ale and Bavarian beer, the last of inferior quality, as there is a want of the principal thing necessary to its preservation—good cellars. The importation of foreign beer is prohibited, with the exception of porter, on which a high duty is levied; it is paid on about 90,000 bottles annually. The quantity of spirits consumed is enormous. Although much of the brandy drunk in R. is distilled from the potato, still the quantity of corn required for the distilleries during the past year was 18,000,000 bushels; yet the withdrawal of this quantity from the food market has had no sensible effect on the price of grain.—The beer of Riga is esteemed the best. Large quantities of quass, and mead, birch-wine, cherry-wine, and other varieties of vinous liquors, are also brewed. The distillation of brandy is a royal monopoly, and is very extensive and profitable.—The manufactures of potash and saltpetre are considerable; amounting in 1824 to 218. Pitch and tar are also very important articles of manufacture in this country.—In dyeing, the Russians have attained great perfection in almost all its branches, particularly in the dyeing of fur and leather, wherein they are unrivalled.—Sailcloth and cordage manufactures are upon a large scale, and furnish one of the most important articles of exportation. Very large manufactures of these are maintained by the Crown at St. Petersburg, Arkhangel, and Novgorod. The quantity of cordage manufactured in 1848 was 647,000 poods.—Linen manufactures are numerous, but chiefly confined to coarse cloths, stripes, and table-cloths. Fine napkins, printed linens, and a small quantity of linens of superior quality, are also manufactured; and a cambric manufactory was established at Yamburg by Catharine II. The finest and best Russian linens come from the gov. of Arkhangel; they are of equal breadth to those of other countries, but not so well bleached. The

linens made in other parts of the country are not above 14 inches wide. In 1841, 51,929 pieces of sailcloth, 2,822,538 arshines, 1 arshine = 28 English inches of diaper, and 1,638,646 arshines of crash, were exported from St. Petersburg.—The cotton manufacture has made great progress of late years. "To show what progress R. is making in manufactures, it may be stated," says Mr. Bremner, "that there are no fewer than 187 manufactories of various kinds in or near the capital. Many of these are worthy of especial notice, but we can mention only the celebrated and interesting Alexandrofsky-Zavod, which stands about 6 m. from the city. This is one of the largest manufacturing establishments to be met with on the continent, there being about 3,000 free labourers employed in it, and 1,000 boys and girls from the Foundling hospital. Cotton, linen, table-cloths, quilts, sailcloth, and playing-cards, are here manufactured on a very extensive scale; the men being employed in the hemp and flax departments, and the children on the cotton and linen. There is also a very extensive fabric of weaving and spinning machinery, steam-engines, &c.; but we were given to understand that (as we have usually found regarding such establishments abroad) the emperor can procure steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery, much cheaper from England than he can make them at home."—At the cloth manufactories, the chief manufacture is coarse cloths, principally for the army, and a kind still coarser for the peasants and poor people: previous to 1790, the Russian army was clothed with foreign woollens. The woollen goods manufactured within the country in 1824 amounted in value to £2,613,974; the imports of woollen goods in that year to only £402,356. It is said that Russia now exports to Asia, and particularly to China, cloth to the annual value of 2,000,000 silver rubles. "It must be admitted," writes a British manufacturer in 1847, "that progress is making in the manufacture of black cloth in Poland and Riga, in the coarse and fine medium cloths of Moscow and the neighbourhood within 40 or 60 versts. Their cotton printing is also very respectable, and their silks follow still at considerable distance from the French manufacture. I think that any stranger visiting that country might compliment the people upon the progress made, recollecting the fact, that until within a few years, during which time they procured English machinery and English mechanics, as well as practical chemists from France and Germany, who are in the receipt of very large salaries, nothing passable, of difficult manufacture, was produced in Russia. The wonder to me is that so much progress has been made, seeing the extraordinary protection that is given by government to every description of manufacture. For example, a good English black cloth that could be sold here for 7s. 6d., is equal to their favourite manufacture from Riga of 12s. per yard; but the duty upon ours being almost equal to its original cost prevents competition with Belgian or English cloth. The cotton-spinning establishments of R. have been failures; the printing establishments have, however, succeeded better, and they have a large outlet for these goods in the eastern portion of the empire. The heads of many of their first establishments, both in the woollen and cotton manufactures, have great perseverance, and might have served their apprenticeship in Leeds or Manchester, from the talents and management exhibited by them. Their want of water power, the non-existence of coal (none can exist within that part of Russia, geologically speaking), compel the manufacturers to remove into the woods, 40 or 50 versts from Moscow. It is true that woods of the silver

beech, extending as they do for many miles around them, will last for many years; but the cost of fuel under these favourable circumstances is so heavy that it must prove very obstructive to their capability of competition with the western nations of Europe, if they should ever be freed from the heavy tariff with which all foreign manufactures referred to are charged." The manufacture of woollen yarns in R. is very small, but the manufacture of cloth forms one of the principal branches of R. industry. It is carried on principally in the gov. of Kursk, Moscow, Woronetz, Livonia, Esthonia, Orenburg, &c. The district of Moscow lately possessed 107 factories with 20,900 hands, 6,700 weaving stools, 9 steam, and 3,100 other machines. The dyes employed are principally imported. Odessa is the chief importing port. A large quantity of cloth is manufactured in Poland, but chiefly the finer qualities. Many of the manufacturers are foreigners. The duties on woollen stuffs, &c., are very numerous. Chintzes are made in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, at Schlussemburg, and at Krasno-selo. At the other manufactures, the goods worked are chiefly half chintzes, common cotton cloths, coarse muslins, and stockings.—Silk manufactures are numerous. At these are fabricated velvets, taffeties, atlases, gold and silver tissues, Peruvians, brocades, and other varieties, especially beautiful hangings, similar, but inferior to those of Lyons. The principal localities in which silks are manufactured are Moscow and St. Petersburg. In the former city there were, in 1841, employed in silk manufactures, 135 factories, occupying 13,000 hands, 770 ordinary, and 540 jacquard looms, 800 ordinary frames, and 8 steam-engines, and using in the course of the year about 30,000 poods of raw silk. The total amount of raw silk imported into R. in 1845 was 13,676 poods; in 1846, 14,719 poods; and in 1848, 20,811 poods. The value of silk manufactures imported in the same periods was in 1845, 3,460,248; in 1846, 3,502,495; and in 1847, 4,062,762 silver rubles. The silk imported is chiefly Italian, received from Holland; but there is some Persian, Bukharian, and Chinese, and a small quantity is obtained from the colony on the Achtuba.—The glass-works of St. Petersburg have long been celebrated. Some of the largest mirrors in Europe have been made here. Until a very recent period, glass was an important article of importation into R.; that this is not the case now has arisen from the powerful assistance afforded to the native manufacture by the government. That the entire production must be very large now will be seen from the following amounts disposed of at the Nishgorod market in 1847:

Glass ground,	89,370 silver rubles
Ditto unground,	23,200 "
Crystal articles,	89,270 "
White or Bohemian glass,	139,770 "
Mirror glass,	198,767 "

Poland produced in

	1844.	1845.	1846.
Window glass,	22,213	30,084	23,885
Ordinary glass vessels,	95,882	97,506	74,949
Better sorts,	19,145	21,404	21,254
Ground,	14,980	6,248	14,000

The largest glass-house in Finland is in Nunkirk, which produces glass to the annual value of about 16,000 silver rubles. Mirrors of an unusually large size are principally made in the imperial factory, which was founded by the Emperor Alexander, as a school for this branch of industry. The import duties on glass are very various. The importation of mirrors and mirror-glass is prohibited.—As much hardware is manufactured at Tula as to supply a

great part of the empire. Hat and felt making are carried on largely in every part of the empire; but the former are of a very inferior quality. The Tartars and Bashkirs are most expert in manufacturing the latter; some pieces of it, called *voiloks*, are made so large as to cover a whole room.—Shagreen is manufactured at Astrakhan, principally by Tartars and Armenians. It is made of the best parts of the horse and ass hides, impressed with the hard seeds of certain plants, which being trodden on, mark the leather. It is exclusively a Russian manufacture. Notwithstanding that iron is so abundant, and iron-foundries are seen wherever mines exist, yet the Russians are far from being skilled in iron manufactures. The total amount of cast iron produced in R. is about 9,000,000 poods annually. The only steel is made at Yekaterinburg, at a royal manufactory, and is of very inferior quality. At Petrazavodsk, in the gov. of Olonetz, is a large cannon-foundry, where iron-cannon of excellent workmanship are cast. At this place, along with the other iron mines belonging to the Crown, in Siberia, all the cannon and warlike implements are founded. The Crown has four manufactures of fire-arms, and other warlike weapons, at Tula, Sestratic, Petrazavodsk, and Orel; but the works at any of these places could not, a few years ago, be compared with those of private individuals in England and Scotland, of a second or even third rank. They have latterly turned out greatly superior articles. The imperial factory at Tula, founded in 1712, produces 100,000 muskets annually at a cost of between 20 and 24 silver rubles a musket.—Machines for cotton and flax spinning and for cloth factories, are principally imported from England; the importation is duty free. The value (in silver rubles) of the machines imported was in—

1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
517,208	975,386	1,313,692	1,630,529	1,318,972	1,884,847

There are several large factories in full operation in Moscow, which produce locomotives and fixed engines. Iron steamers have also been built which have been very favourably reported on. The smaller kinds of machinery are made in great perfection, and the mechanics employed are in this instance chiefly Russians. The value of the machinery made in Moscow during 1848 amounted to 100,000 silver rubles, hardly a tenth of the value of the quantity imported. There are numerous powder-mills in the empire; those for the supply of the army are at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kasan. Porcelain and earthenware manufactures exist in different parts of the country. The refining of sugar is carried on to a great extent at St. Petersburg, Riga, and Revel. Clayed sugars, as well as refined sugars of all sorts, are not allowed to be imported; and the duties on imported raw sugars are very high.

Commerce.] The commerce of R. has advanced considerably of late years. The exports consist almost entirely of raw produce.

The total value of the export trade of R. with foreign countries—deducting the exports of corn and grain—stood thus:—

In 1830,	58,091,339 rubles	=	£3,269,570
1838,	70,562,252		11,381,008
1841,	75,999,670		12,258,911

Of grain and flour R. exported,

In 1830,	18,733,616 rubles	=	£3,021,551
1838,	15,156,673		2,444,623
1841,	10,382,509		1,674,398

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* published the following returns of the exports and imports of R. in 1841:—

EXPORTS—To foreign countries,	86,382,179
To Finland,	1,349,192
To Poland,	2,034,739
Total,	89,766,110 silv. r.
IMPORTS—From foreign countries,	79,429,490
From Finland,	551,558
From Poland,	820,541
Total,	80,801,589
Balance in favour of Russia,	8,984,521 silv. r.
Total foreign exports, from 1838 to 1841, exclusive of corn:—	
In 1838,	70,562,252 silv. r.
1839,	69,640,761
1840,	68,704,971
1841,	75,999,670

The increase which took place in 1841 is accounted for by the extraordinary development of the relations between R. and China during that year. The latter had never before sent so large a quantity of tea to the market of Kiakhta.

Total of imports from 1838 to 1841:—

In 1838,	69,698,824 silv. r.
1839,	69,593,589
1840,	76,728,111
1841,	79,429,490

It appears by official returns, that the importations for 1845 were much larger than in 1844, though in the last-mentioned year the importation of foreign goods exceeded that of 1843. The exportations of 1845 were below those of 1844. This arose in part from the very large amount of the exportations in 1844, and in part from the crops in the Baltic and western provs. in 1845 having fallen short: notwithstanding this, there were larger shipments than usual from St. Petersburg and Arkhangel, as well as of grain from Odessa. The following were the results of the year 1845, so far as concerns produce and merchandise: Exportation to foreign parts, 18,950,348 silver rubles; to Poland, 2,295,008; to Finland, 1,321,939; making a total of 22,567,345 = £20,820,000. Importations from foreign parts, 81,234,566; from Poland, 1,093,697; from Finland, 833,109; making a total of 83,161,372 = £18,710,000. The exportations for 1845 exceeded the importations, therefore, by the sum of about £2,110,000. The total importation of coin and precious metals amounted to 9,041,540 r. = £2,340,000, and the exportations to 5,655,324 r. = £1,589,000.

The increasing commercial relations of R. were thus set forth by a French writer in 1847: "The whole of Russian commerce now amounts to 713,000,000 francs, or 2,200,000 tons. In 1835 the figure was 485,000,000. This is small for a nation of 60,000,000, but its trade is daily taking new developments. This 713,000,000 worth of goods—to which 60 or 70,000,000 in precious metals must be added—is thus divided: Imports, 333,000,000; exports, 380,000,000. By land, the trade is about 300,000,000, of which 25,000,000 are by the frontiers of Poland and Finland. The maritime trade, precious metals included, amounts to 470,000,000, of which 150,000,000 to the Black sea, and 320,000,000 to the Baltic and sea of Azof. Her trade with the North amounts to 380,000,000, of which England receives 210,000,000; France, 55,000,000; Southern Europe and Levant, 170,000,000; America, 40,000,000. In 1846, the trade with China had risen to 60,000,000. This latter trade, which takes place at Kiakhta in Mongolia, increases every year. R. supplies China with cloth; China, Russia with tea; 8,000,000 lbs. of this article were sent by this road into R. in 1846, of which two-thirds is of superior quality. The French writer forcibly argues against R. continuing a system of prohibition against European manufactures, at the same time that it expects to

sell its agricultural produce all over Europe.—In 1846 there were exported over the European Asiatic boundaries:—

For abroad,	98,880,984.5 r.
To Poland,	2,339,930
To Finland,	1,493,887
Total,	102,714,781.5 r.
Imported from abroad,	84,958,998.5 r.
From Poland,	1,816,268
From Finland,	720,623
Total,	86,995,789.5 r.
Gold and silver coin, and in bars, imported from abroad,	9,744,263.5 r.
From Poland,	1,473,106
Total,	11,217,369
Exported to foreign countries,	12,973,617
To Poland,	88,156
Total,	13,061,773
Sum total of import and export trade is therefore	213,989,907
In 1845 the sum total of import and export trade was	190,425,481
The surplus of 1846 of import and export trade is	23,564,426

The exportation of the principal articles of commerce, compared with the two preceding years, gives the following results:—

	1844.	1845.	1846.	
Hemp,	2,970,636	2,841,718	2,695,652	poode.
Flax,	3,731,501	2,691,320	2,504,550	"
Tallow,	3,340,932	3,229,097	3,522,614	"
Potash,	300,256	247,346	188,608	"
Wool,	844,254	783,588	498,763	"
Brushes,	70,450	84,638	80,851	"
Iron,	781,094	817,020	691,205	"
Copper,	85,342	82,963	126,646	"
Lintseed and hempseed,	1,390,645	1,394,149	928,326	chertwerta.
Timber,	3,203,373	3,059,165	3,775,356	silver r.
Raw hides,	1,018,058	1,322,027	1,119,522	"
Russia leather,	794,789	921,093	1,169,162	"
Corn,	16,340,023	16,527,731	28,929,916	"

In 1848, R. imported from Turkey-in-Asia to the value of £136,976, two-thirds of which consisted of woven cotton fabrics. From Persia the imports were valued at £626,805, two-thirds of which consisted of woven cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics. From the Kirghiz steppes the value of her imports was £229,792, nearly one-half of which consisted of cattle. From Khiva the imports were £12,479, chiefly dye-stuffs and raw cotton. From Bokhara the imports were £108,480, one-half of which consisted of cotton fabrics. From Tashkend the imports were £76,241; from Kokhan, £6,923; from China, £368,363; and from other countries, chiefly beyond the Caucasus, £66,989; being a total of imports from various countries in Asia of £2,133,048. The exports of R. to these parts were, in 1848, as follows: To Turkey-in-Asia, £76,093; Persia, £103,780; Kirghiz steppes, £238,041; Khiva, £6,346; Bokhara, £39,154; Tashkend, £38,704; Kokhan, £736; China, £865,849; total of exports to Asiatic countries, £1,368,703. The value, both of imports and exports, appears to average nearly the same amount, taken in a series of years. The revenue and the exports for 1848 and 1849 were officially reported as follows:—

	Customs revenue.	Value of Exports.
1848,	31,220,149 r. = £4,683,022	173,115,125 r. = £26,867,269
1849,	31,760,518	192,335,242
1850,	...	192,366,190

The exports of 1850 were partly distributed, as follows:—

By the frontier of Europe,	83,133,948 r. = £12,470,092
" of Asia,	17,222,954
For the Kingdom of Poland,	2,311,550
For Finland,	1,779,920

The silver *ruble* is estimated in the above calculations at 17½d. sterling, or about 35 cents. The value of importations for the same year were in part, as follows:—

From Europe,	76,107,448 r.	= £11,416,067
From Asia,	15,744,430	2,361,664
From Poland,	1,275,580	191,337
From Finland,	790,568	118,585

The commerce with China commenced about the latter end of the 16th cent., when the Russians, spreading eastward through the territory on each side of the river Amur, and subduing several independent Tungusian hordes, hostilities broke out in 1680, which were at last terminated by a regular treaty, by which the Russians lost the navigation of the Amur, but obtained a permanent trade with the Chinese; but it was not till 1728 that the treaty of Kiakhta was signed, which is the basis of all transactions carried on between the two countries at the present time. See article **KIAKHTA**.—The Russian trade in the Caspian is not only carried on with Persia, but also with all the independent Tartarian tribes to the E and SE, with Kashgar and Yarkand, in Lesser Bucharra, with the western part of Tibet, and the fertile vale of Cashmere. Russian caravans of 500 or 600 persons have even come on horseback to the fair of Gheriokh, or Gherlope, and by supplying the Tibetians with coral beads, cut up the trade in that article from Delhi and Benares. The chief marts of this commerce are Astrakhan, Orenburg, Gurief, Derbent, Turk, Baku, and Sallian. See articles **ASTRAKHAN**, **BOKHARA**, and **KHIVA**. One good result has already taken place since the Russians became masters of Northern Turkistan: caravans can now traverse the Kirghisian steppe with safety, whether from Bokhara or Kokhan on the S, or Russia on the N. The intercourse is laid open, and instead of plundering and pillaging caravans and travellers as formerly, the Kirghisians now escort and protect them. The value of goods sent to Bokhara by the caravans now amounts to 20,000,000 r. annually. "A good deal has been said about the Russian trade with Asia, and the power which R. may come to possess of transforming the present maritime commerce betwixt Europe and Asia into a land-commerce through her Asiatic possessions. In a work recently published at Berlin it is remarked that R. already possesses a commercial route into the heart of the Chinese empire by way of Kiakhta; and that Orenburg may already be considered as an entrepot of the Russian commerce with China, Bucharra, Tibet, Cashmere, and India; while with Bagdad and Georgia easy communications already exist. But we must remark," says a well-informed writer, "that although it might be in the power of R. at this moment to enlarge her Asiatic land-commerce, still she would necessarily be compelled to be very wary in her motions on her Asiatic frontiers, where she might soon come into collision with a far more formidable power than her own, which could certainly easily strip her of a large part of her Asiatic territories in the event of a war. Besides the sovereignty of the seas seems to be the necessary condition on which the possession of the commerce betwixt Europe and Asia must be held. For suppose R. were at this moment mistress of India, but not of the seas which wash its shores, how long could she preserve the integrity of her new dominions, and the commercial intercourse of their various regions? Again, the fact seems to be lost sight of in the speculations of the Berlin economist, that although a great Indian trade may have formerly existed between Europe and India, yet the character of that commerce was entirely different in ancient times from what it would now be. The merchandise which India then sent to Europe consisted of articles of great value but small bulk, such as pearls, diamonds, silk stuffs, and jewellery, which could be easily transported on a few beasts of burden; but how very different must be the means and routes of conveyance adopted for the purposes of the modern commerce of this country, the chief articles of which are tea, rice, sugar, saltpetre, and other bulky commodities? A vessel manned with 50 or 60 hands will transport as much merchandise from India to any given distance as a caravan of 4,000 camels and 400 conductors, without counting their escort. And unless we suppose R. to have made herself mistress of all the intervening territories what an amount of custom and transit-duties would not such articles have paid before they reached Europe? R. has not yet been able to expedite a single mercantile expedition into China; all her trade with that power is yet strictly transacted at the frontier-settlement of Kiakhta. The trade with Bucharra, China, and Bokhara, is more direct, and R. might be able to procure Indian merchandise through the medium of these countries; but then this trade would be constantly exposed to the depredations of the nomadic hordes of Central Asia; and as to the commerce betwixt the countries we have now mentioned and Northern India, that again would lie at the mercy of such wild tribes as the Afghans and inhabitants of Cabul. If the late treaty is strictly preserved, the commercial intercourse of R. and Persia may certainly be greatly improved, and Astrakhan and Tiflis become rich entrepôts between these countries, provided the Persians make that progress in civilization which is necessary for the support of an active trade under any circumstances." The following is an official statement, in silver rubles, of the trade of R. with her Transcaucasian territories and in the Caspian sea: **EXPORTS FROM R. [principal articles]:—**

	1847.	1848.
Grain,	178,137	111,741

Silk manufactures,	62,887	35,621
Silk,	86,428	65,456
Raw hides,	103,299	143,235
Metal goods,	33,212	59,835
Metal,	80,115	47,144
Building wood,	15,450	40,644
Precious metals,	—	3,558,867

EXPORTS [principal articles]:—

	1847.	1848.
Cotton manufactures,	1,589,577	2,063,976
Silk,	596,781	315,459
Raw silk,	460,471	379,664
Sugar and sugar candy,	314,844	248,161
Furs,	103,545	110,618
Skins,	36,858	53,166

The commerce with Turkey is chiefly carried on by the European frontiers of both countries. The chief commerce with Turkey is carried on, by way of Tagnarog, with Constantinople. The principal imports are Grecian wines, olive oil, silk, and cotton, &c. Furs are exported by land from Russia to Esmela. The maritime trade with Turkey was wholly in the hands of the Greeks, but is totally distinct from the foreign European commerce which R. enjoys by means of these seas. See article **TURKEY**.—The inland commerce of R. is that conducted in Siberia between the stationary inhabitants and the various roaming tribes subject to the Russian sceptre, and that which is conducted in European Russia. No strangers are permitted to interfere in this trade, which is confined wholly to natives and to Russian subjects. Great numbers of Bucharrians are settled in different places of Siberia and Russian Tartary, who carry on a correspondence through different parts of the empire, as well as with their brethren of the same nation in Persia, Independent Tartary, and Hindostan. Tobolski is chief centre of the Siberian inland commerce, being frequented not only by Russians and Tartars, but also by Bucharrians, Hindus, and Calmucks. The interior commerce of European Russia is far more considerable. The cities of Moscow, Tula, Jaroslavl, Novgorod, Volotschek, Pleskof, Twer, and Smolensk, are all noted for their inland commerce. Makarief had a great annual fair in July, one of the most important in all Russia, being every way equal to the most celebrated fairs in Europe, such as those of Frankfurt and Leipzig; but in 1810, the buildings appropriated for magazines and shops were entirely burnt down, and the fair was removed to Nijny-Novgorod, about 50 m. higher up the Volga. See article **NJNY-NOVGOROD**.—The chief articles of exportation from the Russian ports in the Baltic are leather, hemp, flax, tallow, iron, tar, pitch, lintseed, ashes, timber, and grain. The best hemp comes from Riga and St. Petersburg; that from the other Baltic ports is inferior in quality, and proportionally dearer. The best flax likewise comes from these two ports; but the quantity exported from St. Petersburg bears no comparison to that from Riga. Tallow is cheaper at St. Petersburg than in the other Baltic ports; and it is also the best place for iron. The best lintseed is that of Riga and Pernau. Timber is chiefly exported from Archangel, Narva, Riga, Pernau, and Wyborg; oak timber from Riga only. The best tar is from Archangel; the best ashes are those of St. Petersburg and Riga. Grain is chiefly exported from Revel, Riga, Leibau, and barley from the island of Oesel. See articles **ARCHANGEL**, **PETERSBURG**, and **RIGA**. The following is an official statement of the number of vessels which entered Russian ports in 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848:—

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Baltic ports,	2,987	3,766	6,231	3,092
Ports in the Black sea,	2,245	2,442	4,201	2,818
... White sea,	673	801	824	830
... Caspian sea,	121	116	110	161
	5,926	7,125	11,326	6,401
With cargoes,	3,637	2,990	3,063	3,010
In ballast,	2,289	4,195	8,303	3,391
	5,926	7,125	11,326	4,401

Tonnage, 567,703 654,236 968,034 661,540
The greater part were English, Swedish, and Dutch vessels; owing to the Danish war, very few Prussian and other German vessels arrived.

The number of vessels which cleared out for foreign ports in 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848 were as follows:

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Baltic ports,	2,990	3,790	6,244	3,023
Ports in the Black sea,	2,222	2,432	4,231	2,686
... White sea,	588	807	822	827
... Caspian sea,	140	184	130	162
	5,940	7,213	11,424	6,197
With cargoes,	5,813	7,028	10,968	5,486
In ballast,	128	185	456	711
	5,940	7,213	11,424	6,197
Tonnage,	572,911	672,864	999,284	688,997

The commercial connection of R. with the BLACK SEA is fully set forth under that article.—The Russians are not rapidly extending themselves along the American coast; but they have greatly improved the intercourse between Petersburg and Kamtschatka. Every year a number of their fur-ships sail from the NE coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, and enter the gulf of Finland.

General Review.] The first Europeans who traded with Russia were the merchants of the Hanse towns, who, for a considerable period, enjoyed a monopoly of this commerce. About the middle of the 16th cent. the English succeeded to a share of the Russian trade. An English company, to which the Czar Ivan granted many exclusive privileges, was erected in 1555 by Queen Mary, for the purpose of trading to Arkhangel. These privileges, however, were abolished by Boris Godenoff, who proclaimed trade to be free in all parts of his dominions. The English commerce with R. afterwards underwent many revolutions, till 1797, when a treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between the two powers. This treaty continued to regulate the commercial intercourse between Britain and R., till the famous convention among the Northern powers, for abolishing the belligerent right of Britain to search the vessels of neutral nations trading with any hostile power. In a short time, however, this convention was dissolved; the treaty of 1797 virtually recognised; the right of searching explained; and articles to be accounted contraband of war were enumerated. R. acceded to the continental system of Napoleon Bonaparte; and by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, all commerce between Great Britain and R. was interdicted. In 1812, however, when Alexander threw off the French yoke, the commercial intercourse was again restored to its former footing. But whilst Great Britain takes more than half of the whole produce of R. exported to foreign countries, the total value of British exports to all the Russias is not more than half the value of our exports to Holland alone, and does not at this moment exceed what it was in 1795. The declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported to R. in 1833—was £1,658,343; but in this sum the article of cotton-twist, to be used in the Russian manufactures, amounted in value to £1,236,584, leaving a balance for

Woolen manufactures,	£94,419
Linen,	965
Woven cottons,	65,000
Ironmongery,	51,000
All other articles,	215,374
	£486,768

The value of Russian produce imported in the same year into the United Kingdom could not be estimated at much less than £7,000,000.

Flax and tow, 1,089,559 cwt., value	£2,179,118
Hemp, 880,999 cwt.,	1,013,747
Wool, 3,762,102 cwt.,	232,725
Tallow, 1,658,769 cwt.,	2,077,322
Flax and other oil seeds, 3,604,993 bushels,	651,248
Tar, 12,983 lasts,	184,730
Ashe, 1,939 cwt.,	2,423
Bristles, 1,924,814,	32,080
Timber and deals,	330,206
Corn,	127,000
Hides, peltry, &c.	38,000
All other articles,	45,000

Total value of imports from Russia, calculated at moderate shipping prices, **£6,977,396**

The political differences presently existing between R. and Turkey have naturally directed attention to the relative commercial position of these countries with England: the following abridgment of an extended review of the subject in the *Circular to Bankers* will, therefore, be read with interest.—“Of all the great corn-producing countries of Europe which export their grain to England, Turkey is the only one which has met us in the spirit of reciprocity. It is estimated that our importations of foreign grain last year amounted to about £12,000,000; of this quantity imported about one-third is in the hands of the Greek merchants, who have now almost the entire of this branch of trade in the Mediterranean. The official returns show that our export trade to Turkey has risen from £888,654 in 1831, to £3,113,679 in 1850, showing an increase of 250 per cent. The following is the official account from 1840 to 1850 inclusive:—

Declared value of exports to Turkey.

1840	£1,361,589
1841	1,647,354
1842	1,847,539
1843	2,301,856
1844	2,869,232
1845	2,942,909
1846	2,211,897
1847	2,992,281
1848	3,116,365
1849	2,930,612
1850	3,113,679

“From this statement it appears that the value of our exports to Turkey more than doubled itself in eleven years.

“Our export trade to R. in 1831 amounted to £1,191,565; and for the eleven years ended 1850 was as follows:—

Declared value of exports to Russia.

1840	£1,602,742
1841	1,607,175
1842	1,885,958
1843	1,895,519
1844	2,128,926
1845	2,153,491
1846	1,725,148
1847	1,844,543
1848	1,925,226
1849	1,566,176
1850	1,454,771

“The value of our export trade to R. has, therefore, declined to an amount below what it was in 1832, for in 1831 it was only £1,289,704. The export of cotton manufactures to the two countries constitutes the principal branch of our commercial intercourse with R. and Turkey. In 1831 the total quantity of cotton manufactures exported to R. and entered by the yard was 1,960,634, and the declared value £68,412. In the same year we exported in cotton-twist and yarn 13,959,666 lbs., the declared value being £730,371. So that our exports of cotton-twist at that time constituted the more important branch of the two; and it gradually increased up to 1837, when the quantity of cotton-twist amounted to 24,108,593 lbs., valued at £1,612,956. Since that period it has never reached to a similar amount; and in 1850 we only exported 4,370,576 lbs., at a value of £245,625. From 1835 to 1851 the exports of cotton goods to R., excepting in 1849, have generally declined, as may be seen by the following statement:—

Exports of cotton goods to Russia.

	Declared value.
1840	2,114,029 yds. £59,292
1841	1,241,665 37,625
1842	1,524,543 36,345
1843	1,316,811 27,584
1844	1,264,553 31,478
1845	1,320,775 30,184
1846	1,219,765 30,899
1847	1,541,112 35,274
1848	1,606,297 34,509
1849	2,137,108 44,458
1850	1,800,603 41,283
1851	1,568,924 30,257

“We have seen then, that R. has not only reduced her importations of cotton-twist from England from 24,000,000 lbs. per annum to 3,500,000, but her imports of cotton manufactures from 2,000,000 to 1,500,000 yds. Now this cannot arise from any hostility to R. in our tariffs, because we admit almost duty free nearly all the raw produce she is accustomed to export to this country. It is because R. is increasing her own manufactures, that she ceases to purchase of England. It is also clear that the opening of our ports to the free importation of grain has created no reciprocal trade between England and R. If we examine the progress of our export trade to Turkey, we shall find that it presents a totally different aspect. We estimate the value of our commerce with foreign nations by what is exchanged between the two countries; and we can scarcely find a better example than that which Turkey affords. Having shown the increase in the total value exported to that country, we may next examine it with regard to the manufactures of cotton. In 1831 we exported 24,555,590 yards; in 1836 it increased to 48,079,103 yards; in 1843 it amounted to 87,779,175 yards; and in 1848 to 156,757,178 yards; such is the extraordinary progress of the export of cotton goods from this country to Turkey, that the total value of cotton goods amounted to no less than £2,458,538 in 1850; hence Turkey holds a most important commercial position in the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom.” The exports from Russia to England form nearly 50 per cent., and the imports from England to R. 33 per cent. of Russian commerce. After England comes France with, in silver rubles:

Importation. Exportation.

1847	20,964,350	8,693,621
1850	4,150,645	8,352,630
1851	2,610,778	8,477,103

The imports for 1847, show that, in the case of deficient crops, France depends for subsistence upon the breadstuffs of the Euxine sea; but the French exports to R. remain at a stand, and it forms at least 10 per cent. of the exports of all Europe to R. To serve the purpose of comparison we append the commercial statistics of some other states:

FRANCE.

Importation. Exportation.

1847	10,710,146 all v. r.	7,062,804
1850	5,259,445	7,396,620
1851	8,751,101	13,938,269

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

1847	3,431,853	7,206,736
1850	1,854,899	5,819,332
1851	5,537,808	5,930,161

HOLLAND.

1847	7,500,848	3,775,624
1850	4,100,333	3,628,356
1851	5,020,398	3,153,182

AUSTRIA.

1847	4,790,355	3,082,464
1850	4,576,047	3,101,640
1851	4,800,398	6,684,146

The Austrian export to R. is only doubled in appearance; it is explained by the removal of the line of custom-houses, which had been carried back to the boundary-line between Austria and Poland. It results from these figures that Russia's exports to England are almost equal to her exports to the whole of the rest of Europe. And that on the latter side, the English imports into R. almost equal those of France, Prussia, Austria and Holland, and that her commercial relations with Austria do not form more than the twentieth part of the commerce of R. with Europe. The foreign European commerce of Russia is of vast consequence to that empire, as thereby the surplus produce of every kind produced in the interior is disposed of. In R. and Poland this surplus is far more considerable than in the other countries bordering the Baltic, and forms a principal source of the annual revenue of the Russian nobility. Any war therefore which involves in its consequences the loss of commerce, especially that of the Baltic and the White sea, deeply affects the immediate interest of the Russian nobility, as it thereby deprives them of the profits of landed produce, and the labours of their vassals. A war attended with such effects is certain of being unpopular, especially if carried on with a power sufficiently able to keep possession of the principal communications of the Baltic with the Atlantic, and to blockade the Russian ports.

Measures, Weights, and Money.] The English inch and foot are generally used throughout the Russian empire, except as regards measuring of timber for the export-duties.

The Russian foot = 13.75 inches English.

The Memel foot = 10.53 English inches.

The sarshe = 7 English feet.

1 *reest* = 300 sarsheins.

1 *loth* = 6 furlongs, 12 poles, or 1,166 yards, English.

The smallest weight is the *solotnik* = 6 grains.

3 *solotniks* = 1 *loth*.

32 *lots* = 1 pound. The Russian pound is the same for gold, silver, and merchandise.

40 pounds = 1 *pood*.

1 *pood* = 36 lbs., 1 oz. 10 drs. English avoird.

In commercial transactions the *pood* is usually calculated at 36 lbs.

The *polusca*, an imaginary piece of money, equal in value to 135 of a penny British currency, is the unit in Russian currency. The *denaski*, the lowest real coin, is equal to 2 *poluscas*; and 2 *denaskis* equal 1 *copeck*, whose value is therefore equal 1/54 of a penny British. Ten *copecks* are equal to 1 *grivna*; and 10 *grivnas* to 1 ruble. The value of the ruble, which represents a silver coin, varies from 38d. to 40d. British money, according to the exchange. In order to meet the exigencies of the state expenditure, so excessive was the issue of these notes in former times that their value in exchange with England represented, not 38d., but sank by a steady and regular gradation, as one fresh issue succeeded another, to 30d., to 24d., to 18d., and finally to 10d., and for many years the ruble, instead of representing an intrinsic value of 38d. to 40d., circulated for 10d. to 11d. The *tsarvontsch*, the lowest gold coin, is equal in value to 24 rubles. The Imperial, a gold coin, equal in value to 5 rubles, and the Double Imperial are very rare in Russian currency. *Platina* pieces of 3 and 6 rubles were coined in 1827. The paper currency is called by the Russians and Poles *pomazhki*, by the Germans *bank-assignats*, or only *assignats*. The texture of the assignat paper is very thin, and they are often torn in their constant circulation; but as long as all the pieces are kept together, by pasting them on another paper or otherwise, and the number of the assignat and its value are legible, it must be taken. An Imperial manifesto of 1839, after declaring that "the various changes produced by time and the influence of circumstances in our monetary relations, have not only had the effect that the notes of the Imperial bank, contrary to their original destination, have obtained the preference over the silver money, which is the proper standard of value in our empire, but also that hence a manifold agio has come into use, which has at length moulded itself differently in almost every locality," decreed that in order to the restoration of the basis of 1810, the Russian silver coinage is henceforth recognised as the money forming the principal medium for payments; that the silver ruble, according to its present value and existing subdivisions, is established as legal and unalterable chief metallic unit of the money current in the empire; and that the silver ruble, as well in itself as in all its subdivisions, will be at 3 rubles 50 *copecks* in bank paper. The intrinsic value of the ruble having been reduced to about 11d., the Imperial manifesto of 1839, decreed that from the 1st of January, 1840, the enormous amount of notes then in circulation should be redeemed by new ruble notes which were to be convertible at the will of the holder into silver in the full amount of 38d.; but that for every one of such new notes as should be received three and a-half of the old notes should be

delivered up; and thus a large debt was liquidated by a payment of 28 per cent. of the amount. Since 1840 the currency of R. has till now been upon a satisfactory footing. The new notes have been circulated to the full amount in which they have been required; their convertibility has been strictly preserved by a proper reserve of specie locked up in the fortresses of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, under the care and superintendence of a mixed board of management, composed of government bank officers and eminent merchants appointed for the purpose. In 1846 the bullion in those fortresses had reached the amount of £19,000,000; but shortly after that date a sum of £5,000,000 was withdrawn, and appropriated to investment in England and France, which has since been otherwise disposed of. What amount now continues in those vaults is not known, but there is reason to believe it has been further reduced. The emperor has, it is said, determined to defray his present war-expenditure [1854] by the issue of notes. The scheme is that they shall be inconvertible as formerly; and 60,000,000 ruble notes, about £10,000,000, are to be added to the present circulation. Of course, depreciation will rapidly take place, just as these issues may be made in excess.

Computation of time.] R. is the only European empire in which time continues to be reckoned by the Julian almanac. In business with foreign countries the Russians use both the Julian and Gregorian dates. The Greek church commences its chronology with the year of the world, and writes 7407, instead of 1854; but this calculation is exclusively confined to church records. The Tartars, like the Mongols, calculate by periods of twelve years.

Population.] To state with precision the population of this extensive empire, which comprehends so many different nations and tribes, is continually enlarging by conquest, and of many portions of which no regular census has yet been taken, is impossible. The first census taken in R. was by order of Peter the Great, in 1719, and returned 14,000,000 as the pop. of his empire, including the Ukraine, the countries of Esthonia, Livonia, and part of Finland. The second census was made in 1743, and exhibited an increase of upwards of 2,000,000; a third, in 1761, showed an increase of 4,000,000; by a fourth, in 1781, an increase of 8,000,000 appeared; and in 1794, the total pop. was estimated at 32,000,000. Between 1794 and 1795, Lithuania and Courland were added to R., and increased her pop. to 37,000,000. After this latter date, all the parishes throughout the empire were ordered to make annually a return to the synod of births, marriages, and deaths; and these exhibited for some years a regular annual increase of about 500,000; in 1828—though these tables include the families of those only who profess the Greek religion—an excess of births over deaths of 666,728; and on the three years from 1846 to 1848 inclusive, of 835,444. Hassel's elaborate calculation, founded on the census of 1793, and reckoning the annual increase at 15 on each 1,000, gave, in 1823, a pop. for the whole of European Russia, of 45,633,203, and for the whole empire of 59,263,700. The classified official statement of the pop. of R., in 1838, was as follows:

1. Paying taxes,	47,292,264
2. Temporarily free of taxes,	163,544
3. Not paying taxes,	1,692,725
4. Attached to the military service,	1,932,165
5. Not subject to revision,	1,153,174
6. In the Trans-Caucasian provinces,	1,178,316
7. In the kingdom of Poland,	4,168,222
8. In the grand-duchy of Finland,	1,872,122
9. In the Russian provinces of America,	61,053
	59,133,585

This return was exclusive of the conquered and unconquered mountaineers living between the Black and the Caspian seas, who were estimated at 1,445,000 individuals, and of the Kirghisses beyond the Orenburg and Siberian frontiers. The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1845 estimated the entire pop. of the empire at 62,927,854, of whom 56,778,807 were comprised within the limits of Europe. M. Tego-borski's approximative estimate of the pop. in 1850 was 62,047,000 as the pop. of the European portion

of the empire; 5,200,000 for that of Asiatic Russia; and 60,000 for that of the American territories: making a grand total of at least 68,000,000 for the empire. The pop. of R. thus greatly exceeds that of any other European state; and amounts to a third of the united pop. of Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and Great Britain in 1846. The pop. of France and Austria is nearest to it in Europe; but that of China greatly exceeds it, and also that of the British empire reckoning its colonies. The proportion of the R. pop. to that of the rest of Europe is as 44 to 187, or as 1 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; and including the pop. of Asiatic Russia, 2-33ds of the whole of the inhabitants of the earth are subject to the Russian sceptre. The ninth part of the whole pop. resides in towns. The average density of the pop. of European Russia is 30.5 to an English sq. m.; but some of the Siberian provs. do not contain above 7 persons to every 10 sq. m. The density of the pop. of the European portion of the empire in 1850 was 648 on a German sq. m.; while on the same area in Austria it was 3,163; in Prussia, 3,265; in France, 3,723; and in Britain, 4,983.

Origin of the population. No kingdom upon earth is inhabited by so many different tribes, unlike in derivation and language, manners and religion, as Russia. The limits of the empire contain upwards of 100 of these nations, speaking at least 40 different languages. They may, however, be reduced under eight principal heads, viz.—Slavonians, Finns, Tartars, Caucasian tribes, Mongols, Mandshurs, Polar tribes, and colonists and settlers. Of these the European pop. is as follows:

1. *Slavonians.* Slavonians, including—(1) The Russians proper on this side of the Ural. This is a strong race of men, of middle stature and hardy temperament. The lower class of Russians still retain as much of their ancient modes of life as markedly to distinguish them from every other European nation. As an agriculturist, the Russian cultivates his paternal acres on the same system that his ancestors did before him, with little wish to adopt the improvements of modern times. As a merchant, he is cunning, industrious, and keen. He has no original genius; but a happy conception enables him readily to appropriate the foreign arts; and no one possesses in a higher degree the faculty of imitation. The peasants in general wear breeches or trousers of very coarse linen, with an upper garment somewhat similar to a coat, formed of coarse cloth in summer, in winter, of a sheepskin with the wool turned inward. On the legs, instead of stockings, they wear a piece of coarse cloth, or of dannel. Their shoes, or rather sandals, are formed of a kind of platted linden-bark, fixed to the legs with pieces of the same substance. The head is covered with a round hat, or a high cap. The complexion of the female peasantry is generally fair, but sometimes brunette. Beauty is rare amongst them. Their bread is of rye, which, with eggs, salt fish, a little bacon, and mushrooms, constitute the chief part of their food. At all their repasts they use a great quantity of garlic. Their drink is of two kinds, one called *quass*, a kind of fermented liquor prepared from barley, rye, and oatmeal, mixed together; the other is mead made of honey; and sometimes mixed with the juice of the birch; but both these are willingly relinquished for more powerful liquors, particularly brandy. Whisky distilled from malt is also a favourite liquor with them. Their language is accounted a very pure dialect of the Slavonian; copious, expressive, and rich in imagery. The Russians are divided into the Great Russians, inhabiting the northern and middle provinces; and the Little Russians, including the Cossacks, who, since their submission in 1654, have had a military organization. The European Cossack tribes are the Cossacks of Chernomorski, or of the Black sea; the Cossacks of the Don, the Cossacks of the Bug, and the Cossacks of Tschugrujen in the Ukraine. The other Cossack tribes belong to Asiatic Russia. Altogether they constitute a pop. of about 850,000 souls, spreading eastward from the Ukraine far into Siberia. (2) The second branch of Slavonians is the Poles. They inhabit the whole of Poland, and the govts. of Kief, Vitebsk, Mohilev, Minsk, Wilna, Podolia, and Volhynia. They are a strong and fine-looking race of men. Their national language and costume still indicate the remains of an independent people. The nobility are numerous; a part of them are possessed of princely riches; the poorer class cultivate their own farms. (3) The Lithuanian branch of the Slavonians is found in the govts. of Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, Mohilev, Vitebsk, Bialystock, and Angustovo. They are the remains of a nation degraded by slavery and oppression, and now entirely debased, but still preserving their own harmonious and flexible language. (4) The Lettonians and Kars, in the govts. of Courland and Livonia, speak a Lithuanian dialect, and profess the Lutheran creed. Their stature is short. Politically speaking, it is asserted that the mass of the Russian pop. is divided into the Great Russian or Moscow party, and the White Russian or Germanized party, the rallying point of which latter is St. Petersburg. "The distinction be-

tween these two parties rests on religious and national grounds. The Muscovites, or orthodox adherents of the old ritual, and the hierarchical church constitution, regard the St. Petersburg church, with its reformed rites and temporal head, about in the same light as the Roman Catholics do the Protestants. They are inveterately adverse to the introduction of the forms of western civilisation under which the national costume and manners of the genuine Russians are obliterated in the Neva capital, at the court, and in the army. This goes so far, that the true Muscovite or national Russian unwillingly recognises the man in the uniform of German cut to be the true sovereign, and talks of 'the white czar,' represented in old traditional pictures, with spiked crown, long beard, and flowing white robes, who shall re-appear to deliver the children of the Volga from foreign innovations, and stop the decline of the aboriginal spirit. Since the time of Peter the Great, the Germanised party kept itself predominant by the force of superior education. But, in the last twenty years, the more rapid increase of pop. and wealth in the more fruitful regions of the Volga and its tributaries, the rise of Moscow to manufacturing importance, and various other causes, have begun to turn the scale. The Muscovite party, always far the more numerous, is now scarcely inferior in enlightenment, and indubitably the more energetic." The well-informed author of *Revelations of Russia* says: "To the circumstance of the constant alliance of the Romanoffs with the German families may be attributed the fact of all their sympathies being rather German than Russian. It is true that many of these Germans are natives of the Baltic provs. of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, or the descendants of foreigners who have come a generation back to seek their fortunes in the Russian empire; but those born without the pale of the imperial dominions are equally favoured. In general, the mongrel German race in this unhappy country, in which they have so much sway, constitute a class full of overweening and ill-founded pretension, and appear to have acquired, in addition to their native defects, all those peculiar to the Russian, without any of the countervailing good qualities which in him may partially redeem them. In general, decidedly inferior, intellectually and morally, to the pure Muscovite race, they affect to regard it with a contempt which the favoritism of their rulers has countenanced." In direct opposition to this testimony is that of a German writer already quoted, and of another writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, who says: "The powerful empire which has, in modern times, formed itself among the eastern people of Europe—Russia, has, at the present day, assumed an attitude more and more threatening towards the Germans of the west." It has closed its barren wastes to the German emigrations, and has even attacked the Germanism of many of the colonies extending far towards the east. It has stretched out its dominion as far as into the inmost domains of Germany. It has already reconvered to the Greek church a portion of the Slavonians who had embraced Catholicism, and now threatens the Slavonians wedded to Germanism with a similar reconversion to Slavonianism; while it cherishes and professes the project of rallying all the Slavonian tribes round its own standard and under its own flag. All the Slavonian races and remnants of tribes appear electrified at this idea, and a wide commotion among all the *disjecta membra* of the great Slavonian world has manifested itself in consequence. Several semi-sovereign states, such as Montenegro, Servia, &c., have sprung up under the protection of Russia; others, the Bulgarians and Bosnians for example, evidently entertain a design of securing a similar independence—longingly stretching their arms to Russia as their saviour—while some, in fine, indulge in dreams of an eventual incorporation with the independent Slavonian world. A multitude of Slavonian literatures, such as the Tscheschisch, the Illyrian, the Servian, &c., of which we were hitherto utterly ignorant, have arisen from their sepulchres, and have borne fruit and blossom such as they had never done before. Grammars of all the branches and ramifications of the Slavonian tongue have been written, and diligent endeavours have been made to purify the several Slavonian languages from the Germanisms and Latinisms which had crept in, and to restore the original purity of the Slavonian. From purity of language, the step is easy to purity of race, and there is no doubt but that these patriotic purifiers of language would just as readily purge, once for all, their nation from the German element. The remembrance of the old Russia of Vladimir, of the power and vastness of the Moravian empire, and of Bohemia's former magnificence, is now cherished with greater affection and patriotic fervour. All the Slavonian tribes now mixed up with the Germans and other nations are undergoing an accurate enumeration. A careful inquiry is instituted as to what land and soil were formerly Slavonian, with a view to ascertain how much the Germans will be summoned to restitute. R. has already attached to its giant body a portion of old Dacia, and is on the point of taking possession of the remainder. The Muscovite government has already united the ancient Russians of Poland, the great race of Little Russia, under its rule: an important branch of this stem stretches out into Austria, whence it must eventually be withdrawn. R. has forcibly joined to itself the greater portion of Poland, the entire trunk of the land; and, in all probability, will arrive at the conclusion that it cannot dispense with the branches of this trunk, and, in the name of Poland, will lay claim to certain German maritime provinces."

II. *Finns.* There are in European Russia—(1) About 1,500,000 Finns proper. They inhabit the govts. of Finland, Petersburg, Olonez, and Twer. They have their own language, and with a few exceptions belong to the Lutheran church. They

are a smaller race than the Russians. (2) The Estonians, a second branch of the Finns, amount to 480,000, and are chiefly located in Livonia and Esthonia. They profess the Lutheran creed. Their language is a dialect of the Finnish; and their occupation agriculture. (3) The Livonians are a small scattered tribe of 1,500 heads. Their language is still preserved at the Salla. (4) The Lapps in the extreme Scandinavian north, amount to about 7,000 heads, who support themselves by hunting, fishing, and pasturing cattle. They are a dwarfish race, seldom exceeding 5 ft. in height; their features are large and flat; their hair yellow, and their beard thin. Their language is a Finnish dialect. (5) The Greek and Lutheran religions are professed by the Syrjans or Komi, an idle tribe, located in the gov. of Vologda, which has lost its own dialect, and now speaks the common language of the country. (6) The Tschuvaches on the Volga, in the gov. of Nishgorod, are a small wandering tribe speaking a dialect more Tartar than Finnish. They profess the Greek religion, but some of them have remained attached to Schamalism. (7) The Mordynes or Mordvi, a tribe of hunters and fishers on the Volga, are chiefly Shamans. They appear, from their language, to be of Finnish race, though their robust and vigorous frames disavow such an origin, are still relatively numerous among the rural pop. Their industry goes little beyond the tending of bees, and honey is their only marketable product. The Mordvi may be distinguished at once from the Russian peasantry, not only by their peculiar physiognomy, but also by the singularity of their dress, which consists of trousers and shirt, or snock-frock, all of white linen. In this respect they resemble the Scythians of antiquity, who, as the Greek historians inform us, wore garments of white linen.

III. *Tartars Proper.*] The Tartars Proper are a fine race of men of Turkish descent. The genuine Tartars are of middle size; his limbs are meagre but well-shaped; his head is oval; his mouth and eyes are small, but the latter black and expressive; his complexion is fresh and lively; his hair dark brown, and his teeth white. Their language is national, and is divided into several dialects. They have numerous schools, and profess the religion of the Koran. The Tartarian tribes inhabiting European Russia, are those of Kasan, amounting to 18,000; and those of Taurida and Bessarabia, estimated at 300,000. A second division of Tartars is the Nogaina. They are Mahomedans, but possess considerable resemblance to the Mongols in Taurida. They amount to about 8,000.

IV. *Calmuks.*] The Calmuks are the only branch of European Mongols. They are scattered throughout Taurida and Cherson, and do not exceed 50,000 souls. They differ little from their Asiatic brethren, leading a nomadic life, and professing the religion of the Grand Lama. They are rapacious in their habits.

V. *Polar tribes.*] The Polar people of European R. are the Samoiedo, on the coast of the icy sea, a diminutive race, amounting to about 2,200 persons, who wander about over the marshy plains of the gov. of Arkhangel, and speak a language which is kindred to no other Russian dialect. They are good-natured and honest; but insufferably phlegmatic, and prone to indulge to excess in spirituous liquors. Fishing and hunting are their sole occupation.

VI. *Foreigners.*] The Russian islands of the Baltic are chiefly inhabited by Swedes. There are about 15,000 Greeks in the gov. of Katerinoslav; and 10,000 Armenians in Taurida and the southern districts, besides Arnauts, Wallachians, Turks, Bulgarians, Moldavians, Raizes—a Slavonian tribe, professing the Greek religion—and Gypsies in the south-western provinces. The Jews in 1840 amounted 1,600,000. They are chiefly concentrated in the kingdom of Poland. There are about 300,000 Germans in European Russia.

Religion.] The established religion of R. is Christianity according to the ritual of the Greek church—a ritual to which they have adhered ever since the introduction of Christianity by the Byzantine missionaries. They have not retained this ritual, however, in its pure state; but have mingled it with many ceremonies originating, probably, in the pagan religion of their ancestors. The liturgy is that of St. Basil; the creed, that of Athanasius. The Virgin Mary and other saints are worshipped; and adoration is paid to crosses and relics. The sacrament is administered to dying persons; and extreme unction is judged to be indispensably necessary to salvation. St. Nicholas is esteemed the tutelary saint of the empire. In almost every house is a small chamber or chapel, in which is placed the picture of a saint. The picture is called a *bog*, and on all occasions attracts a great deal of attention, and occasions the performance of many ceremonies. In 1812, when R. was invaded by the French, the archbishop Augustin sent the miraculous image of 'the Mother of God of Smolensk' to his imperial majesty, accompanied by his benediction. The emperor received the image with all due

solemnity, and returned thanks for the attention and prayers of the Metropolitan. Before the celebrated battle of Borodino, Kutusof, surrounded by religious and military pomp, took his station in the middle of the Russian army, while the papas and archimandrites, habited in their most splendid robes, marched before the commander-in-chief, carrying the symbols of their religion and the elevated image of Smolensk, which received the homage of the whole army.—The holy synod presides over the clergy and consistories; and these latter are each presided over by an *archiereis*, who forms, with his consistory, an *eparch*. The secular clergy consist of *archiereis*, comprehending metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops, to whom have been added the *katalikos* of Georgia. The inferior clergy consist of *protoierei*, *jerei*, and *diakons*. The regular clergy are divided into *archimandrites*, or chiefs of several convents; *igumenes*, or priors; *igumeniaci*, or prioresses; monks, nuns, and anchorites. The convents have been greatly restricted of late; their present number may amount to 480 monasteries and 70 nunneries. The whole Russian empire is said to contain about 26,747 Greek churches; and the number of the Greek clergy has been estimated at 67,900. Perhaps those numbers are beneath the truth; for the smallest village in R. has its church, and the towns are overstocked with them. In 1796, the total number of clergy throughout R. was reported by census to be 211,300, of which three-fourths at least must have belonged to the Greek church. Every ecclesiastic in R. is called *papa*, or pope, as in the earlier ages of the church; the higher orders of priests are styled *protopopes*. All ecclesiastics wear long beards and long hair, in imitation, as they affirm, of our Saviour. The ordinary priests or popes wear long garments of black or brown, with a high square cap; the robes of the dignitaries are distinguished by being richer. Mr. Coxé remarks—and the remark is still applicable—that the clergy are seldom seen at the tables of the nobility or gentry. There are three archbishopsrics and bishoprics. Catherine II. assigned from £1,000 to £1,200 a-year to these dignitaries. The parish-priests are very poor; a wooden house, a small portion of land, and from £10 to £20 constitute their livings. The priests are generally paid by the government; the State having in 1764 confiscated the lands of the church to its own use. The great body of the country-priests are ignorant in the extreme; few of them are capable of doing more than repeating or singing the prayers of the church. They are allowed to marry only once in their lives, and the wife of a priest must not be a widow. Their sons are devoted exclusively to the service of the church, but the *archiereis* are not allowed to marry. Of the entire pop. of the empire, about 45,000,000 are members of the national church.—The Roman Catholics are estimated at 3,500,000. With the Catholic church are united many of the Greeks and Armenians, in the Polish provinces, under the name of 'the United Greek and Armenian church,' which is governed by a consistory established at Petersburg. The Lutheran church predominates in Finland, Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland; and contains about 2,000,000. At the head of this church is a bishop, whose residence is Petersburg. The Reformed church has about 56,000 adherents in R. The Armenian church has one archbishop at Astrakhan. The Moravians have a community at Sarepta, and various members in the Baltic provs. The Mahomedans are only in part followers of the Koran; the Kirghiseians are but nominal votaries of Mahomed. They are governed by two muftis. The Jews, about 600,000 in number, are Talmudists

and Karaites; and protected by ukase of 9th Dec. 1804. They have their own synagogues. The Lamaites exist among the nomade tribes. Their principal temple is at Darsan, in the Asiatic circle of Udmak. They have numerous priests. The Hindus have their own place of worship and dervishes at Astrakhan. The Shaman sect exists in several Siberian tribes, all of whom believe in magical incantation.—Before the time of Peter I., the religious affairs of R. were under the direction of a patriarch who enjoyed very extensive, and in some cases very dangerous privileges; but that sovereign effectually curbed the power of this religious potentate, and intrusted the nominal management of ecclesiastical matters to a general meeting, or synod, reserving to the Crown the real power in all important points. The Russian government, while it professes toleration, with astute and pitiless perseverance is seeking to reduce to unity all the differences of religion as well as race in its immense empire. In 1847, the emperor issued a decree, the object of which is to prevent proselytism in favour of any other religion than the Greco-Russian. The 1st article declares that any person abjuring the Greco-Russian religion shall be placed at the disposal of the ecclesiastical authorities, shall be disinherited by such of his relations as profess that religion, shall have all his fortune placed under control, and shall not be allowed to reside in the district in which his property is situated. If he returns within the bosom of the established church, these penalties are to cease; but if he does not return within the time fixed by the ecclesiastical authorities, he is to be cited before a criminal tribunal, which cannot inflict a penalty less than that of perpetual detention in a convent, with unceasing acts of penitence and contrition. The 4th article provides that whoever shall deliver discourses, or publish writings calculated to cause persons who belong to the Greco-Russian church to abandon their faith, shall lose the prerogatives of his rank, and be condemned to from one to two years' imprisonment. If the same offence be committed twice, the delinquent is to be condemned to the loss of civil rights, and to hard labour in a fortress for from four to six years; if a third time, he is to be exiled in Siberia, and, in addition to all this, he is to receive the knot if he belongs to the classes subject to corporal punishment. Art. 5 declares that fathers and mothers belonging to the Greco-Russian church, who shall cause their children to be baptized in another form of faith, shall be punished with two years' imprisonment, and shall have their children taken from them, and educated by other members of their family of the Greco-Russian religion; and in case there be no relations of that creed, then by persons nominated by the government. Any person preventing a member of another religion from embracing the Greco-Russian, is to be imprisoned for several months. The czar being head of the Greek church, has naturally under his order the whole of the Greek clergy. Mass is never sacrificed in the Greek churches of Turkey, but prayers are offered up by priest and people for the augmentation of the power and glory of the Emperor Nicholas. In the Greek catechism he is treated as God's vice-regent, and there is scarcely a book used in the schools in which he is not spoken of as the guardian of orthodox Christians, and terror of the infidels.

Language and Literature. "The Russian language," says M. Golovnine, "is inaccessible to foreigners, because it presents no conformity with other languages. It is of doubtful harmony and of equivocal richness, but easily managed, and susceptible of becoming very expressive. It is not notorious for many reasons—the multiplicity of discordant sounds of the *stsch*, of *y*, of *kh*; then, again, the predominance of the consonants over the vowels,

and of hard syllables over the soft syllables. Its copiousness consists only in double uses, or in the use of words perfectly equivalent. Its synonyms are distinguished for the most part only by the kind of style in which they are employed. The Slavonian words belong to a higher order of composition, as to the elevated line of poetry, while their equivalents in Russian are reserved for prose. Most frequently it is the very same word, to which the Russians have added a vowel, which forms precisely the distinctive character of the genius of their language. Thus, *breg* in Slavonian, 'the bank,' is called *derog* in Russian; 'slav,' 'hair,' is in Russian *volos*: the two former are used only in poetry. The exigencies of rhythm frequently cause Slavonian words to be preferred to those of the modern idiom, and thus oppose the unity of the language. The Russian language has, however, one advantage, which consists in the facility of the constructions which it possesses, like the Greek and the Latin, and which it owes more especially to the existence of the declensions; this freedom permits the distribution of words in the sentence, according to the importance of the expressions and the force of the ideas." The written language of literature early differed from the spoken dialect. Some notices in Procopius, and a few disfigured names which occur in Byzantine history, appear to indicate an ancient language common to all Slavonian tribes. This language itself no longer exists; but recent philologists have attempted to trace the features of the old in the modern dialect. The existing Russian dialect differs little from that spoken about the time of the foundation of Novgorod, as is proved by ancient monuments and commercial treaties of the 10th and 11th cent. The introduction of Christianity by foreign monks added a number of foreign words to the vernacular language. The Mongols and Tartars likewise introduced many barbarisms, and another importation of foreign words took place under Peter the Great. In this manner the ancient learned and church language, as used in the translation of the Bible by Cyril in the 9th cent., or the *Slavonian*, as it is called in Russia, came to differ widely from the spoken dialect of R., which is intermixed with Mongolian, Tartarian, Polish, German, and French words and idioms. The introduction of a current system of writing, by which the heavy characters, introduced by Cyril, and borrowed partly from Asiatic alphabets, were dispensed with, greatly contributed to the progress of letters. At the end of the 17th cent., Elias Koplevitch introduced various improvements on the Russian characters; and their form has within the last ten years been rendered still more elegant. There are now few branches of human knowledge to which Russian scholars have not approached; but it is yet in those arts and sciences which precede the prime time of a nation, that Russian authors and artists are distinguished. The names of Lomonosoff and Sumarokoff shed a lustre on the annals of Elizabeth and Catherine. Karmin, Scheraskoff, Dmitriev, Bogdanoff, and Derschavin, the present Choryphæus of Russian poetry, are esteemed throughout Europe; Elgin has caught the spirit of the great British dramatist; and the peasant Feodor Slapaskin is the Burns of Russia. Volkoff, Voronochin, and Sacharef excel in architecture; Koslofsky, Martos, and Pimenos rise far above mediocrity in sculpture; while painting has skillful professors in Kalbitschef, Ivanoff, Tscherevchin, and Alexandroff. They have a number of respectable historians. The works of Tatitschschef, Schtscherbatoff, Tschulko, Elhikoff, Norvokoff, and Karamzin, are worthy of translation into every language on account of their historical fidelity. Pleschtschef, Säblosky, and Tschubataref, are eminent in geography and statistics. Mathematical science is fondly cultivated. In chemistry, Mussin Pusckin, in natural philosophy, Strachoff, in natural history, Lepechin, and in mineralogy, Severgin, are eminent. Pravikoff and Maximovitch have distinguished themselves in legislation. The fields of human science still lie waste in R. In music the Russians fall beneath their models. Their national instruments are noisy in the extreme. The Russian horn-music, an invention of the year 1767, is still, and we hope will ever remain their exclusive property. In the execution of this unique national music, a great number of horns are employed; some long and straight, others more or less short, and a little curved, but all of the same tone. For a complete horn-band, 20 musicians at least are required; but 40 would not be sufficient, as there are 21 sounds in all, if some of the performers, having little to do, were not able conveniently to attend to more than one horn at a time. This music, barbarous as it certainly is in conception, has been brought to such perfection, that the quartettes and quintettes of Haydn, Mozart, and Pleyel, may, it is said, be performed by it, with admirable precision and celerity. The strong, though pleasing rest on the slow and dyliz notes, produces a very fine effect in the pathetic passages. The national instruments are the *gusla*, a species of harp; the *balalaika*, a species of guitar, with only two chords; several kinds of flutes; and a species of bagpipe, called *sohlyta*, which is a favourite instrument among the Finnish tribes. The array of Russian authors and books is not yet very formidable. In 1787, Backmeister reckoned only about 4,000 volumes in this language,—not as many as appears in one year in the Leipzig catalogue. In the largest Russian library—that of the academy of St. Petersburg—Bjellagel, could, in 1800, find only 2,364 printed national works, among which were 105 novels. But in 1819, there are said to have been 8,000 native works. In 1805, the whole empire had only 19 periodicals, and 3 newspapers. In 1833, more than 100 papers and periodical publications were published in the Russian, French, Polish, and German languages, and even in that commonly spoken in the provinces bordering on the Baltic.—The

number of journals and periodicals at present published in R. is 154, of which 64 appear at St. Petersburg, 18 at Moscow, 22 in the Baltic provinces, and the rest in different parts of the empire. Only 108 of them are in the Russian language. The principal centres whence these publications emanate are: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kief, Kasan, Dorpat, Jaroslaw, Odessa, Wilna, Arkhangel, Witepsk, Wladimir, Vologda, Jitomir, Woronesk, Viatka, Grodno, Ekaterinoslav, Kaluga, Rastroma, Minsk, Mittau, Novgorod, &c.—The first printing-office in R. was established at Moscow in 1533; but was not able to put forth the first edition of the Book of the Apostles, now extremely rare, until 1564. A press, and type in the Slavonian character, were forwarded to St. Petersburg from Amsterdam in 1708; but the package was captured by Charles XII. then at war with Peter, and the materials were made use of in the printing of pamphlets against the czar, which the king of Sweden, by means of his spies, distributed on the Russian frontiers. The ukases of Peter I. were printed at St. Petersburg, at an office erected for that purpose, in 1713. The first private printing establishment in R. was formed in 1769, by Hartung. Soon afterwards there were 16 presses throughout the empire, exclusive of Livonia; and 49 in 1803—of which 14 were established at Petersburg. In 1842 there were 33 government and 57 private printing-offices in St. Petersburg. Some of the higher tribunals and universities have also their own printing-offices.

Educational establishments. Till recently, popular education in R. was wholly in the hands of the ignorant clergy. The only existing universities, those of Kief and Moscow, were not sufficient to supply the wants of the age, and were in truth rather ecclesiastical seminaries than places of secular instruction. Youths destined for other professions than that of the ministry were necessitated to seek their learning at foreign universities, and the children of the nobles were educated by foreign tutors, while no attention whatever was paid to the education of the lower classes. The commission for schools, established by Catherine, was intended to remedy these evils, which had then become very glaring; but the political circumstances of the times opposed the execution of her plans, and they were not carried into effect till Alexander mounted the throne. A new era in the history of Russian civilization commenced with the accession of that monarch. Since 1802, the instruction of the people has always formed an important branch of the administration. An effective ministry has been established for popular instruction. Under its direction, new universities and schools have been erected throughout the empire, all of which have been liberally endowed. In 1829, the Crown paid for the support of the new gymnasiums and departmental schools, 2,850,000 rubles, or £130,000. The institutions established for public instruction by government are first, parish-schools for the lower classes, maintained in towns at the expense of government, and in the country at the charge of the proprietor of the land. These are under the immediate surveillance of the priest of the parish; and reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion, are the only subjects taught therein. In towns these schools are kept open during the whole year; but in the country they are closed for the summer months, when agriculture occupies the whole rural pop. The district-schools are open to all classes, and are of a superior order to the parish-schools. They are intended for the instruction of the children of trades-people and shopkeepers in towns or cities, and are maintained at the expense of government. Five professors are attached to each: one for catechism, one for the Russian tongue, one for arithmetic and geometry, one for geography and history, and one for engrossing and drawing. The pupils must read, write, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic before they can be admitted. Gymnasiums are colleges established for the purpose of affording education to those sons of gentlemen who cannot continue their studies in universities, and also as preparatory schools for those who intend to enter on an academic course. The course of study pursued in them is said to embrace all the

subjects usually taught at public schools in our own country; and a gymnasium ought to be found in every town of government in the empire. Pupils educated in these establishments are received into public service with the rank of the 14th class. A boarding-school for the sons of nobility is attached to each gymnasium: these pupils only mix with the general classes in school-hours, and directors and masters are retained for their especial surveillance. The general establishments, with the exception of the parochial schools, are all supported at the expense of the state; and are placed under the inspection of six directories, of which the superior management is committed to the curator of each university, and to one imperial commissioner. In 1804, there were 494 universities, gymnasiums, and district-schools, with 1,425 teachers, and 33,484 pupils. Since that period this number has not greatly increased. In 1813, there were 503 establishments for instruction, with 1,505 teachers. In 1838 there were 1,681 schools, with 85,707 scholars; 152 military schools, with 179,981 scholars; 307 special schools, with 127,864 scholars; and 711 church schools, with 25,915 scholars.—There are seven universities in R., viz.: (1) That of Moscow, with five faculties, founded in 1705. In 1804, there were 25 professors in this university, but only 63 students; in 1841, the number of students was 1,360. (2) The university of Petersburg, founded in 1819, but only fully organized in 1825, with 1,300 students in 1841. (3) Kief, founded in 1833. (4) Dorpat, founded in 1632, with 567 scholars in 1835. (5) Charkof, founded in 1803, and attended by 330 students in 1841. (6) Kasan, founded in 1803, with 252 pupils in 1835. (7) Helsingfors, originally Abo, founded in 1827, with 463 students in 1843. The two Polish universities of Warsaw and Wilna, before their abolition, numbered as many students as those of all Russia collectively.—The Grecian clergy receive their first education in theological academies at Kief, Moscow, Kasan, and Petersburg, and at 36 eparchial seminaries, and 115 inferior schools, which cost government annually nearly 400,000 rubles. The Armenian clergy study in the convent of Nakhtschivan. The Protestants receive their first instruction in the general schools, and finish it at the university of Dorpat. The Catholics study in the colleges of Minsk, Polesk, and other places, which are no longer under the management of the Jesuits, in the general seminary at Wilna, and the ancient university of Olyka. The Mahomedans are instructed in particular schools by their own *metaches*. The principal Tartar schools are at Kasan and Tobolsk. The Jews have, besides their ordinary schools, a celebrated national institution at Brzesc. For the Mongols and Calmucks, there are Lamaistic schools; and at Kasan there is a school for foreign tribes. However, it may easily be conjectured that within the limits of this empire many tribes are wholly destitute of the means of instruction.—The principal literary societies of the empire are:—The Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg; the Imperial Academy, and another society for the improvement of the Russian language; the Society of Russian History and Antiquities at Moscow; the Medico-Physical Society, and the Society for Agriculture and Mechanics, in the same place; the Economical Society of Petersburg; the Petersburg Society of Literature and Taste; the Literary and Economical Society of Riga; the Medico-chirurgical Society at Petersburg; a Society for Russian language and literature at Shitomir; the Agricultural Society at Abo; the Imperial Mineralogical Society at Petersburg; and the Academy of Arts in that city.

Constitution.] R. is an absolute hereditary monarchy, governed by an emperor whose title is, 'Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias.' No form of government in Europe approaches nearer to Asiatic despotism than that of R., whose chief ruler is limited by a few arbitrary customs, revered only for their antiquity, whose person is sacred, and who divides the chief legislative and executive power with no other person or body in the empire. He is the head of the legal and ecclesiastical establishments; he is accountable to none; he possesses the right of declaring war or making peace, levying taxes, raising recruits, granting privileges, titles and dignities, constituting or abolishing monopolies, directing the regalia, and managing the whole estates of the crown. Golovine says, "Next to the King of Heaven, the czar is the object of the adoration of the Russian. He is in his estimation the representative and the elect of God, as he is the head of his church, the source of all the beatitudes and the first cause of all fear. His hand distributes as bounteously as his arm strikes heavily. Love, fear, and humble respect are blended in this deification of the monarch, which most frequently serves only to task the cupidity of some and the pusillanimity of others. The czar is the centre of all the rays, the focus to which every eye is directed; he is 'the Red sun' of the Russians, for thus they designate him; while they call the vestibule of the Kremlin, where the ancient czars showed themselves to the people, 'the Red Vestibule.' The czar is the father of the whole nation, no one has any relation that can be named in the same day with the emperor. When his interest speaks, every other voice is hushed." The succession descends from father to son, in the male and female line, according to primogeniture. A fundamental law of the empire declares that the ruler of R. must be of the Greek church, and even his wife must profess the same religion at least at her marriage. The children of a bondswoman might have succeeded to the throne, until Alexander's law of the 20th March, 1820, declared that none but the children of a princess shall be eligible to the succession.—The imperial residence is at Petersburg, and occasionally at Moscow. The arms of the empire is a double black eagle, with two heads and three crowns.

Classes of society.] By a regulation of Catherine II. in 1785, the nobles are divided into six classes: (1) the real nobles, who can trace their nobility back a century; (2) the military nobility; (3) the eight-class nobility, or those belonging to the first eight degrees of rank; (4) foreigners, or those descended from noble foreign families; (5) families honoured with titles, such as prince, count, baron; (6) the ancient noble races, whose nobility is undoubted, though its origin is covered with obscurity. The nobility of the empire is very numerous, and is daily increasing by descent, service, foreign diplomas, &c. The nobles of the empire, whatever may be their rank or class, possess the sole right of purchasing land, except in some places beyond the frontiers of R. Proper. Peter I. confirmed, and even the enlightened Catherine II. augmented privileges already by far too great. The latter commanded the colonels of regiments, in their promotions to give a decided preference to those of noble rank. She ordained that the children of nobles should, in preference to all others, be admitted into the academies appointed for military education; and that, to this class, should belong the exclusive privilege of erections for the distillation and sale of brandies from grain. All nobles, from the prince to the baron, are upon an equal footing, and enjoy equal privileges; their lands are exempt from taxation, and their persons from military ballots and corporal punishments. Their slaves—which are, probably, the most valuable portion of their possessions—are, however, liable to the capitation tax, and to military service. Russian titles are not less numerous than among the nobles of other countries; but, as has been already mentioned, these titles confer on such as possess them no influence independent of military rank. Before the time of Peter I. the Russians might, with propriety, be divided into nobles, clergy, and peasants or more properly slaves. Peter's sagacity soon perceived how much the happiness and stability of a state depend upon a middle class consisting of merchants and tradesmen, who enjoy a rational freedom, and rely for advancement only on their own exertions and ingenuity. It would have been a dangerous step at once to have emancipated the slaves which

were found in every part of his dominions: he therefore made such regulations as tended gradually to create a class of freemen; but stopped short in his measure; the privileges of freedom were confined to certain cities; Catherine II. gave a latitude to the regulations for the creation of freemen which rapidly augmented their number. The freemen in the empire are divided into merchants, bourgeois, and other freemen. The merchants are subdivided into such as have a capital of about 60,000 livres; such as have 50,000 livres; and such as have any sum between 50,000 and 3,000 livres. Bourgeois are the inhabitants of free towns who possess a capital not amounting to 3,000 livres. The other freemen are slaves who have been freed by their masters; such as have obtained liberty from the army or navy; members of the academy of arts, and other similar institutions; the children of freemen; and the orphans of the foundling hospital.—The fourth order of men in R. consists of the peasants, who are literally the slaves of their proprietors, being bought and sold with the soil which they cultivate, and on no account permitted to leave the spot on which they were born unless it be to recruit the army or navy. The enlightened policy of some late sovereigns has already altered their condition much for the better. Their admission into the rank of freemen has been facilitated; and consequently they give daily accessions of strength to that order which sooner or later will become the preponderating class in society. All the peasants on the crown-lands had their freedom bestowed on them by Alexander I. an example which has been already followed by several of the nobility. Peasants may become free by the grant of their masters, or by purchase; but some proprietors are careful to keep them in such a state of poverty, that the latter mode of obtaining freedom can seldom be exercised. The most common mode by which a peasant obtains his freedom, is by entering into the army or navy; for the moment in which he is enrolled, he is released from his proprietor, and after his discharge he retains his freedom.

Administration.] The administration of this vast empire is uniform and entire, all the wheels working together as parts of one vast machine. The superior direction of the whole is concentrated in the person of the czar himself, who consults but only at his pleasure his privy council and ministers. The senate forms a medium between the ruler and the ruled in the administration of justice; and the synod, in matters spiritual. By these organs the emperor intimates his will to the provinces. What the monarch is to the state, each governor is to his province; and the tribunals of the latter supply the place of the senate and synod to the former.—The whole of R. is divided, with the exception of the lands under its protection, and the colonies, into 49 governments and 12 provinces, of which 37 have an uniform constitution. Each of these provs. has a military and civil governor; sometimes both offices are united in one person, and sometimes two or more provinces are united under one military governor. The govts. are subdivided into circles or districts. To the civil government of each prov. belongs, besides the governor, a council-of-government, a tribunal of criminal justice, a civil tribunal, a court-of-equity, a chamber-of-finance, and a chamber of general internal economy. The Cossacks, the Calmucks, Bashkirs, Mongols, and some others, retain a shade of their ancient constitution. With the internal government of the Kirghissians and Circassian tribes, the government only interferes so far as to confirm the nomination of their khans, and to receive an annual tribute.—The high tribunal of the empire is the council-of-state, of which the emperor is chief president. It consists of 35 members, including the ministers; and is divided into the four departments of legislation, military affairs, civil and church affairs, and interior political economy and finance. The ministry consists of the departments of home and foreign affairs, war, marine, public instruction, finances, justice, police, engineering, architecture, and religion. It has been usual to describe the Russian senate as a representative body; but for no other reason certainly than that it bears the name of senate. The members of that body are named by the sovereign, are paid by him, and are removable at his pleasure; in their collective capacity, they have none of the elements of a representative body. Besides, it is evident, that a tribunal,

the business of which is to judge in civil and criminal affairs, to take cognizance of and to publish the ukases of the emperor, and to control in one of its sections only the accounts and contracts of some of the functionaries of the government, can exercise no substantial influence over the ordinary affairs of the internal administration, or with the alterations and improvements of which it may be susceptible. The first are confided to a committee of the ministers, which sits at St. Petersburg. As for plans relative to the administration, and measures to be adopted on important occasions, the discussion of them is reserved to the council-of-state, called also the council-of-the-empire, when the sovereign is pleased to ask the advice of its members. This council is also a court-of-appeal, to decide in the last instance on causes already brought before the senate, when the decision has not had in its favour two-thirds of the votes, or when the emperor orders them to be reconsidered. Yet neither the council-of-the-empire, notwithstanding its high rank among the public functionaries, nor the senate, have the smallest share in the deliberations on matters relating to foreign policy, which depend exclusively on the will of the sovereign. 'The Holy synod,' the highest tribunal of the Russo-Greek church, exercises its power in name of the emperor, and holds its bureau in Moscow. Its members consist of the metropolitan, an archbishop, a bishop, the confessor of the emperor, an archimandrite, a high priest, an attorney-general, and several secretaries.

Laws. A very imperfect code of laws for the empire was promulgated by the Czar Alexis I., in 1649. Since that date it has been so augmented by ukases, that the additions are bulkier than the code itself; and no regular digest having been attempted, the age of a man would not suffice to gain a perfect acquaintance with it. However, the decisions of the tribunals are founded on these laws, and the decisions of the senate. In some German and Polish provinces, provincial law is still recognised to a certain extent. A digest of the Russian laws has been promulgated by the emperor Nicholas, in 16 vols. The barbarity of ancient times, everywhere visible in the old code, has been greatly softened; torture and the punishment of death are entirely abolished; crimes are punished by corporal punishment, fine, imprisonment, church-censure, and banishment to the mines of Siberia. Persons condemned to transportation travel to Siberia on foot, carts not being allowed excepting for the sick. Instead of numbers, proper names are given to the exiles, but different from those which they bore before their condemnation. To change them is punished with five years' compulsory labour over and above the sentence. At Kasan the exiles coming from most of the governments are collected. That city has, in fact, a bureau of despatch for exiles, which is authorised to retain, for the salt-works of Iletz, an indeterminate number of convicts condemned to compulsory labour or merely to exile. At Perm, the authorities may keep a number for the fabrication of wine, and even for the college of public beneficence. At Tobolsk sits the committee of the exiles, composed of a chief, his assessors, and a chancellery having two sections. On their arrival in Siberia, the criminals are set about different kinds of labour, according to their faculties. Some are employed in the mines, either because they have been specially condemned to them, or, having undergone the punishment of the *pleite*, they are deemed fit for that sort of labour, or simply because there is a want of labourers there; but, in this case, they are not confined to the mines for more than a year, which counts for two years of exile, and with

double pay. Those who have learned a trade are set to work at it; others become colonists; others, domestic servants.

The Army.] The Russian army, in 1820, is said to have amounted to 989,117, viz.:—613,722 infantry, 118,141 cavalry, 47,088 artillery, 27,632 extra corps, 105,534 irregular, and 77,000 troops in garrison. In 1844 it amounted to 740,000. In 1848 it was stated to be as follows:

	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
European army-of-the-line,	386,000	78,720	1,200
European army-of-reserve,	182,000	17,920	472
Caucasian army,	65,000	17,680	168
Trans-Caucasian army,	80,000	12,000	144
Finland army,	17,800	2,200	60
Orenburg army,	32,600	14,800	60
Siberian army,	17,800	2,400	48
Corps of Cossacks,	50,000	50,000	—
	881,200	198,720	2,152

These numbers are certainly exaggerated. The following detailed statement of the actual strength and composition of the 'active army,' is given in the *Berlin Army Journal*:

I. INFANTRY.

	Regts.	Battal.
Guards,	12	36
... Rifles,	—	1
Grenadiers,	10	30
... Rifles,	—	1
Carbineers,	4	12
Line,	42	126
Light infantry,	42	126
... Rifles,	—	6
Sappers and miners,	—	6
Pontoon brigades,	—	6
	110	438

II. CAVALRY.

	Regts.	Squadr.
Guardia,	12	72
Line cuirassiers,	8	48
Dragoons,	8	80
Lancers,	22	140
Hussars,	14	108
	64	448

III. ARTILLERY.

	Divisions. 9	Batteries. 124½	Guns. 996	
RECAPITULATION.				
	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Guns.
1 Corps of Guards,	40,000	12,000	3,000	116
1 ... Grenadiers,	42,000	5,800	3,000	212
6 ... Line,	300,000	34,800	18,000	672
1 Corps Reserve Cavalry,	—	35,000	3,000	96
	382,000	87,600	27,000	906

General total, 496,000 men, with 996 field-pieces.

Besides the above regular standing army, there is an immense militia force, which, with the exception of Siberia and the two most southern boundaries, has been established since 1807, in all the provs., and acts partly as a national guard and partly as a reserve. The rapid increase of the Russian army is very remarkable.

Peter I. had, in 1687,	10,000 regular troops.
1724,	108,350
Elizabeth,	1747, 162,750
Catherine II.,	1771, 198,107
1786,	263,662
Paul I.,	1800, 368,715
Alexander L.,	1805, 423,287

The army is maintained by conscription; the legal term of service is 25 years. The Russian territory is militarily divided into two parts: the first, consisting of the distant thinly peopled provs., furnishes no men to the army; the other, formed out of the centre of the empire, and of thickly inhabited tracts, mainly supplies the country with its soldiers.

From this arrangement it results that the army is recruited out of a pop. of 40,000,000 of natives; and that the limits of the territory within which this recruitment takes place are not too distantly removed from each other to admit of an expeditious formation or renovation of a military force. The army has been organized into regiments of 6 battalions; a seventh skeleton-battalion is always stationed in the recruiting districts to receive and discipline young soldiers, and afterwards to hand them over to the reserve battalions. The average pay of the ordinary troops may be estimated at 1½d. per diem. In addition to this, however, the soldier is furnished with lodgings, and 150 lbs. of meal, and 44 lbs. of salt annually. This sum appears exceedingly small when compared with the pay of a British soldier, not exceeding one-eighth of his daily pay; but as money is a scarce article in R., and the wants of its inhabitants are comparatively few, its relative value is much greater. A Russian private receives the yearly pay of £1 12s. 6d.; a Prussian soldier, £4 15s.; and a French from £5 8s. to £9 4s. A lieutenant-general in the Russian service receives £180 per annum, being equal to a first captain in Prussia. An ensign in the British service receives as much pay as the best paid colonel in R.; a Russian captain gets £60 per annum, while a British lieutenant receives about double the sum. Other Russian officers connected with the staff of the army are paid in similar proportion, and this miserable pay of the officers may account for much of the sufferings of the Russian soldiers, and for the comparatively few bayonets and sabres brought into the field. Dr. Jackson says: "the Russian army is eminent for the order of its economy. The clothing of the soldier is substantial and good of its kind; fashioned so as to be convenient and useful, not cut fantastically to please the eye of a dressmaking commander. The soldier is at ease while clothed in uniform; he is not fettered when he sleeps accoutred. The shoes, among other things, are excellent—the soles thick, the quarter deep, the leather impenetrable to wet by impregnation with tallow. The cloak, with which every soldier is furnished, of strong thick cloth, serves as a covering at night, and as a defence against cold or wet when on duty by night or day. The economical arrangements of the Russian army are laid on a good foundation; and, in order that they be not disturbed by common contingencies, every regiment has a certain number of workmen allotted to itself for the execution of its own regimental business. Besides professed regimental workmen, every soldier in the ranks knows how to mend his own clothes, to sew a plain seam, or to repair any accident that happens to his shoes. Hence the shoes and clothes of the Russian soldier, though patched and mended, are never ragged and torn; and it is moreover true, though it may seem incredible to those who have only seen the British army in its helplessness, that the whole of the Russian army is so instructed in what relates to its own concerns, as to be capable of clothing itself from head to foot in the space of three or four days." The uniform of the infantry is green, with white waistcoat and breeches; of the cavalry, blue; of the engineers and artillery, red. The Cossacks, Bashkirs, and other irregulars, receive no pay, being furnished with lands by government, by the produce of which they are supported. They supply what amount of irregular cavalry may be judged necessary, at their own expense, and have the choice of their own commanders.—The machinery for the management of this army—the horse-guards of St. Petersburg—is in the palace of the Etat Major. One grand division of this vast institution is com-

posed of hydrographers, topographers, and geographers, in which the general map of the empire, and maps of the respective govts. are constructed, examined, and corrected from the surveys as they are brought in. Three large rooms are appropriated to the lithographic department. Another suite of rooms contains the instruments, and the manufactory of them. From 10 to 20 printing-presses are constantly at work in the neighbouring apartments; and there is a laboratory, in which the types are cast. Another range of rooms is set aside for the chancellery, for transacting purely military matters; and a large octagon saloon is fitted up as a military library. There is also a room 250 ft. long, by 100 ft. wide, containing the archives of the whole Russian army. There is an hospital attached to this establishment, which contains about 1,000 people, who constantly live in the house, besides women and children.—The life of a common soldier in Russia is much harder than that of soldiers in any other European country. He is exposed to the worst treatment by his superiors, and obliged to associate with the lowest criminals. Pursuant to an ukase of November 1836, all criminals who, previous to that period, would have been sent to Siberia, have, since then, if under 35 years of age, been enrolled in the ranks. The soldiers of no other country in Europe would submit to such an insult. Dr. Lyall remarks of the military strength of R., that the heterogeneous composition of its army, its wide dissemination, and the difficulties of assembling its various corps—the want of 'the sinews of war,' the precious metals—and the inherent weakness of autocratic government, only, are some of the drawbacks from its nominal strength. Colonel Mitchell, a more competent authority, says: "R. is rich in men, and rich enough in means to arm and equip them; but she is not rich enough in money to support at her own expense large armies engaged in distant expeditions. R. has an effective moveable army of 700,000 men, regulars and irregulars, called 1,100,000, always at her disposal: how many of these can be brought into the field must, of course, depend upon circumstances. In Turkey, and in poor and thinly-peopled Asiatic countries to the eastward of her own frontier, where the war must be maintained by the aid of resources sent from her own territory, R. is comparatively weak, and that weakness naturally augments in proportion to the distance at which the operations are carried on. Her strength lies in Europe, to the westward of her own frontier, in wealthy countries where war can be made to support the war; and her power—which is but an unsubstantial shadow on the distant Indus—is tremendous from the Vistula to the very shores of the Tagus." Again, "The Russian soldier possesses no great energy, activity, or individual intelligence, and wants indeed all the higher warlike qualities; but he is blindly obedient to his chiefs, and has enough of steadiness and passive courage to make him a good tactical soldier,—that is, a good walking-target and shooting-machine. The modern system of tactics seems almost to have been devised for the benefit of R., so well it is suited to the character of her people. The Russian cavalry, though well-mounted, is but indifferent, because in the cavalry much depends upon the individual spirit and energy of the soldier—qualities in which, besides being bad horsemen, the Russians are deficient. They never ventured to face the Turkish cavalry till the Moslems had been drilled down to the level of modern tactics by the aid of French and Italian officers. The Russian infantry, on the other hand, is firm under fire, and always maintained if not a successful at least an honourable contest against the best of Napoleon's troops.

It was only when the old Janisaries got in among them sword in hand, that the pipe-clay tacticians who wished to retain their heads wisely resorted to the use of their heels, instead of resorting to the use of modern arms. The Russian artillery is very numerous and in good order, though most English officers think the horses rather slight for the work they have to perform. In the allied army the officers of this artillery, as well as those of the engineer and quartermaster-general's department, were considered as more pedantic than scientific, on what exact grounds we pretend not to know. Of the men generally, it may be said that they are neither strong nor hardy in proportion to their size, for the numbers who perished from sickness and fatigue in some of the Moldavian campaigns were, according to Manstein and other respectable writers, who had opportunities of judging, almost incredible. The men are not well made about the knees, and are bad marchers, the natural consequence of their country being covered with snow one-half of the year, and being little better than a swamp during the remainder. A Russian military hospital is in general but the first step towards 'a cool grave.' The supplies of every kind furnished to the soldiers are wretched; and boundless corruption is the order of the day in every department of their military administration."

Military colonies.] Shortly after the conclusion of the late war, the Emperor Alexander conceived the design of reducing the expense of a standing army by establishing military colonies. General Arakschejeff drew up the plan of these establishments. He advised military villages to be built and placed under a particular code of laws, the male pop. of which should be trained to arms, and form the reserve of the army. Hitherto, on account of the immense extent of the empire, the Russian conscript was often separated during the best years of his life from his native home, and all that could inspire him with patriotic feelings: by this scheme it was designed not only to provide for the soldier's family when the father was in the field, and to supply the latter with a strong bond of attachment to his native soil, but to concentrate a formidable military power along the frontiers of Poland, Turkey, and the Caucasus. Accordingly, an imperial ukase was issued, fixing the villages in which military colonies were to be established. A certain number of the peasants of the Crown were established in these villages as chief colonists; and on each peasant a soldier and his horse was quartered, whom the peasant was bound to support, receiving in return the services of the soldier in the management of his house and spot of ground. The eldest son of each peasant was to succeed his father in the heritage; but the second and third sons were to be obliged to enter the military service. Boys were to enter military schools at the age of eight; and at seventeen were to be received as colonists. After 20 or 25 years' service the military colonists might retire from service. Each colony was to be governed by its own tribunal, of which the commanding officer was to be president. The idea of a self-supporting colonized army of millions of soldier-agriculturists was gigantic, and the projected system assumed a stupendous aspect to the politicians of Europe; but did not approve itself to the Russian people. It was held in utter abhorrence by the peasantry; it was detested by the regular army to such a degree that officers of high rank could only be induced by considerable promotion and high pay to attach themselves to colonized regiments; nor did the nobility approve of the scheme, justly regarding it as highly dangerous in the event of a popular leader appearing in the south, who might in the case of a difference with his sovereign easily place himself at the head of several hundred thousand men. Yet, notwithstanding the general unpopularity of the system, Alexander vigorously prosecuted his design; and in 1824, R. had along her western frontiers, from the Baltic to the Black sea, in the gobs of Cherson, Novgorod, Charkof, and Katerinosslav, a line of military colonies containing 400,000 men, destined to form the stock of her standing army. But it appears from the report of Count Arakschejeff, published in 1825, that the advantages which were proposed in the establishment of those colonies had not then been obtained. The mortality among the sons of the soldiers had so great, in comparison with the births, that Count Arakschejeff was obliged, in order to complete the regiments, to take soldiers' children from the crown villages, or from villages belonging to other proprietors. About six-sevenths of these military colonists did not support and maintain themselves as it was expected they would do. It is said that every colonized regiment costs the state 5,000,000 rubles annually; this would make for 200 regiments the enormous sum of 1,000,000,000 rubles; if we take only the half, the sum will still be immense. It would appear, however, that Nicholas is determined to prosecute the design at all risks. There are sup-

posed to be now 70,000 of these cantonnistes in the army. Some years since the cantonniste children were formed into 25 battalions of infantry, 20 squadrons of cavalry and 5 batteries of artillery, the guns being made of wood. The average age was from 12 to 17. When these boys become older they are sent to the battalion-of-instruction, consisting of 8 battalions of rifle-men, one squadron of cavalry, 3 batteries of artillery, and one battalion of engineers; others are sent to the military schools, and some at once to the army. These cantonnistes become excellent non-commissioned officers, orderly-room clerks, pay clerks, and musicians—in short, they fill the lower branches of the staff of the army, as the sons of nobles the higher ranks. Those young men who are physically incapable of being soldiers are either sent to the military colonies, there to be apprenticed to some handicraft, or they are sent as clerks to the public departments of the state. In 1837, the emperor reviewed 3 regiments of infantry of cantonnistes, with a proportion of cavalry and batteries of artillery with wooden guns, the commanding officers being children; and all showed themselves familiar with the military evolutions. In 1843 the cantonnistes amounted to 300,000, of whom about 80,000 were in the army, 25,000 in the public establishments, and the remainder in barracks and in the schools.

The Navy.] In 1813 R. possessed 32 ships-of-the-line, 18 frigates, 6 cutters, 7 brigantines, 54 smaller vessels, 25 floating-batteries, 121 gun-boats, 63 yawls, and 80 falconets—amounting in all to 289 sail, mounting 4,348 guns, and manned by 32,046 sailors. In 1840, the Russian naval force in the Baltic amounted to 31 ships-of-the-line carrying from 74 to 120 guns each, and 30 frigates carrying from 44 to 60 guns each, besides corvettes, cutters, and steam-boats. The head-quarters of this fleet are Cronstadt and Revel. In the Black sea, she had in 1840, 25 ships-of-the-line, 3 of which were of 120 guns, 3 of 110, 12 of 84, and 7 of 74 guns each; besides 18 frigates, and small vessels. The head-quarters of this fleet are Sebastopol, Odessa, Khereson, and Nicolaief. In the European seas, the only naval force consisted of a few small gun-boats. Peter the Great was the founder of the Russian navy. At the end of the reign of that prince, it was as powerful as in the beginning of the reign of Nicholas. In 1846, the Russian navy consisted of 7 ships-of-the-line, of 100 and more guns; 23 from 80 to 100; and 22 from 70 to 80; 6 frigates of 60 guns; 22 of from 35 to 50; and 25 corvettes, gun brigs, &c. A total of 120 sail, and more than 7,800 guns. The equipment of the fleets on the Baltic and Black sea amounted to 61,698 men, including marines. On the Baltic, Russia had, in 1846, 20 steamers, of which 13 were frigates; and there were about 30 steamers belonging to private companies, which, it was thought, could be turned to account in case of a war. In the Black sea, R. had, in 1846, 22 steamers, many of them from 240 to 260 horsepower, all of English construction; there were besides 25 to 30 steamers belonging to private companies running between the southern ports of Russia and Constantinople. R. had also 3 or 4 small steamers in the Caspian sea, but of little importance, as there is no communication between that sea and any other, or any very large river or lake.—It has been justly remarked, that if a fleet consisted of rigging and hulls only, that of R. would soon equal that of any other nation, as that extensive empire contains within itself every naval material, and even furnishes other powers with a great portion of such materials; but to whatever cause it may be owing, whether to the comparative freshness of the Baltic waters, or to the inferior nature of the timber used, or the insufficient mode in which it is prepared, it is certain that a Russian ship cannot endure sea-service above six years without needing repairs, and becomes unfit for it in fifteen years. This is a great obstacle in the way of R. becoming a formidable naval power. Other obstacles still more formidable exist, of which the principal is her comparatively small extent of sea-coast. The Black sea, and those of Azof and the Caspian, are entirely inland seas, two of which are

yet but in part possessed by R., and the coasts of which are inconsiderable compared with those possessed by the European powers. The only sea-port which can be said, on the European side, to be open to the ocean, is that of Arkhangel, at which ships-of-the-line carrying 120 guns have been built; but this can never be the station of a fleet which is always to be active. It communicates with the European seas only by the way of the North cape, situated in a latitude so high that during almost half the year the passage is prevented by ice. The eastern coasts of Asia are as yet too far removed from the seat of government to be actuated by its energy, and are also unapproachable several months annually; they are besides too remote from the powers of Europe ever to send forth a fleet which shall be formidable to them.—A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* thus sets forth the naval resources of R. as regards ports. "If a war-fleet is to be good for anything besides firing salutes and rotting in harbours, the first thing requisite is the possession of a line of coast on the open sea, with convenient ports; next in importance come good ships, able crews, and efficient officers. R. has three inland seas. The one open sea she has—the Polar sea—is blocked up with ice. The Sound and the Bosphorus are the outlets to the more important of her inland seas: either opening is exposed to a blockade. The Russian ports, excepting always those of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, are not fit for the harbouring of war-fleets. Helsingfors, the best of the Finnish ports, is small. The port of Rotschensalm, at the mouth of the Kymmene, in the bay of Finland, is, indeed, fortified; and it is, moreover, the station of the so-called 'Scheerean fleet.' Revel, in the bay of Finland, is a commercial port; it possessed fortifications, but they are almost dismantled. Baltishport, in Esthonia, at the mouth of the Paddis, is large, but altogether devoid of fortifications. Riga and Libau, in Courland, are commercial ports. Arkhangel has docks and a fortified port, but it is lost in the far north, and devoid of importance in the case of a war. It is the same with the ports in the Caspian; the port of Astrakhan is being ruined by accumulations of sand; Azof and Taganrog want depth; the same may be said of all the ports in the sea of Azof, of Feodosia, and Chersof. Between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, the water is so low that vessels of more than 7 ft. draught cannot reach the capital. Vessels from the Petersburg docks must be taken to Cronstadt by land. Odessa is a more commercial port, and Sebastopol is the only serviceable war-port in the Black sea, whose fleet is stationed there. The port of Odessa is large, of great depth, strongly fortified, and it has the advantage of regular tides and winds. The ports of Bessarabia are altogether unimportant. As to the police of the ports, the maintenance of light-houses, buoys, &c., it must be confessed that all these matters are in excellent condition at no small expense to the Russian exchequer; but a strategical system of ports, such as England and France can boast of, is altogether out of the question. The fleets of France and England may, in their own seas, venture on the boldest and most hazardous manoeuvres—in case of need they have always a place of refuge under the guns of their war ports; but the Russian fleet, with nothing but Cronstadt and Sebastopol to back it, is in continual danger of being cut off, and cannot, therefore, ever be expected to advance to the attack. Its services are purely defensive. This being the case, what can be more natural than that R. should desire to possess herself of better harbours and a more serviceable range of sea-board?" The great bulk of the Russian commerce by sea is conducted

not by Russian vessels or Russian seamen, but by those of other powers, and by Greeks. The number of Russian sailors is consequently comparatively few, and is rendered still more so by the arbitrary laws of the empire. None can leave the country without a formal passport granted by the proper court. The peasants, who in all countries form the naval and military strength, are considered as being inseparably attached to the soil; and though they may be permitted to join the army, are yet strictly prohibited from leaving the country. Every merchant who fits out a vessel, must obtain a license to take on board a certain number of Russian subjects, and must insure their return at the rate of 140 rubles for each. Such restrictions must check the spirit of mercantile adventure, and repress that little ardour which the Russians have evinced in maritime affairs. It is true, indeed, that the arbitrary mandate of the sovereign may soon man a fleet; but the hands thus raised not being acquainted either with the theory or practice of navigation, are utterly unfit to cope with a fleet manned with experienced seamen, and can therefore be no object of dread to a naval power furnished with a sufficiency of hands experienced in maritime affairs. It is also to be observed that R. has as yet no colonies with which she can maintain any considerable maritime intercourse, and few fisheries which might serve as nurseries for seamen. Her navy, in case of a war with Great Britain, can be completely prevented from leaving the Baltic; and even in case of a rupture with Turkey, not a Russian ship can pass the Bosphorus. The possession of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles might indeed render her a very formidable naval power, and is undoubtedly a constant and an important object of Russian contemplation.

Revenue.] It is impossible to determine exactly the revenue of R. The government being despotic, no annual statement of its revenues or finances is laid before the public, as in republics, or in limited monarchies. "If there be an annual budget, it is opened to the czar in the profoundest secrecy; if there be estimates formed they are locked up without seeing the light of day; if there be an annual balance struck it is for the archives of the treasury, not the columns of the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*. Occasionally, indeed, the Russians are vaguely informed that there is no deficit; sometimes even a surplus is hinted at; and once or twice in every twenty years, some pro-Russian scribe in Germany speaks of having seen a report of the finance minister, whence he quotes a few figures, far from clear, to the eager statisticians of the rest of Europe. But information, dependable, regular, avouched, and honest, on Russian finance, there is none; and all that we really know on the subject is the wisdom of doubting almost everything we read. If, however, we look at the sources of Russian revenue, it is quite clear that, despite the great poverty of the country, the receipts cannot be very great. In the first place, they are composed of a government monopoly of spirits in the old provinces, and of an excise on spirits in the newer additions to the empire; then there is a poll-tax on peasants and serfs; next there is a tax on the capital of merchants and traders: these, with enormous and unprofitable customs duties, with a salt tax and the produce of crown mines and lands are sources of Russian revenue. No doubt the Russians are a drunken people; but a spirit of monopoly, as any other monopoly, has, we all know, a strong tendency to defeat its fiscal objects, especially in a country where the process of distillation is almost universally known, and morality wholly unknown. Then,

again, taxes on labour and capital, or a poll-tax and a tax on merchants' means, however profitable they may be thought,—diminish the general taxability of the country in which they exist. At most, the import duties of an empire containing upwards of 60,000,000 do not exceed £7,000,000, if indeed they reach £6,000,000. And, though credit is taken for a large sum from the gold-washing of the Ural mountains, Russian gold is generally said to be bought too dear, and to cost more to the treasury than it is worth."—[*Daily News*.] At the accession of Peter the Great, the revenue is said to have little exceeded £1,000,000, while at his death it had augmented to £1,500,000. In Elizabeth's reign it was supposed to amount to £3,400,000; and to £4,200,000 at the accession of Catherine II. In 1799, the revenue was represented at 46,737,394 rubles, or 29,352,478 16s.; in 1811, it had increased to 215,000,000 banco rubles = £12,093,750; but the expenses were 266,000,000 banco rubles = £14,982,500 or £2,888,750 more than the revenue. In 1826, the revenue amounted, according to M. Balbi, to about 400,000,000 francs, or £16,666,666. The *Almanack de Gotha* for 1845 estimated the revenue to amount to about 110,000,000 Prussian thalers, or nearly £15,550,000, exclusive of the revenue of Finland, which is separately administered. The highest estimate of the present revenue of R. is £28,000,000; the lowest £15,836,574. Sir Archibald Alison sets it down at £20,000,000, whilst Mr. McGregor, in his *Commercial Statistics of All Nations*, states it at £18,262,715, and Mr. McCulloch at 379,000,000 r. = £15,847,000.—R. has a considerable national debt, amounting in 1826, according to Balbi, to 1,300,000,000 francs, or £54,166,666, and consisting almost entirely of paper currency guaranteed by the crown; but this appears a too high estimate, for in 1829, according to Professor Malchus, the entire debt did not exceed £35,550,000. To bring the immense mass of paper money to a par with silver, and to establish a sinking fund to liquidate the national debt, has long been the great concern of the Russian government. On 1st January, 1839, it amounted to £44,530,790. An official document represented the debt as amounting on 29th June 1844 to 299,865,232 silver rubles, or £47,477,661. The public debt of Russia in 1852 was about £60,000,000, having increased 20 per cent. since 1849, viz.:

January.	Silver Rubles.	
1849	326,675,000	£49,061,500
1850	336,219,000	50,432,900
1851	386,309,000	57,946,400
1852	400,667,000	60,100,100

Of this increased sum no less than £5,500,000 was contracted for with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., in 1850, which was in part "required for the completion of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow." At the annual session of the administrative College, held on the 10th of August 1850, the minister-of-finance entered into a statement of the situation of the imperial exchequer. The principal operations of credit during the financial year 1849, consisted—first, in the authorisation to issue seven series of exchequer bills of 3,000,000 rubles, each in payment of the expenses of the army employed in Hungary under Prince Paskiewitch. Only four of the seven series were issued. The second operation was a loan effected in London through Messrs. Stieglitz, of Petersburg, and Baring, of London, for the amount of £500,000, at 4½ per cent., bearing the high figure of 2 per cent. per annum for amortization. The last principal operation was the reopening of the exportation of gold and silver coinage, prohibited in 1848. The rapidity with which the second of these operations, the London loan,

followed the Hungarian campaign, showed how ill supplied is the Russian government with the sinews of war, and how, notwithstanding the immensity of its military resources in men, horses and material, it would with great difficulty be able to sustain a protracted effort without the aid of foreign capitalists. The treasures buried in the fortress of Peter I. at St. Petersburg amounted, in 1849, to a sum of more than £3,000,000, and yet the government was not able to make it available for the campaign in Hungary; and notwithstanding the gold mines of Altai, it was compelled to implore the aid of strangers. On the 1st of January, 1850, the debt had increased to 336,219,000 silver rubles. This, however, is a moderate amount compared with the future resources of the empire. But it is not so with the floating debt, which, after deducting the value of guarantees, exceeds 163,000,000 rubles. For a state which has no more than 500,000,000 annual revenue, this proportion of the floating debt to the ordinary receipts, indicates an irregular state of finance.

[*History*.] Under the common appellation of *Scythia* and *Sarmatia*, a multitude of nomadic tribes were anciently comprehended. These northern hordes, at a very early period, began to menace the Roman frontiers, and even before the time of Cyrus had invaded what was then called the civilized world, particularly Southern Asia. They inhabited the countries described by Herodotus between the Don and the Dnieper; and Strabo and Tacitus mention the *Roxolani*, afterwards called *Ros*, among the Sarmatian tribes dwelling in that district. The Greeks early established commercial colonies here. In the 2d cent. the Goths came from the Baltic, and, locating in the neighbourhood of the Don, extended themselves to the Danube. In the 5th cent. the country in the neighbourhood of these rivers was overrun by numerous migratory hordes of Alans, Huns, Avarians, and Bulgarians, who were followed by the Slavons, a Sarmatian people, who took a more northerly direction than their predecessors had done. In the next cent., the Khazars, pressed upon by the Avarians, entered the country between the Volga and the Don, conquered the Crimea, and thus placed themselves in connexion with the Byzantine empire. The Petchenegri, an affiliated tribe of the Khazars, appear at a very early period on the banks of the Caspian. They directed the course of their migrations towards the W, forced the Hungarians into Pannonia, and occupied the country between the Don and the Alatau, while the Tchoudes, a tribe of Finnic race, inhabited the northern parts of R. All these tribes maintained themselves by pasture and the chase, and exhibited the usual barbarism of wandering nomades. The Slavonians coming from the Northern Danube, and spreading themselves along the Dnieper, in the 5th and 6th cents., earliest acquired habits of civilized life, and embraced the Christian religion. They founded, in the country afterwards called Russia, the two cities of Novgorod and Kiev, which early attained commercial importance. Their wealth, however, soon excited the avidity of the Khazars, with whom they were compelled to maintain a perpetual struggle; and Novgorod found another and a more formidable enemy in the Varangians, a race of bold pirates who infested the coasts of the Baltic. The necessity of self-preservation prompted the Slavonians to place themselves under the protection of Rurik, a Varangian chief, who, in 662, arrived with a body of his countrymen in the neighbourhood of Lake Ladoga, and by uniting his people with the natives of the country under the common appellation of Russians, laid the foundation of the present empire of R. Rurik died in 879, and was succeeded by his son Igor, who conquered Kiev, and removed the seat of government to that place from Novgorod. Igor's widow and successor, Olga, publicly embraced Christianity at Constantinople in 955, but attempted, without success, to introduce the Greek ritual amongst her people. Her son Sviatoslaf, after conquering Bulgaria, and even threatening Constantinople itself, fell in battle against the Petchenegri near the cascades of the Dnieper, in 972. Vladimir, his third son, ascended the throne, after the death of his two brothers, in 981. He married the Greek princess Anna Romanofna, in 988. Having embraced Christianity, his example was followed by his subjects. Michael Syra was appointed by Photios, patriarch of Constantinople, and his synod, metropolitan of the Russian empire, which was now considered as belonging to the Eastern church; and from this period the attachment of that empire to the Greek ritual may be dated. Vladimir died in 1015, leaving his kingdom to his twelve sons. The merits of this prince appear to have been considerable; comparing the virtues of his character with the age in which he lived, historians have united in conferring upon him the appellation of Vladimir the Great. It was doubtless his intention, that, while his sons shared among themselves the several principalities of the state, they should, according to the custom of the Slavonians, form a single confederacy united under one of their number as grand duke, whose duchy should be the territory of Kiev; but Sviatopolk I. waded to the throne through the blood of three of his brothers,

and was in his turn hurled from that eminence by his brother Jaroslav, who reigned from 1014 to 1045. It would appear that the exact rule of succession to the grand dukedom was either unknown or not strictly observed; for in 1114 the inhabitants of Kiev chose Vladimir II., descended from a younger line of the first house of that name, for their duke. This prince was acknowledged as Czar by the Byzantine emperor Alexis Comnenus, and was the first whose brow was graced with the imperial crown of R. George succeeded to his father, and built Moscow in 1147; but ceaseless insurrections and calamities facilitated the enterprise of the Mongols, who, having vanquished the Poles or Slavens of the plain—to whose assistance the Russians hastened but too late—again defeated the allied forces of their opponents in a great battle fought upon the Kalka in 1225, and menaced the existence of the Russian nation. After the death of George II., who was killed in battle against the Khan Batu near Silta, in 1238, the whole kingdom, with the exception of Novgorod, which preserved its independence by treaties, fell into the hands of the Mongols. Hitherto the Russian state had made small progress in civilization; a circumstance to be attributed to the variety of nations of which it was composed, and to the military constitution inherited from the Varangians. Commerce remained chiefly in the hands of those German merchants who had followed the Christian missionaries from the Dniepr, after the commencement of the 13th cent.; and the principal seats of this commerce were the towns of Novgorod and Kiev; the traffic with the south was mostly under the management of Greek merchants. Though reduced to grievous servitude by their Asiatic conquerors, and obliged to pay an annual tribute to 'the Golden Horde,' the Russians successfully resisted the attempts of new enemies which appeared in the Livonians, the Teutonic knights, and the Swedes. Jaroslav conquered Finland, but perished by poison among the Tartars. His son Alexander defeated the Danes and Swedes in 1241, in a great battle upon the Neva, and received for this action the appellation of Alexander Nevsky. His youngest son Daniel mounted the throne in 1247. He removed his residence to Moscow, and in 1296 assumed the title of 'Grand Duke of Moscow.' This prince founded the celebrated kremlin in that city in 1306. George succeeded to his father Daniel. He successfully resisted the Swedes, and built the town of Orsk, now Schlusenburg. Demetrius Donsky rebuilt the kremlin of Moscow, and obtained several advantages over the Asiatic hordes now bearing the name of Tartars; but found himself unable to get rid of the burdensome tribute imposed by these invaders.

Middle History. Ivan Basilovitch II. surmounted the Great, mounted the throne in 1463, and after a fierce struggle from 1477 to 1481, succeeded in freeing R. from the dominion of the Tartars. The power of the khans of Kaptshak had indeed been long weakened, partly by national dissensions, and partly by Timur's conquests; but the Lithuanian and Swedish war had too much exhausted the Russians themselves, to admit of their embracing the opportunity to shake off a foreign yoke. It was about this period that the Cossacks first appeared in history. The Poles and Lithuanians had conquered all the Russian dominions as far as Kiev; on the east, too, pressed the Crimean Tartars. Before this external pressure a large body of the Russian subjects retired into the fertile but uninhabited regions of the Ukraine, where they settled themselves under a military constitution, having at its head an *ataman* or 'headman,' to whom were joined in council a body of *stanniks* or 'elders.' Ivan re-established the ancient limits of the empire, and reduced Kasan to a dependence on the Russian crown. In a war with Poland, Vasilii, son and successor of Ivan, conquered Smolensk; but the Crimean Tartars devastated the country, and their allies, the Poles, repeatedly defeated the Russian forces. The emperor Maximilian, of Germany, with the view of uniting the princes of Christendom against the Mahomedans, laboured to appease these contentions. Baron Herberstein was sent as ambassador to the Czar from the Emperor; and Pope Clement VII. also attempted to win over the Russian grand duke to the Roman church. But Poland did not associate itself in the league; and Ivan remained inactive with regard to it. Ivan Basilovitch II. did more than all his predecessors to promote the civilization of his subjects. At his invitation, German artificers, artists, and scholars, proceeded from Lubec to R.; printing-offices were established; laws enacted; and a treaty of commerce entered into with England, whose merchants had found their way by the North Cape to Arkhangel. This prince likewise first formed a standing army, in the *strelitz*, or body-guard of archers. In 1552, he conquered Kasan; and in 1554, he took possession of the kingdom of Astrakhan, and the provinces of the Caucasus. Towards the close of Ivan's government, Siberia was discovered in 1573, by the Cossack Jernak; but the conquest of that country was only accomplished in 1587, under his successor Feodor. The latter prince, in the peace of 1595, gave up Estonia to Sweden. After his death, the royal line of R. was extinguished; and the country was convulsed by twenty years of civil dissensions and foreign wars, which greatly retarded the national progress. These domestic struggles were occasioned by the appearance of a pseudo-Demetrius, who gave himself forth as younger son of Ivan II., and laid claim to the grand dukedom. Michael Feodorovitch ascended the throne in 1613. By vigilance at home, and by the peace of Stolowa, with Sweden, in 1617, and of Divelina, with Poland, in 1618, this prince succeeded in allaying the external and internal troubles of his kingdom.

Modern History. Michael, son of Nikitz, the metropolitan of Rostof, descended from the family of Romanof, was elected Czar

in 1613, with limited hereditary powers. This prince was opposed by several parties in the state, and had also to withstand the Swedes, who, under General de la Gardie, again advanced into Russia. But he overcame these obstacles; re-established the old relations of R., and reigned prosperously till 1645. During the reign of his son and successor Alexis, the last pseudo-Demetrius was beheaded, in 1653. About this period the wars with the Turks commenced. Since 1473, and consequently subsequent to the Mongol dominion, the Osmanli Turks had been the neighbours of the Russians: two hundred years afterwards, in 1671, began a contest with them for the Ukraine, which was continued, under Feodor Alexovitch, till 1681. Alexis died in 1676. This prince, and his son, Feodor III., who died in 1682, contributed much to the civilization of the empire. His son annihilated the pretensions of the nobility to the monopoly of the higher offices of state, by burning their pedigrees, and naming his minor step-brother, Peter, his successor, to the exclusion of the imbecile Ivan. Their ambitious sister, Sophia, found means to get both proclaimed Czars, and herself associated with them as regent; but, in 1689, she was thrown into a convent, and Peter I. declared sole Czar. Russia, at this period, extended from Arkhangel to Azof, but had not yet reached the Baltic. The inhabitants of this vast district, however, formed one nation, united by a common language and religion, and found in this circumstance a powerful defence against their hostile neighbours. The constitution was an unlimited monarchy; and the manners of the Russians were gradually approximating to European civilization. Peter was to Russia what Philip had been to Macedonia; the Macedonians became Hellenes, and the Russians Europeans. His first aim, on coming to power, was the formation of an army modelled on European tactics. In this he was assisted by the foreign officers whom he retained in his service; and a great number of Hingonots, who had fled to R. after the abolition of the edict of Nantes, enrolled themselves in his troops. He also vigorously directed his attention towards the naval arts. His father, Alexis, had, by the aid of Dutch carpenters, built a ship upon the Caspian sea, for the purpose of commerce with the Persians; but this vessel fell into the hands of the Don Cossacks. Two only of the crew escaped, and returning to Moscow, one of these became Peter's master ship-builder. In 1694, Peter navigated, in his own ship, to Arkhangel, then an important place of commerce; he even sailed to Pong, on the Lapponian coast. Next year, he again visited Arkhangel with a fleet of his own. Fully alive to the advantages of commerce, he early cast his eyes on the Baltic and Black sea, into which the principal rivers of Russia discharge themselves. Being already at war with the Turks, he directed his efforts chiefly upon Azof at the mouth of the Don, where he wished to establish an emporium for the commerce of the Black sea, Austria, Brandenburg, and Holland supplied him with engineers and artillery; and in 1696, the dock-yards of Voronezh, upon the Don, equipped an armament of 23 galleys, besides other vessels, with which he defeated the Turkish fleet in sight of Azof, and two months afterwards that fortress capitulated. To preserve this key of the Black sea, Peter directed 55 vessels of war to be built; and formed a plan for uniting the Wolga and the Don by means of a canal. He sent a number of his young nobles to the Low Countries to learn the art of ship-building, and to Italy to study military tactics; and in 1698, having intrusted the government during his absence to Prince Romodanovski and three *boyars*, he himself set out to Holland in the retinue of one of his own embassies. He passed through Estonia and Livonia—then belonging to Sweden—Brandenburg, Hanover, and Westphalia. From thence he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he wrought some time as a common ship-carpenter without being recognised. Nothing escaped his observation, nothing was beneath his attention; he accustomed himself alike to handle the hatchet and the lance, the pen and the sword. William III. invited him to England, where, clad like an English sailor, he wrought in the dock-yards, and was often heard to remark, that if he had not been Czar of Russia, he should have wished to have been an English admiral. After a stay of three months in England, Peter returned to Russia, carrying with him above 500 English engineers, artists, and mechanics. A revolt of the *strelitz* accelerated his return to Moscow. Sophia having been suspected of exciting this rebellion, the greater part of the conspirators were hanged before the windows of her convent, and the *strelitz* itself dissolved. Peter now devoted himself to arranging the finances of the state, and reducing the manners of his subjects to his own peculiar notions of propriety. The introduction of the German dress and proscription of beards, form the principal feature in this department of Peter's administration. He also caused the *boyars*, or native princes, to reduce the number of their enormous retinues, and established printing-offices and schools throughout the empire. In 1700 he declared war against Sweden, and attacked Narva. The young hero of Sweden, Charles XII., instantly hastened thither, and on the 30th November 38,000 Russians were defeated by 8,000 Swedes. Peter's was not a mind which could easily be discouraged by misfortune, and he consoled himself with the reflection, that each defeat inculcated lessons of practical experience on his raw troops. On the 27th of May 1703, he laid the foundations of a new fortress, to which he gave the name of St. Petersburg, and which was constructed under the superintendence of Andrei Tresini, an Italian architect. Before the fortress was finished, the Czar conceived the idea of attaching to it a noble city, worthy of becoming the metropolis of his empire. As whatever he designed was prose-

acted with vigour, and executed with alacrity, in a few months the city began to rear itself in truly imperial magnificence, and in 1710 became the residence of the court. The war with Sweden meanwhile proceeded with alternating fortune till 1706, when Charles advanced with 40,000 men into Poland, while Peter retired before him, laying waste the country round. The Swedes followed his retreat to the neighbourhood of Smolensk, and then turned into the Ukraine, where they were joined by Mazepa, the ataman of the Cossacks. Charles was occupied with the siege of Poltava, when Peter arrived with an army of 70,000 men, and under the walls of that fortress annihilated the Swedish army on the 8th July 1709. This decisive advantage terminated the war for the present. Next year Peter gave his niece Anna, Ivan's second daughter, in marriage to the Duke Frederick William of Courland. The Turks, at the instigation of the Swedish monarch, now declared war against R., and Peter hastening through Moldavia to meet them, arrived on the Pruth, in front of the Grand Vizier Mehmet's camp. The armies successively repulsed each other's attempt to cross that river; but the Russians being surrounded by the Tartar hordes, began to suffer greatly for want of provisions, and Peter saw nothing but captivity or death before him. From this dilemma he was extricated by his consort Catherine, who bribed the vizier, and by her prudent management prevailed on the Turks to retire. In 1717 Peter returned from a second journey abroad, and found another association formed against him in his absence. Among the conspirators, his own son Alexis, born in 1695, was found guilty and condemned to death, but only survived the announcement of his sentence twenty-four hours. After a third destructive war with Sweden, the peace of Nystad, in which Livonia, Esthonia, Ingernmania, Viborgsehn, and Kerholmsehn, were ceded to R. was concluded on the 30th August, 1721. Thus was established, after a violent contest of twenty-one years, the stability and power of the Russian state. Peter the Great died on the 8th of February, 1725, and was succeeded by his wife, the Empress Catherine I. who reigned till 1727. Her successor, Peter II. the son of the unfortunate Alexis, was content to possess in tranquillity the kingdom, and performed nothing memorable during his brief reign. The Empress Anne, widow of the Duke of Courland, filled the vacant throne in 1730. Under her government the grandees of R. tried to limit the sovereign authority, but this attempt ended in their disgrace, and the formation of a cabinet of foreigners. This princes left by will the succession to Ivan III., son of the Princess Anne, and the prince of Brunswick, an infant then scarcely two months old, who was accordingly elevated to the throne, under the regency of Biron, one of the late empress's favourites. But this destination disatisfied the nobles; the regent was driven from the kingdom; the infant Ivan placed in confinement; and the empress Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Peter the Great, invested with the supreme command. Under her government it was that Russian influence in European politics first began to make itself felt. R. was the ally of Maria Theresa, in the Austrian war of succession; and afterwards, in 1754, in the Seven years' war with Prussia. But upon Elizabeth's death, her successor, Peter III., the son of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and Anna daughter of Peter I., concluded a peace and alliance with Prussia. This monarch inherited not the genius of his great ancestor, and after an imbecile reign of nine months was assassinated, and his wife Catherine II., a princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, filled his place. Catherine was a woman of licentious manners, yet her reign may be regarded as one of the most glorious and most prosperous in the Russian annals. She ascended the throne on the 9th July, 1762. Among her earliest acts, was a confirmation of the peace which Peter III. had made with Prussia; but she recalled her troops, and preserved a strict neutrality until the end of the war; she also re-established friendly relations with Denmark; and even caused her son Paul to exchange with that kingdom his hereditary possession in Holstein, for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, and subsequently to renounce his interest in these countries in favour of the younger line of Gottorp, then reigning in Lubeck. The interior of her empire was meanwhile greatly benefited by the presence of foreign colonists, whom she invited thither to improve the agricultural industry of her subjects; indeed the whole reign of this empress was marked by the successful encouragement given to civilization, sciences, arts, navigation, and military education. She founded new towns; consolidated commercial treaties; divided her empire into governments; and revised and augmented the national laws, of which she planned and executed a code. At two several times she reduced the public taxation. But her politics pressed heavily on other countries. Poland was since 1764 under her control. She thought it prudent, to attach to her interests, a powerful party in that quarter, and accordingly took the Dissidents, or Non-Catholics, under her protection, and obtained for them the restoration of their ancient rights, under Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, whom her own influence had placed on the throne of Poland. On the other hand, the confederation of Bar opposed the Russian influence in this quarter; and the Porte, at the instigation of France, united with the confederation. A war with the Turks ensued, which lasted from 1768 to 1774. After a series of battles, Bender and the Crimea were subjected to Russian domination; Azof occupied; and a new maritime power established upon the Black sea. The jealousy evinced by Prussia and Austria towards the progress of the Russian arms against the Turks, was appeased by the first partition of Poland in 1772, in which R. obtained for her share the lands between the Dnieper, the Duna, and the Drutsh. A rebellion of the Cossacks of the Don, towards the end of 1773

was quelled the succeeding year, and their ataman carried to Moscow, and there beheaded. The war with Turkey was at last put an end to by the peace of Kutschuk-Kajinar, on the 31st July, 1774, by which the Crimea was pronounced free; and the lands extending between the Dnieper and Azof declared to belong to Russia, with the right of free navigation on the Black sea. Frederick II. who had recognised in R., during the Seven years' war, his most dangerous neighbor, concluded an eight years' alliance with Catherine in 1764, which was subsequently renewed by a treaty, in which he virtually gave Poland up to R., by consenting to the continuance of the anarchical government of that kingdom. In consequence of this alliance with Prussia, Catherine promised to support Frederick with 60,000 men in the Bavarian war of succession; whereupon Austria, on the 13th May, 1779, consented to the peace of Teschin, as guaranteed by the empress; but shortly before Frederick's death, Joseph II. reached the object of his ambition. In 1780, Catherine declined to renew the then expiring treaty with Prussia, but entered on the other hand into a close alliance with Austria. During the North American war, the Russian empress organized the Northern Neutrality in 1780, which was joined by several other states of the continent, as Prussia and Portugal. The cession of Kuban and the island of Taman, by the khan of Tartary, to the Russian crown in 1783, was a severe blow to Turkey. These countries were united to Russia under the denomination of the kingdom of Taurida, and the Porte was further compelled, by treaty of 8th January, 1784, to recognise the attachment of the Crimea to the Russian empire. The prince Heraclius of Georgia had previously submitted to the Russian power in September, 1783. All these arrangements imbibed the feelings of the Porte towards R., particularly after the interview of Joseph II. and Catherine, at Cherson, in 1787, when the Grecian scheme, as it was called, or the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, seemed about to be carried into effect. At last, on the 24th August, 1787, the Porte declared war against R. In this war Austria took part as an ally of R., although the Turks entertained no designs against that power. By the mediation of Prussia and England, a cessation of war took place in 1790. These powers had guaranteed to Turkey the security of its dominions; and, to enforce their representations, a Prussian army marched upon the Austrian limits. On the death of Joseph, Leopold II. felt himself compelled by the negotiations of Reichenbach to conclude a peace with the Turks at Sistova in 1791; but Catherine steadily rejected Prussian and English mediation, and two years after the storming of Ismail by Suvarof, on the 22d December, 1790, concluded a treaty on her own terms, by which Russia obtained Oczakof, and the lands between the Bog and the Dniester. During this war, R. had also sustained a war with Sweden, from 1788 to 1790, which was terminated by the peace of Verell, and subsequently followed by an alliance with Sweden. On the conclusion of the Turkish war Catherine again turned her eyes upon Poland, whither she marched the returning army to support the league of Targovitz, formed under her protection against the constitution of 3d May, 1791, with the design of checking the new plan for ameliorating the political constitution of that country. The Russian dictatorship in Poland re-established the ancient constitution; and on the occasion of the second partition, in 1793, the greater part of the palatinates of Wilna, Novogrodek, Brzesc, Kief, Volhynia, and Podolia—a territory of 86,800 sq. m. was added to the Russian empire. On the remaining part of Poland she imposed the most grievous restrictions; but the exasperated spirit of the Poles could no longer brook these insults, and burst forth in a formidable rebellion at Warsaw, on the 17th April, 1794. A heroic struggle now commenced, under Kosciuszko, against two powerful states for the re-establishment of the ancient independence of his country; but that gallant chief was overwhelmed by numbers and taken prisoner, while Suvarof stormed and devastated with more than barbarian fury the suburbs of the Polish capital. In the third partition of Poland, in 1795, Russia extended her power towards the west, as far as the Vistula, and added to its already gigantic dominion the remainder of Volhynia, Brzesc, Novogrodek, Samogitia, and a part of Troki. Stanislaus signed at Gdonsko, whither he had been summoned by Catherine, the abdication of his dignity and the dissolution of the ancient kingdom of Poland, on the 25th November, 1795. Compared with these acquisitions, the incorporation of the duchy of Courland with the Russian empire in 1795 could be called but a small aggrandizement; but the Russian state, by this latter seizure, squared its dominions. It now extended from the shores of the Baltic, to the western extremity of N. America and the Japan Islands. Catherine did not see it prudent to take any other part in the war of the French revolution—by which no sensible advantage could be gained for R.—than by issuing a thundering manifesto, and equipping a fleet which remained inactive. Shortly before her death, which took place on the 17th November, 1796, she conducted a successful war against Persia, which was terminated by her son and successor, Paul I. by the peace of Tiflis in 1797, which established a new line of boundary between Persia and R. at the river Kur, the fortress of Derbent and the town of Baku. The administration of Catherine was successful in the extreme, and her reign one of the most fortunate in Russian history. Conducting the affairs of a vast but semi-barbarous empire, through a very critical period in the history of European politics, she left it to her successor with an annual revenue increased from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 rubles; an aggrandizement of territory amounting to nearly 240,000 sq. m.; an army of 450,000 men; and a navy of 45 ships of the line.—On the occasion

of his coronation at Moscow on the 16th April, 1797, Paul altered the law of succession established by Peter the Great, in such a manner as secured it in the first place to the male line according to primogeniture, and only failing it, to the female line; but with constant preference to male issue. Irritated by the conduct of the French Directory, he resided in October 1797, not only the corps of emigrants under Condé in Volhynia, and the French pretender at Mittau, but even entered with Austria and England into a second coalition against the French in 1798. Special alliances were concluded with Naples, the Porte, and Portugal, and war declared with Spain then allied with France. A Russian fleet sailed in concert with a Turkish one from the Black sea into the Mediterranean, and reduced the Ionian islands, which were thereupon recognised as a republic by the two most absolute sovereigns in Europe, the autocrat of Russia and the Sublime sultan, and placed under the protection of the latter! The armies which Paul sent against France were commanded by Suvarov in Italy, and Korsakof in Swabia. The edict which Suvarov entered Italy was overcast as soon as he had measured strength with the already weakened French army under Moreau's command. The nearly won victory at Novi on the 15th August, 1799, was succeeded by a series of skirmishes with the French, which ultimately transferred the theatre of war to Switzerland, where Korsakof, before Suvarov could effect a junction with him, sustained an important defeat from Massena at Zurich. In the meantime Brune, after a few weeks fighting, forced the Russians, who had landed in concert with the English on the soil of the Batavian republic—to quit the Netherlands in October, 1799, after being defeated several times. In the succeeding winter, the remains of the Russian army returned home in four columns. The defeat of his arms, the taking possession of Malta by the English, and the bad understanding which subsisted between his generals and those of Austria, had a great effect on the emperor's mind, while the powerful hand with which Bonaparte, on his return from Egypt, swayed the consular dignity, filled him with admiration. Alarmed by the proceedings of the English government, he laid an embargo on their vessels on the 29th of August, 1800; and in November following became the leader of the Northern neutrality, which at his invitation was joined by Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia. The coldness which he had evinced towards the latter power on account of its declining to join in the coalition against France, now gave way; and the ancient alliance between the two states was renewed in September, 1800. Paul had entered into direct correspondence with the First consul, and the treaty of Lunéville had just been concluded, when he was assassinated on the night of the 23d March, 1801. The principal conspirators were three of the Sufov family, and Generals Bennigsen, Quvarov, and Pahlen. They entered the royal apartments about eleven o'clock in the evening, despatched the sentinel, passed into Paul's bed-room, and on meeting with resistance from the emperor, who tried to defend himself with a sword, threw him to the ground, and strangled him with a sash. Alexander I., Paul's eldest son, on the eventful morning of the 24th March, 1801, accepted of the reins of government, which he pledged himself to conduct in the spirit of his grandmother Catherine. For a while, the colossal empire seemed to enjoy deep tranquillity; the secret police disappeared in April, 1801; the oppression of the governor-generals ceased to be felt in the remote provinces; the senate and the cabinet were re-organized; and the influence of the senate over the affairs of the empire was re-established on the 20th Sept., 1802; intercourse with foreign countries was again permitted, and a minister for popular education was appointed. New universities, on the plan of the German seminaries, were founded at Dorpat, Kasan, and Kharkov; the universities of Wilna, and the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, founded by Peter I. were re-organized; considerable sums were set apart for the improvement of the schools, and of education in general throughout the empire; and the restraints which had been laid on the press were relaxed by a milder edict of censorship. In 1803 a new division of the empire into governments took place, and the institutions of Catherine II. were to a considerable extent re-established. The situation of the serfs, or slaves of the soil, underwent considerable amelioration; in particular, the peasants of the crown were allowed to possess landed property, and the nobles were invested with full power to grant their slaves freedom. The commerce of the empire was also considerably promoted by the foundation of the town and port of Odessa. Alexander detached himself from the Northern league, by concluding a treaty with Great Britain on the 7th June 1801. He confirmed the incorporation of the government of Georgia with the Russian empire; and on the 4th and 8th October concluded treaties of peace with Spain and France, and renewed the treaties of commerce of 1767. In conjunction with the First consul, the Russian autocrat took the lead at the diet of Rastatt on 1802 and 1803, in the measures of secularization pursued by that congress, in which the courts of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, united with Russia by family-ties, had a great interest. But the political horizon in the quarter of France was speedily overcast. Dissatisfied by the refusal of that government to indemnify the king of Sardinia, the Russian ambassador, Count Markof, left Paris on the 7th November 1803; after the execution of the Duke D'Enghien, all diplomatic intercourse between R. and France was interrupted; and on the 11th of April 1804, R. joined the third coalition against France. Alexander himself appeared with his army in Moravia, after having by a personal visit to Potsdam reconciled existing misunderstandings with Prussia. Having lost the battle of Austerlitz on the 2d December, he re-

turned to St. Petersburg; Austria concluded peace with France; and in the following summer Oubril again appeared at Paris as Russian *charge d'affaires*, and negotiated a treaty of peace. This peace, however, Alexander refused to ratify, on receiving as counts of the Rhenish confederation which had been organized at the same period; and his armies marched to support Prussia in the struggle against Napoleon, which began in 1806. The battles of Jena and Auerstadt had decided the fate of this war before the Russians arrived; it was, however, continued in Poland and Eastern Prussia. The battle of Eylau, fought on the 8th of February 1807, gave no decisive advantage to either party; that of Friedland, on the 14th June following, decided the war in favour of Napoleon. The Russians retired upon their limits; and after an interview which took place upon the Niemen and at Tilsit, between the two emperors, the peace of Tilsit was concluded on the 8th July 1807. By this peace Russia gained—at the expense of her late dear friend and ally, for whose sake she had originally engaged in the war—the Prussian department of Bialystock. A secret article yielded Cattaro and the Ionian islands to France. During the war with France, Alexander had likewise been engaged in war with the Turks. When the French government were apprized of the refusal of Alexander to confirm the peace of Oubril, the French ambassador at Constantinople was ordered to demand that the Bosphorus should be shut to Russian ships of war and transports, and the alliance of England dissolved. The Russian ambassador on his side declared that he would apply for his passport unless the former hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia were re-established in their respective governments. In consequence of these negotiations, Turkey re-instated the two hospodars, and resigned the Ionian republic to R. But the leaning of the Porte to the French side was evident; and a Russian army crossed the Dniester in 1806. Under French mediation, at the peace of Tilsit, an armistice was concluded between the two belligerent powers; but as R. now demanded possession of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, and the dismissal of the English ambassador from Constantinople, the war was renewed in 1809, and lasted with varied fortune till the peace of Bucharest in 1812. The treaty then negotiated fixed the Pruth as the boundary between both empires. In consequence of this arrangement, Wallachia and a part of Moldavia returned to Turkey; but the eastern part of Moldavia with the fortress of Chotzina, and Bessarabia with Bender, fell to the lot of Russia. By a later treaty of September 1817, the new limits were more definitely fixed. During the war with Turkey, a brief war was also entered into with Sweden: Gustavus IV., having rejected all overtures for a rupture with England. This latter war obtained for Russia the province of Finland, by the peace of Fredricks-ham, 17th September 1809. In 1808, Alexander had an interview with Napoleon at Erfurt, and afterwards took part, as the ally of France, in the war with Austria; for which, although the assistance given was very insignificant, Napoleon, by the peace of Vienna, rewarded his ally with the circle of Tarnopol in Eastern Galicia. The new organization of the council-of-state, by ukase of 1st January 1810, was a measure of great importance to the internal administration of the Russian state; but the condition of the finances was poor in the extreme, and paper-money fell prodigiously. Under these difficulties, it could hardly have been anticipated that the war with France would be renewed in 1812. But the good understanding betwixt Alexander and Napoleon had grown somewhat cold since the seizure of the duchy of Warsaw; and still more so when Napoleon, extending the French empire to the shores of the Baltic, incorporated the duchy of Oldenburg with his empire. A Russian ukase set severe restrictions on French commerce; and, after long and fruitless negotiations, war was declared on the 22d June, 1812. While Napoleon concluded an alliance with Austria and Prussia, R. entered into a secret treaty with Sweden, on the 24th March, 1812; concluded on the 8th July following, a treaty with Great Britain: entered into an alliance with the regency of Spain on the 26th of the same month; and previously negotiated a treaty with the Turks, at Bucharest. The French army victoriously advanced to the Moskva, on the banks of which river they defeated the Russians in a tremendous engagement, on the 7th of September, and entered Moscow. But Napoleon lingered too long in that high northern latitude at the season of the year; and a more than usually rigorous winter combined with the want of provisions to annihilate the splendid army with which he had crossed the Niemen. Prussia, the whole of Germany, and at last even Austria, now united with R. against France, while England concluded a treaty of subsidy with R. on the 15th June, 1813. The mediation of England likewise negotiated a peace between R. and Persia, by which the former obtained the khanates of Karabag, and Garischa (Elisabeth-pel), Shekin, Shirvan, Derbent, Kabin, Baku, and the district of Talish; besides the whole of Daghestan and Grusta, all the province of Shuragel, the districts of Imiretia and Guria, all the regions lying between these new frontiers and the Russian Caucasian line, and the districts uniting that line and the Caspian sea. The battle of Leipzig decided the retreat of the French across the Rhine, whither the allied armies followed them; and, after a series of battles, entered Paris on the 31st March. At the congress of Vienna, Alexander obtained the incorporation of Poland with the Russian empire; on the other hand, he relinquished to Austria the circle of Tarnopol, in Eastern Galicia. The return of Napoleon from Elba again called the allied armies into the field; and, after the battle of Waterloo, Alexander entered Paris, for the second time, on the 11th July, 1815, where, on the 6th

September following, he founded the Holy alliance, which was successively joined by all the continental powers of Europe. Happily for the liberties of mankind, Great Britain refused to join in this league. The maritime boundaries of Russian America were fixed by ukase of 16th September, 1821; but, in consequence of the remonstrances of the British and American governments, these boundaries were anew adjusted. On the 25th of March, 1826, the Jesuits were banished from R. and Poland. Alexander died suddenly at Taganrok, on the 1st December, 1825, while making preparations for a grand review of his army in that quarter of his vast dominions. His brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born on the 25th June, or, according to our style, 6th July, 1796, being in Petersburg when the news arrived of Alexander's death, caused his elder brother Constantine, then in Warsaw, to be proclaimed emperor, and took the oaths of allegiance to him, with the senate, dignitaries, and soldiers of the empire. This, however, appears to have been nothing more than a piece of political acting: for Constantine had in fact executed a deed of renunciation of his right of primogeniture, in the beginning of 1822; and on the production of this document, Nicholas assumed the government. The emperor Nicholas has proved steady to the general policy of aggrandisement so long persisted in by the autocrats of this huge empire, and an outline of which, it has been alleged, was distinctly sketched in a testamentary document of Peter the Great for the guidance of his successors. In 1828 and 1829, he obtained in a war against Turkey advantages which leave but another step between his present position and the attainment of the grand object of Russian ambition,—the possession of Constantinople and a sea-board on the Mediterranean. In 1832, he accomplished the formal absorption of Poland by a ukase decreeing that henceforth it should form an integral and indivisible portion of the Russian empire. In 1833, he negotiated the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, by which the Porte agreed to close the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles against the ships of war of all nations, when called upon to do so by her ally. At the present moment he has passed the Pruth, seized upon Moldavia and Wallachia, and holds the Dobruza or delta of the Danube, under the specious pretext of solicitude for the rights and liberties of members of the orthodox church living under Ottoman rule. On the 6th of May 1833, Prince Menshikoff presented a note to the Turkish government demanding that the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey should be conceded to the emperor of R., and that the Russo-Greek church should have accorded to it, specifically and by treaty, all the rights and privileges it had ever claimed. Another demand made by the Czar's representative was that the Greek patriarch at Constantinople should be irremovable unless guilty of treason or gross misconduct, and then only by consent of the Czar! The Divan replied to these insolent demands that they were inadmissible, an opinion in which the Four Western Powers, Austria, Prussia, France, and England concurred. The latter Powers held that their interest in the Christian pop. of Turkey was in no degree inferior to that of R., and that it was a perversion both of treaties and facts for R. to claim an influence over that portion of the Turkish community which, if it existed at all, ought to be shared by themselves. The rupture of diplomatic relations with Turkey was thereupon declared by the Czar; and on the 26th of June 1833, he announced that his troops had marched against Turkey "to the defence of the orthodox faith." On the 2d and 3d of June, his troops passed the Pruth, in violation of a special treaty agreed to in 1848 between R. and the Porte, defining the particular circumstances under which either power might in future occupy Wallachia and Moldavia. England and France have combined their physical as well as moral influence "to disarm an ambition which threatens the whole of Europe;" may their policy be energetic and decisive in effectually curbing the vast ambition of the autocrat of the North, and staying the advances of a semi-barbaric power, which has hitherto driven back European civilisation with each stride of conquest. The Baron Haxthausen, in a recent work on the resources and social condition of R., has claimed it as the "historical mission of the Russians to be the mediators between Europe and Asia, and to transmit to the East the civilisation of the West." The arrogance and mendacity of such pretensions have been ably exposed by a writer in the *Quarterly Review*: "What, we would ask this writer, does he mean by Europe and the civilisation of the West? For many hundred years Europe presents the spectacle of several nations differing in their character and their institutions, but united by common interests and common objects, which it has been their destiny and their glory to pursue. In each and all of these countries a thousand inventions have sprung up—a thousand additions have been made to the store of human knowledge. Their ports have been enriched by the trade which interchanged the productions of their industry. Their cities have been embellished by the original splendour or the reflected light of art. Every idea which sprang to life from the fervid genius of Italy, the keen wit of France, the manly sagacity of England, or the patient researches of Germany, became an additional bond of union between civilised man. In each of these states, some possessing a larger share of freedom and some a more absolute form of government, great institutions arose, securing to society the right of independent thought and action, the administration of justice, the conservation and permanence of property, the traditions of knowledge. Wherever the contest of free opinions was most strenuously carried on within the bounds of law, the progress of civilisation became most rapid; but in this family of nations none was so small or so obscure as not to catch the beams of every star

that rose on the horizon, or not to fling back from time to time upon the world some radiance of its own. But it is hardly possible to find terms to describe a state of things more opposite to that of European civilisation than the society which Baron Haxthausen finds in Russia. In place of that self-reliance and eager contention for improvement and for power, the fundamental principle of the Russian empire is passive obedience to a chief. That mighty force of association which has taught men how to be masters of the world, and accumulated the strength of a pigmy till it achieves the tasks of a giant, is, we are told, unknown to nations of the Slavonian blood, and especially to Russians. Those aristocratic institutions which have been in Western Europe at once the security and the result of the laws of property, which have invested the rights of territorial possession with a thousand graces and utilities, and which have supplied to well regulated states their wisest counsellors and noblest servants, are degraded into the temporary possession of so many heads of human cattle, without a thought of independence towards the government, or of duty towards the lower classes of the people. Even the wealth of the country, in spite of its vast natural resources, remains stationary, from the stupid jealousy of legal restrictions, and the ordinary proceedings of trade are carried on by capital borrowed from abroad. Here alone—we will not say in Europe, but on the globe—is there a nation of sixty millions of inhabitants who have as yet scarcely contributed one single iota to the advancement of human knowledge."—The details of the pending struggle will be resumed under the head of TURKEY.

Authorities. The reader who wishes further information regarding the history, geography, &c. of Russia, may consult the following works:—*Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors in Muscovy, Tartary, &c.* by Cleaveland, fol. 1662.—*White's Account of Russia in 1710, 8vo.* 1758.—*Perry's State of Russia under Peter the Great, 8vo.* 1716.—*Hawley's Travels in Russia, &c.* 1753.—*Cocci's Travels into Poland, Russia, &c.* 2 vols. 4to. 1784.—*Atlas general et elementaire de l'empire des toutes les Russies, par Anselin et de Grand, 36 feuil.* 1796.—*Atlas von Russ. Reich in 20 Bl. St. Petersburg 1800.*—*Follen's Travels through the Southern Provinces of Russia, 2 vols. 4to.* 1800.—*E. Sieber's Histor. Stat. Gemalde des Russ. Reichs.* 8 vols. Leipzig, 1803.—*Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey.* vol. 1st. 4to. 1813.—*Dictionnaire Geogr. Hist. de l'empire de Russie, par N. S. Voevodsky, 2 vols. 8vo.* Moskau, 1813.—*Lyal's Character of the Russians, and History of Moscow, 4to.* 1823.—*Lyal's Account of the Military Colonies in Russia, 8vo.* 1824.—*Lyal's Travels in Russia, &c.* 2 vols. 8vo. 1825.—*Plater on the Geography of Eastern Europe, 8vo.* Posen, 1825.—*Die Russischen Staats Kalender.*—*Granville's St. Petersburg, 2 vols. 8vo.* 1823.—*Baibi, l'Empire Russe compare aux principaux Etats du Monde.* fol. Paris, 1829.—*Hagemeister's Report on the Commerce of New Russia, &c.*—*Achmatoff's Historical, Chronological, and Geographical Atlas of the Russian empire,* 71 charts, Petersburg, 1830.—*Kohl's Russia.* Lond., 1842, 8vo.—*Tegoborski's Etudes sur les forces productives de la Russie.* Paris, 1852.

RUSSIA, a township of Lorrain co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,302.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, drained by West Canada creek. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly sandy loam and clay. Pop. in 1840, 2,298; in 1850, 2,349. It has a village of the same name with about 250 inhabitants.

RUSSIKON, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. E. of Zurich, bail. and 5 m. SSE of Kyburg. Pop. 1,680.

RUSSNIACS, one of the Slavonian tribes who inhabit Hungary and Transylvania. They are supposed to be descendants of the peasants who fled from Red Russia to escape from the oppression of their masters.

RUSSON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, watered by the Jaar. Pop. 970. It has a flour-mill, a manufactory of beet-root sugar, and a brewery.

RUSSWELL, or **RUSSWILL**, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. WNW of Lucerne, and bail. of Surzee, at an alt. of 2,040 Parisian feet above sea-level. Pop. 4,840. It has mineral wells.

RUST, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 5 m. W of Etenheim, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,740. Hemp and tobacco are extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

RUSTCHUK, a town of Bulgaria, the seat of government of the pash. of Silistria, and the emporium of its trade, situated on the r. bank of the Danube, nearly opposite Giurgevo, on a plain a little raised above the level of the river and advancing into it, and backed on the SW by a low ridge of hills commanding the town. Its pop. has recently been estimated at 40,000. It is walled, and its

fortifications have been greatly strengthened during the present year [1854], and now mount above 400 guns. From a distance the town has a fine appearance; but its streets are narrow and dirty. The Danube is 650 yds. wide opposite R., and its l. banks being low are commanded by the batteries on the river-side of the town.

RUTH, or **RUSZT**, a free royal town of Hungary, in the comitat and 9 m. NNE of Oedenburg, on the W bank of Lake Neusiedel. Pop. 1,190. It is a pretty and well-built town, and has a Lutheran and 3 Catholic churches. Its trade consists chiefly in wine. On a small hill which rises behind the town, the celebrated Ruszter wine is grown.

RUSTINGTON, a parish in Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Little Hampton. Area 1,287 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 342.

RUSTON (EAST), a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of North Walsham. Area 2,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 730; in 1851, 845.

RUSTON-PARVA, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Great Driffield. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1851, 185.

RUSTON-SEO, or **SOUTH**, a parish in Norfolk, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNE of Norwich. Area 471 acres. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1851, 118.

RUSTPOEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Munte. Pop. 266.

RUSTREL, a village of France, in the dep. of Vancluse, cant. and 6 m. NE of Apt. Pop. 739.

RUSWARP, a township in Whitby p., Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Whitby, in the line of the Whitby and Pickering railway. Pop. in 1851, 2,163.

RUSZBACH. See **RAUSCHENBACH**.

RUSZ-POLYANA, **RUSKOWA-POLANA**, or **POJANA-RUSZULUJ**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Marmaros, on a height on the l. bank of the Ruszkova, an affluent of the Viso. It has several forges, and a silver-mine is wrought in the vicinity.

RUTE, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 4 pueblos. The town is 12 m. NW of Loja, in the midst of the Sierra-Algarinejo, in a fine and fertile valley, near the r. bank of the Rianzul, an affluent of the Genil. Pop. 7,840. It has several churches, a convent, an hospital, and numerous public fountains. It has manufactories of cloth and several flour-mills, but agriculture forms the chief object of local industry.

RUTERSVILLE, a village of Fayette co., in the state of Texas, U. S., 60 m. ESE of Austin city.

RUTHE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 11 m. SSE of Hildesheim, at the confluence of the Leine and Innerste. Pop. 100.

RUTHEN, or **RUDEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 18 m. ENE of Arensburg, circle and 14 m. S of Lippstadt, on a rock, near the r. bank of the Mönnne. Pop. in 1843, 2,040. It has numerous tanneries and quarries of free-stone.

RUTHERFORD, a county in the SW part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 1,025 sq. m., drained by head branches of Broad river. The surface is diversified, but possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 19,202; in 1850, 13,650. Its cap. is Rutherfordton.—Also a central county of the state of Tennessee, containing a superficies of 540 sq. m., drained by Stone's river, and by numerous affluents of Cumberland river, and intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga railway. It is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 24,280; in 1850, 29,122. Its cap. is Murfreesboro'.

RUTHERFORDTON, a village of Rutherford co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., on a branch of Broad river. Pop. in 1840, 300; in 1850, 398.

RUTHERGLEN, a parish in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, containing a royal burgh of the same name. It extends along the S bank of the river Clyde, immediately above the city of Glasgow. It abounds in coal, and several mines have long been in full and prosperous operation, some of them producing a considerable quantity of ironstone. In other respects it is a most industrious locality, and contains two printfields, a chemical work, a cotton-mill, an extensive Turkey-red dye-work, and a large body of hand-loom muslin weavers, both in the town and landward districts, whose shuttles are principally set in motion by the capital of Glasgow manufacturers. Pop. of p. in 1801, 2,437; in 1851, 7,954.—The burgh, vulgarly pronounced Ruglen, consists principally of one main line of street, with several diverging lines, and notwithstanding its vicinity to Glasgow, its appearance is decidedly rural, the principal part of its inhabitants being weavers, colliers, or workers employed in the printfields and other public works in the neighbourhood. Pop. in 1851, 6,947. At the Union in 1707, R. had an equal share with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, in sending a representative to parliament; since the passing of the reform bill, it has been associated for the same purpose with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew.

RUTHIN. See **RHUTHIN**.

RUTHVEN, a small parish on the W boundary of Forfarshire. Area, about 1,700 acres. Its surface is a gentle southerly slope, near the foot of the Grampians, and on the N side of Strathmore. Pop. in 1801, 211; in 1851, 503.—Also a rivulet of the Ochils and of Strathearn, Perthshire, which rises near Gleneagles, and flows 7 m. NNE to the Earn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Kinkell.

RUTHWELL, a parish on the coast of Dumfriesshire, bounded on the S by the Solway frith. Superficial extent between 13 and 14 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 996; in 1851, 1,110.

RUTHY, or **REUTI**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SE of St. Gall, and district of Rheintal. Pop. 860. It has a muslin factory.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-de-Bari, and 14 m. SE of Bari. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a collegiate church and several convents. Pop. 4,500.

RUTLAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 54 m. WNW of Ujein, at an alt. of 1,577 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1820, about 2,000.

RUTLAND, an island of the bay of Bengal, in the Andaman group, a little to the S of Great Andaman island.

RUTLAND, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Monmouth, bordered on the E by the river Jordan.

RUTLAND, a county in the SE part of the state of Vermont, U. S., comprising an area of 948 sq. m., drained by Otter creek, and Black, White, Pawlet and Quechee rivers. It is partly mountainous, and has considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 30,699; in 1850, 33,059. Its chief town, which bears the same name, is on Otter creek, 50 m. SSW of Montpelier, and is intersected by three important railroads, viz., the Rutland and Burlington, the Rutland and Washington, and the Western Vermont railways. The township possesses a diversified surface and soil, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,708; in 1850, 3,715.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 47 m. W of Boston, on an elevated tract between the sea and the Connecticut. The surface is hilly, and is watered by the Ware. Pop. in 1840, 1,260; in 1850, 1,223.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 140 m. NW of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Sandy creek, and

by Black river, by which it is bounded on the N. It contains the remains of Indian fortifications. Pop. in 1840, 2,090; in 1850, 1,745.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 104 m. N of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly gravelly loam. Pop. in 1850, 750.—Also a township of Meigs co., in the state of Ohio, on the N side of Leading creek, an affluent of the Ohio, 177 m. SE by S of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,410; in 1850, 1,745.—Also a township of Dane co., in the state of Wisconsin, 24 m. SSE of Madison, watered by a branch of Catfish creek of Rock river, and possessing an excellent soil. Pop. in 1850, 792.

RUTLAND, or **INNISMACADURN**, an island in the p. of Templecrone, co. Donegal, 5 furlongs E of N. Arran. Its length, SSE, is about 1 m.; its breadth is about 5 furlongs. It is, to a considerable extent, unproductive and covered with blowing sand.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county in England; bounded on the N and NE by Lincolnshire; on the SE and S by Northamptonshire, from which it is divided by the river Welland; and on the SW, W, and NW, by Leicestershire, from which it is divided on the SW by the river Eye. It extends from N to S 18 m., and from E to W 15 m. Area, according to parliamentary returns, 97,500 acres. It comprises 5 hundreds, Alstoe, East, Martinsley, Oakham Soke, and Wrandsley; 49 parishes; one county-town, Oakham; and 2 market-towns, Oakham and Uppingham. The pop. in 1801 was 16,356; in 1831, 19,385; in 1841, 21,340; in 1851, 22,983.—The surface is finely varied, with gentle swells and depressions; the elevations running E and W, and being divided by valleys of about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width. Amongst these are the extensive valley forming part of the Welland basin in the southern district, and the rich and beautiful vale of Catnose, running from the W side of the county to the centre, and including within its limits the neatly built capital of the co. Although the smallest of the English cos., there are, perhaps, more parks and gentlemen's seats in R., considering its extent, than in any other in England. The soil is various, but in general fertile: that of the E and SE districts is mostly clay of shallow staple, on a limestone rock; in other parts are strong red loam on blue clay. It is supposed that the county derived its name from the red colour of this soil, which is supposed to indicate the existence of iron, as do several chalybeate springs in the county. The produce is chiefly barley; but some of the finest seed-wheat in the country is grown here. A large portion of the land is laid down in permanent pasture. In 1836, there were not above 30 acres of waste land in the whole co. The only streams of any note are the Wash or Gush, the Welland, and the Eye. The Wash rises in Leicestershire, crosses this county from W to E by Empingham and Casterton, and falls into the Welland on the border of Lincolnshire. The Welland bounds the co. on the SE, and is navigable from Stamford on the E border to the sea. The Oakham canal runs NW in a winding course from Oakham, to the Wreak navigation near Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire.—A considerable trade is carried on, particularly in coals and corn, through the Oakham canal, and its communication with the Trent navigation, but the manufactures of the county are of small importance, the employment of the pop. being so exclusively agricultural, that in 1831, out of 4,920 males of the age of 20 and upwards, only 12 were employed in manufactures.—This co. returns 2 members to parliament, who are polled for at Oakham. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was 1,337; in 1846, 1,914. With the excep-

tion of Ketton, Empingham, and Liddington pa., this co. is in the archd. of Northampton, and dio. of Peterborough.

RUTLEDGE, a village of Grainger co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 181 m. E of Nashville. Pop. in 1840, 75; in 1850, 100.—Also a village of Coneywango township, Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, on the New York and Erie railroad. Pop. in 1840, 250.

RUTNAGHERRY, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency and 150 m. SSE of Bombay, in the prov. of Bejapur, and district of Concan, on a promontory which shelters a small bay from the SW monsoon, and to the NW of the embouchure of the Rampura. Coffee and hemp of excellent quality are grown in the environs.

RUTTENGHERRY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 60 m. E of Chitteldroog.

RUTTENGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presid. of Bombay, prov. of Aurungabad, district and 39 m. W of Singameer, on the E side of the Western Ghauts.

RUTTUNPUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of the district of Chotisghur, in the prov. of Gundwana, on a mountain, near the l. bank of the Karun, an arm of the Mihi, and 240 m. ENE of Nagpur. It contains about 1,000 houses, and appears to have formerly been a place of greater extent. In the vicinity are numerous pools and tanks, and a colossal idol of blue granite.—Also a town in the presid. of Bombay, prov. of Gujerat, and district and 15 m. E of Broach.

RUTZAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, to the SE of Putzig, on the Putziger-Wiek.

RUTZEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 42 m. NNW of Breslau, circle and 4 m. SSW of Guhrau, near the r. bank of the Bartsch. Pop. 564. It has a cloth factory. This v. formerly bore the name of Ryczyn.

RUURLO, a bailiwick and village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 12 m. SE of Zutphen, cant. and 6 m. SE of Vorden, a little to the NW of a marsh of the same name, and near the r. bank of the Vordenschebeck, an affluent of the Yssel. Pop. 2,140.

RUVIGADO, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquio, at an alt. of 1,724 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 9,556.

RUVO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, district and 21 m. SE of Barletta. Pop. 6,418. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and another church, several convents, an episcopal seminary, and an orphan's asylum. This is a very ancient town, and was a place of importance under the Romans. It was destroyed by the Goths.

RUY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 2 m. E of Bourgoin, near the r. bank of the Enfer, an affluent of the Boarbre. Pop. 1,278. It has several tile and brick-kilns, and grows good wine.

RUYSELEDE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 7,136. The town is 13 m. SSE of Bruges, and 5 m. NNE of Thielt. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and several breweries.

RUYEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the dep. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 2,577. The village is 8 m. SW of Audenarde, near the r. bank of the Scheldt.

RUYFFELLYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Oosteghem. Pop. 1,139.

RUYKOVEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and dep. of Bilsen. Pop. 585.

RUYLAIRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Sevenneken or Zevenneken. Pop. 449.

RUYSBROECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and arrond. of Malines. Pop. of dep. 1,654. The village is 8 m. NW of Malines, on a height on the l. bank of the Rupel. It has distilleries of gin.—Also a department and com. in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Senne. Pop. 502.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Bierbeek. Pop. 332.

RUYTON ELEVEN-TOWNS, a parish in Salop, 10 m. NW of Shrewsbury, on the W bank of the Perry. Area 4,698 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,165.

RÜZ (VAL DE), a valley of Switzerland, in the NE part of the cant. of Neuchâtel, watered by the Seyon. It is fertile, and contains 24 villages.

RUZAH, a village of Khorasan, 10 m. SSE of Tabas. It is surrounded by gardens, vineyards, and considerable cultivation.—*Forbes*.

RY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Putanges, on the Oury, an affluent of the Orne. Pop. 326.—Also a town in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 10 m. E of Darnetal. Pop. 325.

RYACOTTA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Salem and Barramahal, on a mountain, 92 m. from Seringapatam. It was taken by the English in 1791, and is now much dilapidated.

RYAD (EL), a town of Arabia, in the prov. of El Aredh, 21 m. SE of Derreayah.

RYAGUDDY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 120 m. SW of Gingam.

RYALCHERRY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 75 m. WNW of Madras in the Carnatic, and N part of the district of Arcot.

RYAN (LOCH), an indentation of the sea in Wigtonshire. It strikes off the Irish channel, or entrance of the frith of Clyde, nearly opposite the mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 m. partly between Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, but chiefly into the interior of the latter, contributing with Luce-bay, and the intervening isthmus, to separate the district of the Rhinns from that of the Moors of Galloway. Over 4½ m. from its entrance, it has a varying breadth of from 1½ to upwards of 1½ m.; and over the rest of its length, a mean breadth of about 2½ m. Its direction inland is toward the SSW. The loch is a safe and commodious harbour, of easy access, and so capacious as to have anchorage-room for large fleets. Excellent anchoring-ground occurs over most of its extent, but particularly opposite the village of Cairn, at Portmore, and in the bays of Wig, Soleburn, and Dalmenock. A considerable belt of sandy bottom along the whole head of the loch is left dry at low water; and at nearly the broadest part of this belt stands Stranraer. A lighthouse has been erected upon Cairn Ryan point, on the E shore of the loch, in N lat. 54° 58' 28", W long. 5° 1' 47".

RYARSH, a parish in Kent, 6 m. WNW of Maidstone. Area 1,551 acres. Pop. in 1851, 449.

RYBINSK, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 54 m. WNW of Yaroslavl, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Scheksna and Tscherekmha. Pop. 4,000. R. is a place of considerable importance in the navigation of the Volga. It had long been wished to have steam-boats, in order to tow the large trading vessels up the Volga: a company was formed for the purpose, but could not succeed, in consequence of

the rapidity of the current and other obstacles, which impeded the operations of the ordinary tow boats. At length M. Rentgen, a Dutch engineer, undertook to build for this company a large boat, of only 2½ ft. draught of water, capable of towing barges of a particular form, laden with 2,500 tons, between Samora and Rybinsk, a distance of about 1,400 versts, in 20 days. This boat was taken to pieces and brought to R., where it was put together again. It left R. on the 2d of May 1853, at a season when the river is much swollen by the rain, and the current is uncommonly rapid, besides which the wind was contrary: nevertheless it arrived at Samora in 16½ days, being 3½ days less than the time agreed. In the usual manner the voyage lasted for months.

RYBNA, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 44 m. ESE of Oppeln, circle and 11 m. NNW of Benthien, in the midst of wood. Pop. 200. It has a lead foundry.

RYBNAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. SE of Kazan, district and 24 m. E of Laichev, on the r. bank of the Kama.

RYBNIK, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 51 m. SSE of Oppeln, and 14 m. E of Ratibor, in a low and woody locality. Pop. in 1843, 2,664. It contains a town-house, and an infirmary, and possesses manufactories of leather, linen, tobacco, pottery, and paper. In the vicinity are extensive zinc and iron-works. The circle comprises an area of 120 sq. m. Pop. 31,740.

RYBOTYCZE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. ENE of Sanok, and 11 m. SW of Przemyśl, near the l. bank of the Wiar, an affluent of the San.

RYBROECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Hansbeke. Pop. 598.

RYBURGH (GREAT), a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. SE of Fakenham, on the river Wensum. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 598; in 1851, 596.

RYBURGH (LITTLE), a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. ESE of Fakenham, on the E bank of the Wensum. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 199.

RYCHWAL, a small town of Poland, in the gov. and 24 m. N of Kalisch, obwod and 11 m. SSW of Konin. Pop. 245.

RYCKEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 269.

RYCKEVORSEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. and 9 m. W of Turnhout, cant. and 4 m. S of Hoogstraten, in the midst of waste land. Pop. of dep. 1,240; of com. 450. It has tanneries and distilleries of gin.

RYCZYWOL, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, obwod and 26 m. NNE of Radom, on the r. bank of the Radomka, near its confluence with the Vistula. Pop. chiefly Jews, 500.

RYDAL-AND-LOUGHBRIGG, a chapelry and township in Grasmere p., Westmoreland, 2 m. NW of Ambleside, on the river Leven. Area 5,200 acres. Pop. in 1801, 230; in 1851, 388. R. lake, which communicates by a narrow channel with Grasmere water, is about 1 m. in length, spotted with little isles and embosomed in a fine wooded valley. On the banks of this lovely lake stands Rydal mount, long the residence of the poet Wordsworth.

RYDAL, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cook, on Solitary creek.

RYDE, a flourishing village of New South Wales, in the p. of Hunter's Hill, co. of Cumberland, 8 m. from Sydney.

RYDE, or **RIDE**, a chapelry and township in New-

church p., isle of Wight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Newport. Pop. in 1851, 7,147. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and consists of two divisions—an upper and lower—united by a spacious and well-built street, in which the principal business of the town is transacted. The houses are generally neat erections, adorned with little shrubberies. New streets are rapidly extending on the eastern and southern sides of the town, which, a few years since, was only an insignificant village. The pier extends from the quay to low-water mark, a distance of 2,260 ft., and affords an agreeable promenade in fine weather. Steam-boats ply between this place and Portsmouth, several times in the day in summer, and also between R. and Southampton.

RYDROOG. See **RAIDRUG.**

RYDSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Neder-Eenaeme. Pop. 193.

RYE, or **WEST RYE**, a parish, parl. borough, and cinque port, in Sussex, 76 m. E by N of Chichester, on the coast of the English channel, in a bay and harbour into which the waters of the rivers Rother, Tillingham, and Brede, are discharged. Area of p. 2,313 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,187; in 1831, 3,715; in 1851, 4,592. The parl. boundaries were extended by the reform act so as to comprehend Winchelsea with the whole of the ps. of Rye, Winchelsea, Pease-marsh, Iden, Playden, East Guildford, Icklesham, and Udimer, and part of Brede. The town stands on a rock which slopes gradually from a steep and abrupt S face towards rich alluvial marsh-lands on the N and W. The sea, which at one time washed the face of the rock on which the town stands, is now about 2 m. distant; and the marsh-lands into which the tides would still penetrate, have been redeemed. The average rise of spring-tides in this harbour is about 17 ft., during neap-tides from 9 to 12 ft. at the pier-head, whilst the lift in the bay is 22 ft.; at low water the harbour is left dry. The export trade of the port consists chiefly in hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber, from the weald of Kent and Sussex; chalk is also exported. This is the only navigable outlet to sea from the Royal military canal from Hythe to Winchelsea. The Rother, also, has been rendered navigable to Robertsbridge.

RYE, a rivulet of cos. Meath and Kildare. It rises on the W border, and flows about 10 m. ESE to the Liffey at Leixlip.

RYE, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the diocese and bail. and 24 m. WSW of Aarhus. It is supposed to have formerly been a town of importance.

RYE, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the Atlantic, 41 m. ESE of Concord. It affords good pasture. Pop. in 1840, 1,205; in 1850, 1,296.—Also a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 114 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Byram river, and Blind brook, affluents of Long Island sound, by which it is bounded on the S. The soil consists of clay loam. It has a village 1 m. N of Long Island sound, and is intersected by the New York and New Haven railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,803, in 1850, 2,584. Pop. of village, 250.

RYEBAGH, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Bejapur. The district is mountainous, and in many parts covered with wood. Towards the E it is generally barren. The town is 60 m. WSW of Bejapur. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and appears to have formerly been a place of some importance. In its vicinity are numerous Mahommedan tombs.

RYEGATE. See **REIGATE.**

RYEGATE, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S. 43 m. E by S of Montpelier, on the W side of Connecticut river, and watered also by Wells river and several ponds, and intersected by the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,223; in 1850, 1,606.

RYEGHUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Aurnagabad, 36 m. SW of Poona. It was taken in 1818 after a siege of 14 days.—Also a town in the prov. of Candeish, near the l. bank of the Tapti, and 21 m. WNW of Nandurbar.

RYE-HILL, a township in Burstwick p., E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. E by S of Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop. in 1851, 216.—Also a township in Wragby p., W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Wakefield.

RYEPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, in the district of Chotisghur, at an alt. of 1,747 ft. above sea-level, and 199 m. E of Nagpur. It contained in 1794 about 3,000 houses, and had a fort considerably dilapidated, but surrounded by a good ditch.

RYES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, and arrond. of Bayeux. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,003; in 1846, 11,199. The village is 5 m. NE of Bayeux, and 17 m. NW of Caen, near the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 531.

RYGGE, a parish of Sweden, in the diocese of Aggershuus, and bail. of Smaalehnen, a little to the S of Moss. Pop. 1,380.

RYHALL, a parish in Rutlandshire, 13 m. E by N of Oakham. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. 1,075.

RYHOPE, a township in Bishop-Wearmouth p., co-palatine of Durham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Sunderland, intersected by the Durham and Sunderland railway. Area 1,876 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 475.

RYKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 44 m. SW of Siedlec, obwod and 31 m. WSW of Lukow. Pop. 600.

RYKONTY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 12 m. W of Vilna, district and 6 m. NNE of Nowo-Troki.

RYLAND'S DEPOT, a village of Greenville co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the Greenville and Raleigh railway, and 10 m. from Hichford.

RYLSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Koursk. The town is 72 m. W of Koursk, on the r. bank of the Seim, at the confluence of the Rylo, in a fertile locality. Pop. 5,675. It is one of the richest towns in the gov., and till the close of the 13th century had its own princes.

RYLSTONE, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Phillip. It is the seat of the co. Executive.

RYMONOV, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 17 m. WNW of Sanok, and 23 m. SE of Jaslo, in a valley, on the Monwa, an affluent of the Wislok.

RYME-INTRINSICA, a parish in Dorsetshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Sherbourne. Area 1,003 acres. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1851, 216.

RYMENAM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. and 5 m. ESE of Malines, near the r. bank of the Dyle. Pop. of dep., 1,950; in com., 1,031. It has vinegar manufactories.

RYNABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Jessore, on the W side of the Boirah, 80 m. E by N of Calcutta, and 90 m. WSW of Dacca.

RYNARZEWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 10 m. WSW of Bromberg, circle and 6 m. NE of Schubin, on the Netze, in a marshy locality. Pop. 760.

RYNN (Loven), a lake 2 m. S of Mohill, co. Lei-

trim. It extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E, and has $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in extreme breadth, with a superficial elevation above sea-level of 137 ft.

RYNPESKI, a desert of Russia in Europe, in the S part of the gov. of Saratov, between the Maloi-Ouzen and the salt lake of Elton. It is covered with sandy hills, ramifications of the Obchei-Syrt chain, and affords excellent pasturage. It is named by the Kalmucks, Naryn.

RYNROEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Caggebinne-Assent. Pop. 175.

RYP (Le), a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, arrond. and 8 m. SSE of Alkmaer, and 14 m. N of Amsterdam, near the canal-du-Nord. Pop. 1,600.

RYPEN. See **RIBE**.

RYPIN, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 44 m. NNW of Plock, obwod and 20 m. NNE of Lipno, on the r. bank of the Odlek, an affluent of the Dzwenz. Pop. 2,080.

RYPURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 27 m. SE of Huttah.

RYSBURG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Baelen. Pop. 369.

RYSEBERGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, arrond. and cant. and 4 m. S of Breda, and 26 m. WSW of Bois-le-Duc, on the Mere. Pop. 1,200.

RYSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Denderwindeke. Pop. 165.

RYSVAND, a lake of Norway, in the S part of the diocese and bail. of Nordland, at the W base of the Dofrines, and a little to the N of Vessen-elv. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth. It discharges itself from the N into the Ranen-fjord, a bay of the Atlantic.

RYSWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, arrond. and 2 m. SE of the Hague, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Voorburg, near the canal from the Hague to Delft. Pop. 1,670.—A little to the SW is the castle of Nieuwburg, famous for the treaty of Ryswyk, which was here signed on 20th Sept. 1697.

RYTCHA, one of the most easterly embouchures of the Volga, which separates from the principal branch, 18 m. N of Astrakhan; flows SE, and throws itself into the Caspian sea, at Nikolskoi, after a course of 42 m.

RYTHER-WITH-OZENDIKE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW by N of Selby, on

the S bank of the Warfe. Area 3,320 acres. Pop. 354.

RYTON, a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, crossed by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, and comprising the townships of Crawcrook, R., Ryton-Woodside, and Stella. Area 5,581 acrs. Pop. in 1801, 1,956; in 1851, 2,757.—Also a parish in Salop, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Shiffnall, on a branch of the Severn. Area 1,442 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1851, 204.—Also a township in the p. of Kirkby-Misperton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N by E of New Malton, on the river Rye. Area 2,228 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1851, 227.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Bulkington, Warwickshire, adjoining the township of Bulkington.

RYTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in Warwickshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Warwick, on the S bank of the Avon, and on the line of the Great North Western railway. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1851, 522. The ribbon manufacture is carried on here.

RZECZICA. See **RETCHITZ**.

RZEMICZOW, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 10 m. NE of Tabor, and 2 m. SW of Jung-Wozitz. **RZESZOW**, a circle and town of Austria, in Galicia, in the regency of Lemberg. The circle is bounded on the N and W by the Vistula and San, by which it is separated from Poland; on the E by the circle of Przemysl; and on the S by that of Tarnow. It comprises an area of 675 sq. m., and contained in 1843, 301,273 inhabitants. It is to a great extent flat and covered with wood, and is in some parts marshy. Towards the N it is watered by the Laba, an affluent of the Vistula, and is very fertile. In the S it is intersected by the Wislok, a tributary of the San. It has manufactories of linen and woodenware, and tanneries.—The town is 48 m. E of Tarnow, and 99 m. WNW of Lemberg, in a fertile plain, on the l. bank of the Wislok. Pop. 4,794, of whom upwards of a half are Jews. It is well built, and has a gymnasium and a school. It has manufactories of gold-ware, cloth, and linen, and carries on an active trade in grain and hides.

RZEZUCHOW, one of the highest hills in Poland, in the woiwodie of Kalisch, near the Warta.

RZGOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 68 m. E of Kalisch, obwod and 21 m. NNW of Petrikau, on the l. bank of the Ner. Pop. 900.

RZUCZOW, or **Rzuczow**, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, obwod and 20 m. WNW of Radom, and 8 m. W of Przylyk. Pop. 60. It has several blast furnaces.

S

SA, a village of Nigritia, in Bambarra, on the r. bank of the Joliba, on which it has a small port, about midway between Jenne and Timbuctu. It is surrounded by a wall shaded with tamarinds.

SAABOR, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 59 m. NNW of Liegnitz, circle and 10 m. E of Graneberg, near the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. 284.

SAACY, or **SACY-SUR-MARNE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and

4 m. ENE of La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, in a valley near the l. bank of the Marne. Pop. 1,275.

SAAD, a town of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, 45 m. NE of Samarkand.

SAADAT, a fortress of Afghanistan, 95 m. NW of Kandahar. It is 540 ft. in length, and 120 ft. in breadth, is substantially built, and is enclosed by a ditch. It is abundantly supplied with water.

SAADEH, an ancient town of Arabia, in Yemen, 150 m. NNW of Sana. It is enclosed by a wall, and

has a large fortress. In one of its mosques is the tomb of Iman-El-Hadi, of high reputation in the Mahomedan calendar. In the vicinity are mines of iron.

SAADO. See **SADAO.**

SAAL, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 8 m. WNW of Königshofen, near the l. bank of the Frankonian Saale, opposite the confluence of the Milz. Pop. 1,070. It has some mineral wells.

SAALA, a river which has its source in the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, on the confines of the Tyrolian circle of the Lower Innthal. It runs first E, then N; flows through the NE extremity of Tyrol; bends afterwards NE into Bavaria; and after a total course of about 72 m., joins the Salza, on the l. bank, 4 m. NNW of Salzburg.

SAALAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, circle and 10 m. WNW of Insterburg, and near the N bank of the Memel. Pop. 220.

SAALBURG, a town of the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, in the seignory and 30 m. SW of Gera, and 26 m. WSW of Greitz, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Saale. Pop. 1,250. It has a castle. Its trade consists chiefly in wood and cattle. This town was burnt by the Swedes in 1640.

SAALE (FRANCONIAN), FRANKISCHE SAALE, a river of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, which has its source in the Hassberg, in the presidial and 5 m. E of Königshofen; runs first WNW, traversing the pres. of Königshofen and Neustadt; then SSW, through those of Munnerstadt, Kisingen, Euerndorf, Hammelburg, Wolfmunster, and Gemunden, and after a total course of about 75 m. joins the Main on the r. bank, and near Gemunden. Its principal affluents are the Milz, Schontra, and Sinn, which it receives on the r.

SAALE (SACHSISCHE or THURINGISCHE), a river which has its source on the N side of the Fichtelberg in Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and to the W of Müncheberg; flows thence into the principality of Reuss, and afterwards through the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Prussian regency of Merseburg, in the prov. of Saxony, the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, and the Prussian regency of Magdeburg; and after a total course in a generally N direction of about 240 m., joins the Elbe on the l. bank, near the village of Saalhorn, 8 m. WSW of Zerbst, and 24 m. SE of Magdeburg. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the White Elster and the Fuhne; and on the l., the Ilm, Unstrut, Wipper, and Bode. Hof, Hirschberg, Saalburg, Saalfeld, Rudolstadt, Kahla, Jena, Dornburg, Camburg, Naumburg, Weissenfels, Merseburg, Halle, Wettin, and Bernburg, are the principal towns on its banks. The S. is a broad and deep river, and becomes navigable at Halle. It gave its name to a dep. of Westphalia, of which the chief town was Halberstadt.

SAALES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and arrond. of Saint Dié. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,904; in 1841, 13,769. The town is 9 m. NE of St. Dié, near the source of the Bruche. Pop. 1,237.

SAALFELD, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, capital of a bail. of the same name, pleasantly situated on the Saale, 6 m. SSE of Rudolstadt, and 51 m. E of Meiningen. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle formerly the abbey of St. Peter, 4 churches, a town-house of Gothic structure, a bank, a classical school, and a poor-house. Its industry, which is considerable, consists chiefly in the manufacture of cloth, linen, leather, tobacco, chicory, potash, and vinegar. In the vicinity are

several iron-mines, and on an island of the Saale a large forge. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle. Pop. 4,400.—The family of the princes of Saalfeld became extinct in 1749, and for some time depended upon the duchy of Saxe-Coburg. In 1826 the principality of S. fell to the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. It comprises the bail. of S. and Grafenthal, and contains an area of about 66 m. Pop. 21,400.

SAALFELD (ALT), a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the principality and bail. of Saalfeld, and separated from that town by the Saal. Pop. 220. It has several saw, fulling, oil, and tan mills.

SAALFELDEN, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria, circle and 29 m. SSW of Salzburg, and 14 m. SSE of Lofer, in a valley of the Mitter-Pingau, on the r. bank of the Urselauerbach, a little above its confluence with the Saale. Pop. 915.

SAALFELDER-SCHARTE, a summit of the Noric Alps, in the archduchy of Austria, and circle of Salzburg. It rises to an alt. of 7,190 French ft. above sea-level.

SAALFELDT, or ZALWALD, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 72 m. SSW of Königsberg, circle and 14 m. WSW of Mohrungen, on the NE bank of the Märingssee, which is connected by a canal with the lakes of Flach and Geserich. Pop. 1,650.

SAALWALD, a chain of mountains, which detaches itself from the Erzgebirge, on the frontiers of Bavaria, and of the kingdom of Saxony; and runs NW between the Saxon Saale on the W, and the Elster on the E, into the principality of Reuss. It is of little elevation, and is to a great extent covered with wood.

SAAMSLAG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, arrond. and 15 m. S of Goes, cant. and 4 m. N of Axel, on an island of the Western Scheldt. Pop. 1,520.

SAANE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, which has its source near the village of Vervannes, in the cant. and 5 m. W of Totes; runs W, passing Anglesqueville, and watering the cant. of Bacqueville and Offranville; and after a course of about 20 m. throws itself into the English channel, 7 m. W of Dieppe. Its principal affluent is the Vienne, which it receives on the r.—Also a town in the cant. and 4 m. SW of Bacqueville, on the Saane. Pop. 100.—See also **SARINE.**

SAANEN, or GESSENAI, a market-town of Switzerland, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the cant. and 36 m. SSW of Berne, on the Sarine. It has a large church, and an active trade in cheese. Pop. 3,629.

SAAR. See **SARRE.**

SAAR, or ZDIAH, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NE of Iglau, and 15 m. NNW of Gross-Meseritsch, on the l. bank of the Sazawa. Pop. 2,962. In its vicinity are the remains of an ancient Cistercian abbey.

SAAR-GEMUND. See **SARREQUEMINES.**

SAAR-UNION, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Saverne. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,379; in 1841, 16,280.—The town is 18 m. NW of Saverne, on the Sarre. Pop. in 1846, 3,756. It is the seat of a Protestant consistory; and has manufactories of straw hats, brocade, fustian, colza oil, tiles and bricks, several dye-works, a metal foundry, and a nail work. This town derives its name from the two villages of Saar-Werden and Saar-Bockenheim or Bonquenom, by the union of which it is composed.

SAARBRUCK. See **SARREBRUCK.**

SAARMUND, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 6 m. SSE of Potsdam,

circle of Zauch-Belzig, and 18 m. SW of Berlin, on the Saar and near the l. bank of the Nüthe. Pop. in 1843, 450. It has a cloth factory.

SAARN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. NNE of Düsseldorf, circle and 7 m. SW of Essen, on the l. bank of the Ruhr. Pop. 1,332. It has manufactories of pottery and of fire-arms, and a brick-kiln.

SAARTAY, an islet in the sound of Harris. It measures 5 or 6 furlongs in length, and lies 1 m. from North Uist, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Bernera.

SAARWELLIGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 31 m. SSE of Treves, circle and 3 m. NE of Sarrelouis, on a small affluent of the Sarre. Pop. 1,225.

SAAS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 30 m. ESE of Sion, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 230. The valley of S. is bordered on the SE by the principal chain of the Lepontine Alps, and opens on the NW into the valley of Visp.

SAATZ, **SAAZ**, or **ZATECZ**, a circle and town of Austria, in Bohemia.—The circle is bounded on the NE by that of Leitmeritz; on the E by the circle of Rakonitz; on the S by the circle of Pilsen; on the W by that of Ellbogen; and on the NW by the kingdom of Saxony. It comprises an area of 680 geog. sq. m. and contains 28 towns, and 77 seignories. Pop. in 1843, 144,548. It is intersected on the N by numerous ramifications of the Erzgebirge, by which it is separated from Saxony, and is covered with forests abounding with game, and containing mines of iron and alum. The S part is flat and well-watered by the Eger and Goldbach, and produces in large quantities, corn, hops, and lint. Coal is found in some places. Its manufactures consist chiefly in cotton fabrics.—The town is 31 m. SW of Leitmeritz, and 45 m. WNW of Prague, on the r. bank of the Eger, which is here crossed by a fine suspension bridge. Pop. 5,950. It is enclosed by walls, and contains a church, a capuchin convent, a premonstrasian gymnasium, and a handsome town-house. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine and hops. This town was founded in the 8th century.

SAAXMAKI (**NEDRE** and **OEFRE**), two districts of Finland, the former in the W part, and the latter in the NE extremity of the gov. of Tavastehus.

SAAZIG, or **SAATZIG**, a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and SE part of the regency of Stettin. It comprises an area of 189 sq. m., and contains 34,015 inhabitants. Stargard is its chief place. It derives its name from a small village.

SABA, an island in the group of the Little Antilles, between St. Eustatius on the SE, and St. Bartholomew on the NE. Its central summit, designated 'the Mountain,' is in N lat. $17^{\circ} 39'$, and W long. $63^{\circ} 20'$. It is about 12 m. in circumference, is surrounded by rocks, and inaccessible on all sides but one, on which is a small sandy bay. The valleys are fertile, and produce in considerable quantities cotton and indigo. The former is manufactured into stockings for sale in the adjacent islands. The surrounding seas abound in fish, and are especially noted for bonitos. This island belongs to the Dutch, and since 1845 has depended upon the gov. of Curaçao. Pop. 1,680.—Also an islet in the Red Sea, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Sabayar. It is nearly circular in outline, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diam.

SABA (**SAN**), a town of Mexico, in the state of Cohahuila, near a river of the same name, an affluent of the Colorado-de-Texas. To the N of this town is a range of mountains of the same name.

SABABURG, a bailiarge of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Hofgeismar. It derives its name from a castle of the elector, situated on a rock in the midst of the Rein-

hardswald. Pop. 6,666. Vekerhagen is its chief town.

SABADELL, a town of Catalonia, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Barcelona, and partido of Tarrasa, near the r. bank of the Ripollet. Pop. 4,720. It contains a parish-church, 2 convents, and an hospital, and has manufactories of cloth, cotton fabrics, and paper.

SABAIZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 32 m. SSE of Pamplona, in the valley of Aybar, in a mountainous locality.

SABAKA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, capital of a district in the prov. of Aki, and about 150 m. WSW of Meaco.

SABAKE. See **QUILLIMANEY**.

SABALETAS, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 50 m. SE of Antioquia.

SABALLETTE, a river of Abyssinia, which has its source in Tigre, in the prov. of Wojerat; flows into the county of the independent Gallas; and after a total course, in a generally SE direction, of about 90 m., joins the Ancona, an affluent of the Anazo, on the l. bank.

SABANA-LARGA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 20 m. NNE of Antioquia, and near the l. bank of the Cauca.

SABANDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, and partido of La Guardia, 15 m. SE of Victoria, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Ega. Pop. 108.

SABANG, a village of the island of Banca, situated upon a small promontory 7 m. NW by N from Point Lama.

SABANILLA, a headland of the island of Cuba, on the N coast, on the W side of the entrance to the port of Matanzas, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 4' 30''$, and W long. $81^{\circ} 36' 47''$.

SABANJAH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the sanj. of Codja-ili, and 20 m. ESE of Isnikmid, on the S bank of a lake of the same name. It contains about 500 houses and 2 mosques. By Leake it is identified with the *Sophon* of the ancients,—by Rennell, with *Latea*.—Lake S. is 8 m. in length from E to W, and about 5 in breadth, and is studded with islands. It discharges itself on the E by a rivulet named Killis, an affluent of the Sangarius. At some seasons of the year it is said to overflow, and to pour its waters into the gulf of Ismid or Nicomedia. The plan of making a canal between the gulf of Nicomedia and the lake of S. has been pursued at different periods. On the rich and fertile coasts of Bulgaria the transport alone often doubles the price of corn, and the transport of wood is most difficult and expensive; so rich a country, which might become the kitchen-garden as it were of Constantinople, requires for its complete development to be united with the metropolis by a regular, rapid, and economical means of communication. In 1503 the distance between the gulf of Nicomedia and the lake, and that between the latter and Lake Sakaria, was even measured, but no attention seems to have been paid to the most important point in such a question—that of the difference between the level of the gulf and of the lake, and especially the height of the plain that separates the two basins. M. Hommaire de Hell's geodesical operations have tended to solve this commercial and industrial problem, which so justly interests the Ottoman government. A considerable stream, the Karasu, issues from the mountain-ridge which borders the plain of Nicomedia to the S. After having left the mountains, it reaches the plain, across which it flows with moderate rapidity towards the gulf. In this lower part of its course (almost 3 m. in length), it was formerly thought of

opening the canal. "The higher portion of this part, or the last bridge on the Karasu, in going towards the lake of S., served," says M. Hommaire de Hell, "as the starting point for my observations. To attain the most elevated point of the plain which separates the lake from the gulf of Nicomedia, I had to make 20 stages, which, on a total length of 2,960 metres [= 3,237 yds.] indicated, as the culminating point, an elevation of 40 metres 99 centimetres [= 133 ft. 11 in.] above the level of the waters of the Karasu. After having passed this highest point, rivulets are met with flowing into the lake of S. Next comes a plain of moderate size extending about 6 m. eastward, but sloping so imperceptibly towards the lake, that the waters which flow down from the mountain form impassable swamps, in which I more than once have got involved and found impossible to cross. Time did not allow of my pursuing my measurements to the shores of the basin of S. itself: the performance of this operation had, besides, become of less importance after the exact height of the watershed had been determined. In fact, the topographical details prove very clearly that the variation of level between this highest point and the lake is not great, and that the latter is at least 25 to 30 metres [27 to 32 yds.] above the sea of Marmora. What confirms still more the exactitude of this assertion is the observation I afterwards made on the rapidity with which the excess of the waters of the lake flows towards the Black sea after a course of about 10 m. These investigations prove, moreover, that the formation of a canal will not be so easy and economical an undertaking as Pliny, the governor under the Emperor Trajan, and Baron Tott, at the end of the last cent., have believed. The intersection of a ridge of land of an elevation of 40 metres 99 c. will at least require the erection of 8 locks, each serving to raise the boats 5 metres in height. Now it is well-known how expensive these works are, and how much exactitude they require, especially in countries where the soil is so greatly deficient in solidity. To the other side of the ridge of land a certain number of locks would also have to be constructed. Besides all this, on the highest point one would be obliged to have recourse to dykes in order to check the rushing waters, and form a vast reservoir to contain a supply for the eastern and western portion of the canal. Adding to these difficulties those of the prolongation of the canal to the lake of Sakaria, and of the deepening of this river, and of the Karasu, one will feel convinced that the cutting of a canal would be an undertaking which would require large sums of money, and the introduction of a great number of foreign workmen, and demand for its realization a period of time the duration of which it would be difficult to determine. All these considerations, the value of which it will be easy to appreciate, do not allow of my adopting the ideas of my predecessors in this respect. On the contrary, under present circumstances, I am induced to consider the project of the formation of a canal as impracticable, and even injurious, on account of the obstacles it might raise against undertakings that might prove more useful, more feasible, and more in harmony with the real wants of the country." M. Hommaire proceeds to recommend the formation of a wooden railroad between the lake and the gulf, which might serve as a basis for ulterior enterprises, and which, though it were prolonged as far as the Black sea, a distance of 60 m., would not involve an outlay of above 6,000,000 piastres.

SABARA, or **PARACATU**, a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the W part of the prov. of Minas Geraes.—The comarca is bounded on the E by the

Serra-da-Mantiqueira, and on the S by the Serra-Negra; and comprises an area of 11,664 sq. m. It gives rise to and is intersected from S to N by the Francisco, and is watered also by the Abaité and Paracatu, affluents of the São F. Its principal productions are millet, rice, mandioc, legumes, fruit, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle are reared on its pastures, and game is abundant. It contains mines of several kinds of metal, of antimony, and of precious stones, but they are not wrought to any advantage. Pop. 28,300.—The town, which is also called **Villa-Real-do-Sabara**, is 36 m. NW of Villa-Rica, on the r. bank of the Guaiçuhí, or Rio-das-Velhas, at the confluence of the Sabara-Buçu, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 5,000. It lies in a hollow enclosed by mountains, at an alt. of 2,300 ft. above sea-level, and is of considerable extent. It is entered by 4 gates, at the 4 cardinal points; and contains a parish church, several chapels, 2 convents, a Latin school, a bank, and an hospital. The intendancy and town-house are handsome edifices. The houses are chiefly built of earth and thatched, but the streets are paved. The trade consists chiefly in gold, provisions, and rum. The district is well cultivated, and produces large quantities of sugar and coffee. Pop. 10,000.

SABARAT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 2 m. NE of Mas-d'Arie, on the l. bank of the Larize. Pop. 720. It is noted for its manufactories of combs.

SABARE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Cheratte. Pop. 367.

SABARMATI, or **SABERMUTTI**, a river of India, which flows with a weak but broad stream into the N point of the gulf of Cambay. It flows out of the W side of Lake Dhabor in Gujerat; runs W, and then SSW; and is joined by the Hatmati, the Kary, and the Vatrok, all on the l. bank.

SABAT, or **SEBAT**, a town of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, 90 m. NE of Samarcand, on the road thence to Khojend.

SABAYAR, or **ZEBUYER ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Red sea, 40 m. WSW of Cape Israel, on the Arabian coast. The largest is 8 m. in circumf., and nearly 3 m. in length, and rises to an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level. Its centre is in N lat. 15° 34', E long. 42° 18'.

SABBAJI, a town of Western Africa, in the Combo territory.

SABBATO, a river which has its source in Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, in Monte-Terminio, a little to the S of Volturara; runs in a generally N direction into the Roman deleg. of Benevento; and after a total course of about 30 m. throws itself into the Calore, on the l. bank, at Benevento.

SABBEA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district and 10 m. ENE of Abu-Arish.

SABBER, a mountain of Arabia, in Yemen, to the S of Taas, and 60 m. ENE of Mochoa.

SABBI, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the prov. of Ajmir, about 45 m. N of Jeypur; forms for a considerable distance the line of separation between the provinces of Agra and Delhi; enters the latter, and throws itself by two mouths into the Dabbur, WSW of Delhi, and after a course in a generally NE direction of 150 m.

SABBIO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. NE of Brescia, district and 1½ m. SE of Preseglio, at the confluence of the Brenda and Chiesa, in a valley of the same name enclosed by mountains and affording excellent pasturage. Pop. 650. It has two churches, and possesses several oil-mills, forges, nail-works, and tile-kilns. The trade consists chiefly in iron.

SABBIONETTA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 20 m. SW of Mantua. Pop. 6,030. It has a small fortress, an ancient ducal palace now used as barracks, and 4 churches; and possesses a vinegar manufactory and several distilleries. The fortifications of this town were erected in 1554. It was the capital of a small principality, given by Napoleon in 1806 to his sister Pauline.

SABEDYNA, **SABOYNA**, **KARKARFAHARON**, or **WHITE ROCKS**, two small islands of the Arabian sea, to the ENE of Socotora. From a distance they present the appearance of vessels in full sail.

SABEE, or **SAN XAVIER**, a river of Upper Guinea, in the state of Dahomey, which flows ESE between the districts of Andra and Whydah, and falls into the Lagos river, 10 m. ESE of Andra, and to the W of Badagry mountain.

SABEE (CAPE), a headland of the Sahara, in the Atlantic, in the Mosselim territory, between Capes Nun and Juba, in N lat. 28° 15'.

SABIA, a river of Mozambique, in the gov. of Inhambane, which runs E and throws itself into the Mozambique channel, opposite the Bazaruto islands, and 135 m. N of the embouchure of the Inhambane.

SABIEZISKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Augustowo, obwod and 31 m. NNE of Marianopol, on the l. bank of the Niemen.

SABINA, an ancient prov. of the Papal states, which was bounded by the Nera on the N, by the Tiverone on the S, and by the Tiber on the W, and is now comprised in the deleg. of Spoleto and Riete, and comarca of Rome. Its chief place was Riete. It represented a portion of the territory of the ancient Sabines. It still gives its name to a bishopric.

SABINA, a village of Richland township, Clinton co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 62 m. SW of Columbus.

SABINAS, a river of Mexico, which has its source in the state of Cohahuila; runs SE into the N part of the prov. of Nuevo-Leon, and thence W through the N extremity of the state of Tamaulipas; and after a total course of about 150 m. joins the Rio Bravo-del-Norte, a little above Revilla. On the N bank of this river, in the prov. of Nuevo Leon, and 30 m. W of Revilla, is a village of the same name inhabited by about 50 families of whites and half cast. In the environs are mines of silver.—Also a group of kays, or low flat islands, in the gulf of Mexico, to the S of the embouchure of the river San Juan. It is composed of 9 larger islets, with many smaller ones, stretching over 21 m. from ENE to WSW, and 14 m. from N to S; and of which the south-westernmost is in N lat. 29° 4'.

SABINE, a river which has its source in Texas, in the co. of Nacogdoches, in about N lat. 32° 50'. It is formed by the confluence of three head-streams; runs ESE to the SE corner of Harrison co., where it turns S; forms the line of separation between the states of Texas and Louisiana; and after a sinuous course of 300 m., falls into the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 29° 41', W long. 81° 35'. At the distance of 12 m. from its embouchure it expands into a lake which bears the same name, 30 m. in length, and from 1 to 7 m. in width. On the bar, at its mouth, it has at low water a depth of only 4 ft. Its principal affluent is the Neches, which enters the lake on the NW. Near the mouth of the river, in Jefferson co., Texas, is a town of the same name, 239 m. E by S of Austin.—Also a co. of the state of Texas, between Shelby and Jasper counties, and bordered on the E by the river of the same name. Its chief town is Milan. Area 809 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,498.

SABINE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the

dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. SE of Pouilly, near the Burgundy canal. Pop. 223.

SABINO. See **ISEO**.

SABIONCELLO, or **PELJESAZ**, a peninsula of Dalmatia, forming the N extremity of the circle of Ragusa, and extending into the Adriatic, between the Narenta channel on the N, by which it is separated from the circle of Macarsca and the island Lessina and the Meleda channel, by which it is separated from an island of that name. It consists of an elevated mountain ridge, 48 m. in length from Mount Vratnik on the SE, to Cape Cumano on the NW, with a medium breadth of only 4 m., and attached to the continent by an isthmus not exceeding a mile in breadth. The shores are generally steep, and on the S especially present numerous indentations. Pop. 3,000. Its chief place is Stagno. It contains a village of the same name.

SABIOTE, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Jaen and partido of Ubeda, on an extensive plateau, between the Guadalimar on the N, and the Guadalquivir on the S. Pop. 2,652. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an old castle, a parish-church, a custom-house, an hospital, a convent, and a public granary. It contains numerous oil-mills.

SABJNOW. See **ZEBEN**.

SABKH, **SABAKHAN**, or **GEBUL (EL)**, a lake of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 35 m. SE of Aleppo. It is 14 m. in length from NW to SE, and 6 m. in extreme width from NE to SW, and receives on the NW the Dahab, a river of considerable size. Its waters are salt, and afford a supply of salt adequate to the consumption of the prov. On its N bank are the ruins of an ancient town.

SABLANCEAUX, a fort of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. of St. Martin-de-Ré, 6 m. W of La Rochelle, at the E extremity of the island of Ré, on the strait by which the island is separated from the continent.

SABLATH, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 26 m. W of Budweis, on the r. bank of the Blanitzbach. Pop. 700. It belongs to the princes of Schwartzenberg. It has a large glass-work.

SABLE, an island of the Atlantic, 390 m. SE of Cape Canso, at the N extremity of Nova Scotia. Its E point is in N lat. 44° 5', W long. 60°. Its length from E to W is nearly 25 m. In form it presents the figure of a bow, with the convexity turned to the S. It is entirely covered with drift-sand, but affords subsistence to wild horses and cattle. The central part contains a lake which opens to the N. This island gives its name to an extensive sand-bank.—Also an island at the SW extremity of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Shelburne. It is 9 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and 3 m. in medium breadth, and terminates in the S in a cape of the same name. On the NE it forms with the continent, Barrington harbour. The cape is in N lat. 43° 26', W long. 65° 32'. It is surrounded by rocks, shoals, and sand-banks.—Also a river of Nova Scotia, which throws itself by a wide embouchure into the Atlantic, on the SE coast of the peninsula. It is obstructed by a bar at its mouth.—Also a river of Lower Canada, which has its source near the confines of Labrador; runs S, and after a course of about 150 m. throws itself into Lake St. John, on the Pickovagamie coast.—See also **AU-SABLE**.

SABLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe and arrond. of La-Fleche. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,209; in 1841, 18,588.—The town is 17 m. NW of La Fleche, on the Sarthe, at the confluence of the Erve. Pop. in 1846, 4,912. The river is here crossed by

a magnificent bridge of black marble. It has an extensive castle, which occupies the plateau of a lofty rock, and a college; and contains manufactories of gloves, hats, serge, and of beetroot-sugar, dye-works, tanneries, tan-mills, marble works, &c. The trade consists chiefly in grain, fruit, and marble quarried in the vicinity. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, was taken by the Normans in 869. It was long regarded as one of the strongest places in Maine. In 1589, it was surrendered to Henry IV. Its fortifications were long since destroyed.

SABLE (CAPE), or **PUNTA-TANCHA**, a headland of the state of Florida, U. S., at the S extremity of the peninsula, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, W long. $81^{\circ} 15'$.

SABLES-D'OLONNE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée.—The arrond. comprises an area of 208,354 hect., and contains 11 cants. Pop. in 1831, 94,698; in 1846, 109,997.—The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,703; in 1846, 11,753.—The town is 23 m. SW of Bourbon-Vendée, and 40 m. NW of La Rochelle, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Vie. Pop. in 1789, 3,994; in 1821, 4,698; in 1831, 4,906; in 1846, 6,208. It rises amphitheatrically on a rocky peninsula, and is regularly built. It is defended sea-ward by a wall and batteries; and separating it from the suburb of La-Chaume, is the harbour basin, commanded by a fort. In other parts it is surrounded by saline marshes. The town consists chiefly of long lines of streets running parallel to the coast and generally well paved. The port is small, and incapable of admitting vessels above 200 tons burthen. It has two churches, a convent, two hospitals, a hydrographical and several other schools, a printing establishment, a public library, baths, and extensive building-docks. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine, grain, salt, wood, fish, the produce of the adjacent fisheries. This town is supposed to have owed its foundation to some Spanish fishermen. Its fortifications were to a great extent destroyed in 1696, by the combined fleets of Holland and England.

SABLET, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Beaumes, on a sandy hill near the l. bank of the Ouvèze. Pop. 1,000. It is well-built.

SABLIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Valgorge, near the l. bank of the Drobie. Pop. 1,079.

SABLON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 1 m. SW of Guîtres, near the l. bank of the Isle. Pop. 950.—Also a village in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Roussillon, on the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 600.

SABLON (L'É), a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Metz, near the l. bank of the Seille. Pop. 320. It contains numerous Roman remains.

SABLONNIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. NE of Rebais, on the r. bank of the Petit-Morin. Pop. 725.

SABLONVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and com. of Neuilly and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile W of Paris, opposite the principal entrance to the Bois-de-Boulogne. It takes its name from the Park-des-Sablons, in which it is situated; and contains many fine villas, a covered market, a public square, with a fountain and a theatre.

SABOE, a town on the W coast of the island of Gilolo, in the Molucca archipelago, in N lat. $1^{\circ} 6'$.

SABOLCZ. See **SEBOLCS**.

SABON, an island of the Sunda archipelago, at the SE entrance to the strait of Malacca, 18 m. from

the E coast of Sumatra, and 39 m. SW of Singapore. It lies NNW and SSE, and is about 27 m. in circuit. Near its E coast are several islets.

SABOR, or **SAABOR**, a market-town of Prussia, in Silesia, in the regency of Liegnitz, on the Hammer, and to the E of Grunberg. It has a castle. Pop. 420.

SABOR, or **SABORES**, a river formed by the confluence of several streams, which descend from the Sierra-Gamonedá and the Tejera, and unite in the NW part of the Spanish prov. of Zamora; thence it flows through the SE extremity of the prov. of Orense, where it receives the Honor, on the l.; enters afterwards the Portuguese prov. of Tras-os-Montes; is joined by the Ferbenza on the r., and the Manzanás on the l.; passes near Torre-de-Moncorvo, opposite which it receives the Villariza, and 5 m. below, after a total course in a direction generally SSW of 78 m., joins the Duero on the r. bank. Its banks in the upper part of its course are steep and lofty, but the districts through which it afterwards flows are remarkably fertile.

SABRES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,738; in 1846, 7,413. The town is 23 m. NNW of Mont-de-Marsan, on the Leyre-de-Pissos. Pop. in 1846, 2,601.

SABRIDGEWORTH, or **SAWBRIDGEWORTH**, a parish in Hertfordshire, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Hereford, near the London and Cambridge railway. Area 6,606 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,231; in 1851, 2,571.

SABRINA, a volcanic island of the Azores, which in 1811 rose from the sea, in 180 ft. depth, to 300 ft. above water, and within four months again disappeared.

SABRINA-LAND, a portion of the Antarctic continent, discovered by Capt. Balleny in 1839, in S lat. 75° , and E long. 140° .

SABRO, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tver, district and 12 m. W of Ostachkov. It is 5 m. in length from E to W, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It discharges itself into Lake Sterj.

SABUDE, an island near the W coast of New Guinea, opposite M'Clure's Inlet. Its N extremity is in S lat. $2^{\circ} 38'$, and E long. $130^{\circ} 20'$.

SABUGAL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 42 m. NE of Castello-Branco, and 20 m. SE of Guarda, in a plain, near the r. bank of the Coa. Pop. 760. It has two parish-churches, a Latin school, a fortress with a lofty tower, an hospital, and an alms-house.

SABUNJI-DAGH, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, on the confines of the sanjaks of Saghala and Sarukhan, near the l. bank of the Kodus or Ghiediz-Chai, and to the NE of Smyrna. It is the *Sipylus* of the ancients.

SABUSIRA, or **MALARA**, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Fuladé, in a rocky locality at some distance from the l. bank of the Ba La or Koko, and 60 m. SSE of Kemmu.

SABYNINA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk, district and 18 m. NE of Belgorod.

SACADANGA, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which has its source in Hamilton co., flows E and throws itself into Hudson river on the r. bank in Hadley township, Saratoga co., opposite Luzerne, and after a course of about 90 m.

SACAOJAL, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and prov. of Antioquia.

SACAPULAS, or **SAN DOMINGO-SACAPULAS**, a town of Guatemala, 90 m. N of the city of that name, on the Sacapulas. Pop. 1,750.

SACATECOLUCA, a town in the state and 30 m. SE of San-Salvador, near the Pacific, and near a volcano of the same name whence issue several

warm springs. Pop. 4,800, of whom only 200 are whites.

SACATEPEC, **SACATEPEQUEZ**, or **S. JUAN-SACATEPEQUEZ**, a town of Guatemala, capital of the district of S. Juan, in the dep. of Sacatepec and Chimalteango, in a fertile and salubrious locality. Pop. 8,590.

SACATEPEC, or **ZACATEPEQUEZ**, a corregimiento of Guatemala, to the NE of the dep. of that name. It is generally mountainous, and contains the famous volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, and several thermal springs. It produces grain, fruit, tobacco, and sugar, in great abundance. This dep. comprises 7 districts. Pop. 56,000. Its capital is Antigua-Guatemala.

SACAVEM (GULF OF), an indentation formed by the Tagus, on the W bank, in the Portuguese prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 4 m. N of Lisbon. It is 6 m. in depth from SE to NW, and about 1½ m. in breadth, and receives numerous small rivers, of which the principal are the Friellas, Loures and Trancão. It is accessible to vessels at high water. Its banks, although high, are planted with vines and fruit-trees. In the vicinity are salt-works. On the gulf is a village of the same name. It has large wine-stores. The gulf is here crossed by a ferry.

SACCARA, a village of Central Egypt, in the prov. of Gizeh, on the Western canal, near the l. bank of the Nile, and 19 m. S of Cairo, near the site of the ancient *Memphis*. In its vicinity are numerous grottoes, used as tombs by the ancient Egyptians, and extensive mummy pits. The locality is chiefly noted for the pyramids, 11 in number, which are adjacent to the village. The tribe of Arabs who inhabit the prov. of Gizeh, in the vicinity of the village of S, are fiercer and more treacherous in character than the generality of Bedouins.

SACARAPPA, a village of Westbrook township, Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 4 m. N of Portland, on Presumpscot river.

SACCATU, a town of Nigritia, in N lat. 13° 4', E long. 6° 12', 160 m. W of Kashna, and about 700 m. ESE of Timbuctu, on the l. bank of the Guarrama, at the confluence of a small river. In 1818 it was enclosed by the Sultan Bello with walls from 20 to 30 ft. in height, and entered by 12 gates. This town is represented to be one of the most populous in Central Africa. The houses are well-built, and form regular streets. The principal of these terminate in a large square, in which is the sultan's palace. The houses of the chief inhabitants are also enclosed by high walls. There are three mosques, and in the centre of the town is a large and well-stocked market-place. The export trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in musk and indigo. Its principal imports are nuts, a species of calico, woollen fabrics, pottery and spices from Nyffe, and raw silk, the essence of roses, spices, and glass-ware from Tripoli and Gadames. The Tuaricks bring large quantities of millet in exchange for salt. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Fellatahs, have large numbers of slaves. These occupy houses of their own, and are employed by their masters at every kind of labour. They are generally well-treated, and in most instances decline availing themselves of the freedom which the practice of releasing bondsmen at the feast of Ramadan periodically affords. To the N of the town is a marshy plain, which renders the locality an unhealthy one. S., which name signifies halt, was built by the Fellatahs after their conquest of Guber and Zamra in 1805. It was visited by Clapperton in 1823, again in 1826, and finally in 1827, when he died of fever on the 13th of April 1827, and was buried in the village of Chun-gary, 6 m. SE of Saccatu.

SACCIONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 23 m. NW of Santo-Severo, cant. and 9 m. N of Serra-Capriola.

SACCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 15 m. NE of Il Vallo, cant. and 6 m. NE of Laurino, at the foot of a rock. Pop. 2,000. It has a fine church. The environs are noted for their fertility.—Also a village of Tyrol, in the circle and a little to the W of Roveredo, from which it is separated by the Adige. It has a manufactory of hardware.

SACCOMO, or **SEKOU**, a river of Upper Guinea, on the gold coast, in the empire of Ashantee. It runs SE and throws itself into the gulf of Guinea, between the states of Fanti and Aquapim.

SACEDA TRASSIERRA, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca, partido and 9 m. WNW of Cuenca, amid hills, belonging to the Sierra-de-Altomira. Pop. 350. It has a considerable trade in wood, hemp, and linen. In the environs are mines of gold unwrought, and quarries of jasper.

SACEDON, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara. The partido comprises 25 pueblos. The town is 30 m. ESE of Guadalajara, on a height near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 2,875. It has a parish church, and a castle with a fine park and barracks, and is noted for its mineral baths. The environs afford excellent oil and wine.

SACEDON-DE-CANALES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Madrid, in a fertile plain. Pop. 254.

SACEDONILLO, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Guadalajara and partido of Tamajon. Pop. 106.—Also a village in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Cuenca.

SACERUELA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Ciudad-Real, in a mountainous and woody locality.

SACEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. SE of Pontorson. Pop. 1,540.

SACHEEN, or **SATRAGAM**, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat and pergunnah of Chourasse, in a territory of the same name, granted in 1791 to Sidi Abdul Kurrim Khan, in exchange for several forts in the Concan.

SACHEM (GRAND), a mountain of the state of New York, U. S., which has an alt. of 1,635 ft. above sea-level.

SACHEM'S HEAD, a village of Guilford township, New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 3½ m. SW of Guilford, in Long Island Sound.

SACHSA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 50 m. NNW of Erfurt, circle and 13 m. NW of Nordhausen, at the foot of the Harz. Pop. 1,406. In the vicinity are quarries of marble and gypsum.

SACHSEN-ALTENBURG. See ALTENBURG.

SACHSENBERG, a market-town of the principality of Waldeck, in the bail. of Eisenberg, 11 m. SSW of Korbach. Pop. 1,100.

SACHSENBURG, a market-town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 32 m. NW of Villache, in a narrow valley on the r. bank of the Drau. It is defended by 3 castles, and has numerous forges. Antimony and iron are found in the environs.—Also a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 9 m. NNE of Chemnitz, on the r. side of the Zschopa. Pop. 430. It has a castle.

SACHSENBURG (OBER), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, to the NE of Klingenthal. Pop. 570.

SACHSENDORF, a village of Saxe-Meiningen,

in the principality of Hildburghausen, to the NE of Eisfeld. Pop. 570.

SACHSENFELD, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and bail. of Schwarzenburg and Crottendorf.—Also a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 5 m. WNW of Cilly, on the l. bank of the Sän. Pop. 415.

SACHSENHAGEN, a town of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schauenburg, 7 m. NNW of Rodenberg, on the Aue. Pop. in 1841, 767.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of the principality and 3 m. W of Waldeck, in the bail. of Eder. Pop. 800. See also **FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE**.

SACHSENHEIM (GROSS), a town of Wurttemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. NE of Vaihingen, and 15 m. NNW of Stuttgart, on the r. bank of the Metter, by which it is separated from the village of Klein-Sachsenheim. Pop. in 1840, 1,265. It has a castle. Pop. of Klein S. 1,050.

SACHSLEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Unterwalden, and district of Obwald, on the E bank of Lake Sarnen, 1½ m. SE of a town of that name. It has a fine church.

SACILE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 39 m. WSW of Udine, and at an equal distance NNE of Venice, on the Livenza. Pop. 4,466. It is enclosed by walls. On the l. bank of the river are the ruins of an old castle. The environs are very fertile.

SACKEN, or **SAKEN** (ISLANDS), a group of islands in the S. Pacific, in the Low Archipelago, ENE of Phillips island, in S lat. 16° 20', and W long. 144° 15'. It was discovered in 1819, by Billingshausen.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR, a village of Houndsfield township, Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 174 m. NW of Albany, on Black river bay, near the foot of Lake Ontario. The harbour is one of the best on the lake. Tonnage in 1840, 3,637. Pop. in 1850, 2,000.

SACKINGEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bail. of the same name, 18 m. E of Bäle, and 35 m. SSE of Friburg, near the r. bank of the Rhine, by which it is here separated from Switzerland. Pop. 1,428. It is enclosed by walls, has two churches and several mineral springs and baths. Pop. of bail. 16,180.

SACKUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, in the angle formed by the junction of the Krishna and Bima rivers. It is fertile but imperfectly cultivated, and contains few inhabitants. The town is 65 m. S by E of Bejapur.

SACLAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Merville, on the Juine. Pop. 949. It has several flour and wool mills. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Sahioleta*.

SACO, a river which has its source in the co. of Grafton, state of New Hampshire, U. S., in the White mountains; enters the state of Maine; turns E, passes the town of the same name, and after a rapid course of about 150 m., throws itself into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are the Swift, and the Great and Little Ossipee, which it receives on the r. Its banks abound with pine.—Also a town and port of entry of York co., in the state of Maine, 15 m. SW of Portland, on the E side of Saco river, at the falls, and 6 m. above its mouth. Pop. in 1840, 4,408; in 1850, 5,794. Tonnage in 1840, 3,358.

SACOMB, a parish in Hertfordshire, ¾ m. NNW of Ware. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1851, 313.

SACRAMENTO, a central co. of California, bounded on the W by the river of the same name, and watered by the Rio-Americanos on the N, and by the Cosumes and the Mokelumne on the

S. Area estimated at 1,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 12,589, of whom 804 were Chinese, 240 Negroes, 98 Mulattoes, and only 80 Indians.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Sacramento river, at the point of influx of the Rio-de-los-Americanos, in N lat. 38° 30' 12", W long. 121° 20' 08", 150 m. NE of San-Francisco. Its site is low, and levels have been raised to protect it from inundation. In 1849, its site was occupied by four houses, composing what was then known as Sutor's fort; in 1850, it had a resident pop. of 6,000, with 323 stores of various kinds, 65 blacksmiths' shops, 6 steam-mills, 150 eating-saloons and hotels, and 6 churches. The gold-diggings commence about 30 m. E of the city.

SACRAMENTO, a river of California, which rises in the NE of Shasta co., and has a S course of about 300 m., between the coast-range on the W, and the Sierra Nevada on the E, to the bay of San-Francisco. The form of its basin is that of an oval, the greatest width being along the parallel of the city of Sacramento, where it is 50 m. broad. The whole of this extent is an inclined prairie of alluvial, rising about 4 ft. to the mile, the upper part being 900 ft. above sea-level. This is divided into two distinct terraces throughout its length, called the upper and lower prairies. The low undulating hills which form the upper prairie project into the lower prairie to various distances, and give its boundary an irregular outline; the height of this upper prairie above the lower is about 60 ft., the slope varying, and being in some instances quite steep. Through this valley the river flows, inclining to the E, from which side it receives its principal tributaries; the largest among these is the Rio-de-las-Plumas, or Feather river, which has several mountain streams running into it,—the Yuba, the Bear, and the Deer. The Feather river joins the S. 15 m. above Sacramento. It is 100 m. in length; its course, after reaching the Sacramento valley, is nearly S, and 50 m. from its mouth dwindles into a mountain stream, taking its rise in the N part of the Californian range; during the dry season, it is fordable at its mouth, but there are many quicksands, which render it dangerous. Its banks are 20 or 30 ft. above the usual level, but, like the S., it overflows during the season of rains. The Rio-de-los-Americanos or American fork, at its junction with the S., is but little more than 100 ft. wide, rapid and shallow. Its banks are high and capacious enough to accommodate a large body of water. The tide is felt as high as this place, where it rises 2 or 3 ft., but no counter-current is produced. The upper prairie at the head of the S. valley is between 200 and 300 ft. above the level of the river, and inclines like the lower prairie to the S. Its width does not exceed 5 m., which is about the average as the valley is descended. Its undulating hills consist of a clayey and sandy loam, gravel, and pebbles, while the soil of the lower prairie is rich alluvial. The southern part of the lower prairie, on the W side of the river, is covered with oaks which likewise grow on the upper prairie, and as they approach the mountains, become more dense and are intermingled with other forest trees. Nearly in the centre of the lower prairie, between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, stand the Butte hills, or Buttes, which rise to the height of 1,794 ft. above the plain. Their base, nearly 10 m. in circuit, is on a level with the upper prairie. At the time of floods, the waters of the Sacramento reach their foot, and vast numbers of game seek them for safety. They are of volcanic formation. On the lower prairie are here and there small lakes or ponds, some of which are supplied by streams and others are stagnant. These are surrounded by a thick underwood inter-

woven with vines, and being sunk many feet below the surface, render it difficult to obtain the water.—*Wilkes*.—See also article CALIFORNIA, vol. ii. p. 191.

SACRAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the state of Mysore, 90 m. NW of Seringapatam, on the Vedavatty, a little to the E of a lake in which that river has its source.

SACRATIF, or **CARCHUNA**, a headland of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. SSE of Granada, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 41', W long. 3° 27'.

SACRIFICIOS, a small low island of the gulf of Mexico, near the coast and 3½ m. SE of the town of Vera Cruz, in N lat. 19° 10' 15", W long. 96° 45'.

SACUMBA, a territory of Caffraria, in the NW part of Monomotapa, on the r. bank of the Zambese, which here forms several cataracts.

SACUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana and div. of Gurra-Mundlah, 130 m. NNW of Nagpur, near the S bank of the Nerbudda. Pop. in 1820, 6,500.

SACY-LE-GRAND, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Liancourt, at the foot of a mountain, named the Mont-de-César, on which are the remains of a Roman camp. Pop. 1,043. It has a mineral spring.

SACZKA, or **SADSKA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 11 m. N of Kaurzim, on the Schwarzbach. Pop. 1,090. It has a church and an hospital.

SADA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 9 m. E of La Coruna, partido and 5 m. NW of Betanzos, near the bay of that name, on which it has a port, capable of receiving vessels of 900 tons burthen, and which is defended by two forts now somewhat dilapidated.—Also a town in the prov. of Navarra, 30 m. SSE of Pamplona, in the valley of Aybar, near the r. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 490.

SADA, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon and prov. of Aki.

SAD-ABAD, or **SURFI**, a town of Persia, in Kurdistan, 30 m. W of Hamadan, near the W base of Mount Elwund. It is very populous.

SADALI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. and 15 m. NE of Isili, and 45 m. NNE of Cagliari.

SADAN, a village of Sind, near the r. bank of the Indus, near the Luki hills.

SADAO, or **SAADO**, a river of Portugal, which has its source in the prov. of Alemtejo, in the comarca and 13 m. S of Ourique, on the N side of the Serra-de-Monebique; flows N; enters the prov. of Estremadura, where it sometimes bears the name of Caldão; traverses the comarca of Setubal, and throws itself into the bay of that name, a little to the SSE of Setubal, and after a total course of about 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Doroxo, Charrama, Odega, and Marateca on the r.; and on the l., the Rio-de-S.-Romao, Campilhas, and Davino.

SADAVA-COM-PUILAMPA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 51 m. NNW of Zaragoza and partido of Sos, in a fertile plain, near the r. bank of the Riguel, an affluent of the Arva. Pop. 1,620. It has a considerable trade in grain, and is noted for its fullers' earth.

SADAWA-WISZNIA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 27 m. E of Przemyśl, and at an equal distance WSW of Lemberg, on the Wisznia. It has a castle.

SADBERGE, a chapelry in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. ENE of Darlington, in the line of the Stockton and Darlington railway. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 371.

SADDEL-AND-SKIPNESS, a united parish on the E coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

It forms a narrow belt of territory along the lower part of Loch-Fyne and the whole of Kilbrandon-sound, to a point 8 m. N of Campbeltown. Its extreme length is 25 m., and its superficial extent about 70 sq. m. Its surface is, in general, upland and pastoral. Three places on the coast, or the small bays of Caradell, Sunnadale, and Skipness, are well adapted for harbours to accommodate vessels of from 15 to 30 tons. Pop. in 1851, 1,498.

SADDINGTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. NW of Market-Harborough. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 282.

SADDLE, a river of the state of New Jersey, U. S., which has its source in the state of New York, and after a course of 18 m., falls into the Passaic river, 1 m. above Acquackanock.

SADDLE (ISLAND), an island of the China sea, in the group of the Anambas islands, in N lat. 2° 28', E long. 105° 44'.—Also an island of the same sea, in the group of the Natunas islands, in N lat. 4° 30', E long. 7° 40'.—Also an island of the same sea, in the group of the Tambelan islands, in N lat. 1° 16', E long. 107° 11'.—Also an island in the Red sea, one of the Zebayer group, in N lat. 15° 7'. Its volcanic crater was recently in a state of activity.—Also a small island of China, on the N coast of the prov. of Shantung, in the gulf of Chih-le, to the S of the Mea-tao islands.

SADDLE-RIVER, a township of Bergen co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 8 m. NW of Hackensacktown, bordered on the E by Saddle, and on the S by Passaic rivers. It is in some parts mountainous, but has fertile valleys and is well-cultivated. It is watered by Sangae, Preakness, Kroksevale, Goffie, and Ackermans brooks. Pop. in 1840, 828.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain of Cumberland, 3½ m. NE of Keswick. It has an alt. of 2,787 ft. The views from the summit are exceedingly extensive and varied.

SADDLEBACK, a small island of British North America, in Hudson's strait, in the group of Middle Savage islands, in N lat. 62° 10', W long. 68° 5'.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., a few miles NW of Phillips township. It has an alt. of 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

SADDLE-HEAD, a cape at the NW extremity of the island of Achill, 3½ m. NE of Achill-head, co. Mayo. It has an alt. of 512 ft. above sea-level.

SADDLE-PEAK, a mountain on the NE coast of Great Andaman island, in the gulf of Bengal. It has an alt. of 2,400 ft. above sea-level.

SADDLEWORTH-WITH-QUICK, a chapelry in the p. of Rochdale, W. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. SW by W of Huddersfield. Area 18,280 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,665; in 1851, 17,799. It is intersected by the Huddersfield canal, and the Manchester and Huddersfield railway, which afford great facility to the transmission of goods, and its manufactures are very extensive, especially of woollen cloth and cotton goods.

SADDUKEEN, an island of the sea of Babel-Mandeb, near the NW extremity of the Somaali coast, and about 5 m. NNE of Zella.

SADEN. See **SAADEN**.

SADFEH, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Siout, on the l. bank of the Nile. It has a Coptic church.

SADIA, a small district in the W coast of Madagascar, in the SW part of the Seclaves, watered by the Satinga and Barcellas.

SADI-KHYLE, a village of Afghanistan, 15 m. from Kohat, on the road thence to Peshawur.

SADIRAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Creon, in a

valley, on the Pimpine, a small affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 1,087.

SADO, an island of Japan, in the sea of that name, 24 m. from the NW coast of the island of Nifon. It is about 90 m. in circuit, and is very mountainous. On the S coast is a large bay, and on the NW is Cape Souizan. It abounds in wood and pasture, and produces considerable quantities of grain. Fishing forms also an important object to the inhabitants. This island forms a province, and comprises three districts. It was formerly noted for its gold mines. The channel by which it is separated from the island of Nifon, is sometimes called the bay of Sado.

SADO. See **SADAO**.

SADOELANG ISLANDS, a group of islets, off the N coast of Java, stretching from 8 to 16 m. W of Pamanooan point.

SADOGURA. See **SATAGURA**.

SADONG, a river of Borneo, which flows into the sea on the W coast of that island, with a mouth from 1 to 2 m. in width. The tide flows 30 or 40 m. up this river.

SADONSK, a town of Russia, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. and 60 m. from Voronej, on the Don. Pop. 625.

SADOWA-WISZNIA, a town of Austria, in the ldbg. of Lemberg, circle and 36 m. E of Przemyśl. Pop. 2,210, of whom 239 are Jews.

SADRAS, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 45 m. S of Madras, in the Carnatic, on the gulf of Bengal, a little to the N of the embouchure of the Palar. It was purchased by the Dutch about the middle of the 15th century, then a mere village, and was afterwards enclosed by a brick rampart, 15 ft. in height. It was taken by the French in 1759; and in 1795, by the English, to whom, in 1824, it fell in permanent possession.

SADRI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 56 m. ESE of Odeypur, at an alt. of 1,782 ft. above sea-level.

SADROC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Douzenac. Pop. 1,059.

SADULLAHPORE, a district and town of Hindostan, in the zillah of Rongopore, near the r. bank of the Tista. The surface is low, and the soil rich. The town is a small place, 30 m. SSE of Kotwali.

SADUMRAH, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 75 m. NW of Saadeh.

SADURNI-DE-NOYA (**SAN**), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Barcelona and partido of Villafranca-de-Itanodés, near the r. bank of the Noya. Pop. 1,300. It consists of a single wide street, with a gate at either extremity, and in the midst a wide square adorned with a fountain. Silk is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

SAEBY, a small town and port of Denmark, in Jutland, 32 m. SE of Hioring, and 9 m. S of Frederikshavn, on the coast of the Cattegat. It has two churches and two hospitals, and contains a large cloth factory and several distilleries of brandy. Its port is to a great degree blocked up with sand. This town was formerly called **MARIESTAD**.

SAEFSEN, a village and parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg and haerad of Wester-Dalarne, 54 m. SW of Falun. It has extensive iron-foreges.

SAEFVAR-AN, a river of Sweden, in the prefecture of W. Bothnia, in the Umea-lappmark, which, after a course in a generally SE direction of about 120 m., throws itself into the gulf of Bothnia.

SAEFVIDAL, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Goetsborg and Bohus.

SAELICAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Cuenca, partido and 23 m. S of Huete, near the r. bank of the Giguela. Pop. 2,010. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.—Also a village in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Guadalajara and partido of Cifuentes, in a narrow valley. Pop. 390. In the vicinity is a salt-spring, which produces 12,000 fanegas of salt a-year.

SAENS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine and arrond. of Neufchatel-on-Bray. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,132; in 1846, 8,890.—The town is 9 m. SW of Neufchatel, on the N bank of the Arques. Pop. in 1846, 2,540. It has manufactories of linen, wax-cloth, paper, glass, and glue, numerous tanneries, dye-works, and tile and brick kilns. It was formerly a seignory and had a Benedictine priory.

SAETER, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg and haerad of the same name, 21 m. SSE of Falun, pleasantly situated on Lake Linstern, and on a river which communicates with Lake Dal. Pop. 430. It has several saw-mills and manufactories of iron-ware, and in the vicinity is a large iron mine.—Also a parish in the prefecture of Westera and haerad of Ofver-Tjurbo. It has mineral baths.

SAPAL, an island of Senegambia, in the Senegal river, some distance above the island of St. Louis. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from N to S, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in medium breadth. It is flat and sandy, but has some cotton plantations.

SAFET, or **SAFFAT**, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 39 m. E of Acre. It crowns the summit of a hill the base of which is covered on all sides with myrtle-groves. The mountain has three separate tops upon which the town is built in three divisions. This place is noted for its siege by Holifernes, and as the birthplace of Tobias, and later for a rabbinical school. It belonged to the Templars, and in 1266 was taken by capitulation by the sultan Bibars. In 1759, it was overthrown by an earthquake.

SAFETY-BAY, an indentation of the coast of Western Australia, in the co. of Murray, in War-boro sound, about 28 m. S of Freemantle.

SAFFELAERE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 9 m. NE of Ghent. Pop. of dep., 1,240; of com., 450.

SAFFI, or **ARAFFI**, a town of Morocco, in the prov. and 105 m. WNW of the town of that name, on the Atlantic, 14 m. SSW of Cape Cantin, between two hills, in a locality of intense heat and liable to inundations. It is surrounded by a wall 31 ft. high, with a ditch on three sides, and has a fortress. Opposite the harbour is an extensive roadstead, which affords good anchorage from March to October, but is open to the S and SW. Its proximity to the richest prov. in the empire rendered it, previous to the erection of Mogodor, the centre of European commerce. The vicinity is now sandy and barren. Its inhabitants, estimated at 2,000 in number, are chiefly Moors. This town is of great antiquity, and is said to be one of those founded by the Carthaginians. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese.

SAFFRAGAM, a district of Ceylon, of which the cap. is Ratnapura, 61 m. SE of Colombo. Area 1,584 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. The surface is highly diversified with mountains and valleys, and clothed with immense forests.

SAFFRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Noxy, on the Isaac. Pop. in 1846, 3,265. Coal is wrought in the locality.

SAFFRON-WALDEN. See **WALDEN-SAFFRON**.

SAFFUN, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in the N part of the pash. of Aleppo, a little to the W of Aintab.

SAG (El). See **ELEPHANTINA**.

SAGA, a town of Japan, on the island of Kiusiu, near the gulf of Sunabara. It is said to be of great extent, and very regularly built.

SAGADAHOCK, a river of Maine, U. S., which joins the Androscoggin, in Rumford co.

SAGALASSUS. See **BODRÖUN**.

SAGAN, a town of Prussian Silesia, situated on the r. bank of the Bober, 83 m. NW of Breslau. It is surrounded with a double wall, and has a Catholic college, 4 Catholic churches, a Lutheran church and school, a large castle, a theatre, a house of correction, and a fine park. Pop. 7,100. The chief manufactures are woollens, linens, and paper.—The duchy of S., now included in the regency of Liegnitz, has a superficial extent of 380 sq. m. It is in general a level and sandy expanse of country.

SAGANAK, a town of Independent Tartary, near the r. bank of the Sihon, 90 m. W of Taraz.

SAGANAUM. See **SAGINAW**.

SAGANIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, belonging to the rajah, and 15 m. S of Jeypur.—Also a town of Gundwana, belonging to the rajah of Nagpore.

SAGARA. See **HELICON**.

SAGARAWIDA, or **SAGARAWIT**, a town on the S coast of the island of Java, in the Sudaya territory, 90 m. S of Surakarta.

SAGARD, a town of Prussia, on the peninsula of Jasmund or northern point of the island of Rugen. Pop. 750. It is remarkable only for a medicinal spring, which is resorted to by numbers of invalids from the north of Germany.

SAGARO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NNE of Gerona.

SAGATUK, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which runs into Long Island sound, between Fairfield and Norwalk, forming a bay at its mouth.

SAGENDAGO, a head-branch of Hudson's river. Its mouth is about 20 m. W of Fort Ann.

SAGGARD, a parish and village of co. Dublin, 3 m. SSW of Clondalkin. Area 4,453 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,673; in 1841, 1,646.—The v. is 1 m. E of Rathcoole. Pop. in 1841, 260.

SAGH, or **IPOLY-SAGH**, a town of Hungary, the chief place of the palatinate of Nagy-Honth, situated on the r. bank of the Ipoly, 22 m. N by W of Waitzen. Pop. 1,400.—Also a small town of Hungary, 62 m. S of Presburg, and 22 m. S of Szombathely.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. and 10 m. SSW of Temeswar.

SAGHALA, or **SIGHLA**, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, the western part of which forms a peninsula between the gulf of Smyrna on the N, and that of Skala-Nova on the S. It is a mountainous territory, watered by the Sarabat and the Kutshuk-Mendere. Its cap. is Smyrna.

SAGHALIEN, or **SAKHALIAN**, called by the natives **TCHOKA**, or **TARRAKAI**, a long narrow island, situated between the parallels of 45° 5', and 34° 25' N, at the E extremity of Asia, immediately to the N of the island of Jesso or Matsmai. It is about 450 m. in length from N to S, and from 40 to 130 m. in breadth from E to W. It is generally supposed to be separated from the continent by a narrow channel called the channel of Tartary; but it is still a subject of controversy whether this channel extends along the whole W coast, thus forming S. into an island, or whether there is an isthmus, in about 52° 8' N lat. connecting it with Tartary, and so rendering it a peninsula. Perouse entered the channel of Tartary, but was obliged by adverse winds

and other circumstances, to quit it before examining its whole extent: the natives, however, assured him that it was an island, though separated from the continent only by a narrow strait. The people on the main, on the other hand, asserted that S. was connected with the continent by a narrow isthmus of sand covered with marine plants; and the latter statement was favoured by the circumstance that the depth of water was observed constantly to diminish, and no current was felt. Captain Broughton, however, having penetrated 20 m. farther than La Perouse, came to a shallow bay surrounded on every side by sands, which appeared to him to form a communication with the opposite continent; and the same opinion was afterwards adopted by Krusenstern, the Russian navigator. The territory of S. appears to be very mountainous, particularly towards the centre. The eastern coast consists of well-wooded valleys and hills, behind which rise lofty mountains covered with snow. To the S of the 51st parallel, the country becomes more level, and is covered with forests of pine, oak, willow, and birch. The surrounding sea produces an extraordinary quantity and variety of fish; while the rivers abound with trout and salmon of the very best quality. The eastern coast, along which Krusenstern sailed, appeared to be nearly destitute of inhabitants; the southern and western are occupied by the Ainos; and the NE coast, opposite to the mouth of the Saghalien, by a colony of Mandshu Tartars. The Japanese formed a colony in the bay of Aniwa, at the S extremity of the island; but it was destroyed by the Russians. The French journal *La Patrie* has a recent article on the necessity which exists for France to take possession of some important post in the neighbourhood of China, in order to be prepared for any eventuality which may arise in that part of the world. After showing that the English have evinced great forethought in selecting their positions at Chusan, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai, the Portuguese at Macao, and the Spanish in the Philippines, the *Patrie* goes on to say that France possesses an admirable site for a permanent establishment in "her island of Segalien, where the flag of France was planted for the first time, sixty years back, by La Perouse." To the S of the Japan islands, continues the *Patrie*, "between the 46th and 50th degrees of N lat., and the 140th and 143d parallels of E long., is an island or peninsula—for the point has not yet been decided—as long as England and Scotland together, and nearly half as wide. This island—the possession of which has never been claimed by any civilized power, nor even by the semi-barbarous sovereigns of China or Japan—has the name of Tchoka, or Segalien. We lay it down as an axiom that the civilized power which shall possess S., and which shall make it the centre of a naval and military action, will be the mistress of all the coasts of the extreme E; in this sense, that it will exercise a naval, commercial, and, if necessary, military influence, which will predominate over all other influences, and that from the coasts of Kamschatka to the straits of Malacca or of Sunda. The climate of S. is exceedingly similar to that of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, rather cold than warm, and more moist than cold; it is in the condition best calculated to produce a pop. essentially maritime. On the other hand, its coasts, abounding in the finest fish, to such an extent as not to be inferior to Newfoundland in that respect, offer an inexhaustible source of subsistence, and an element of exportation capable of supplying the most extensive commerce with all the eastern coast of Asia and China in particular, where fish is scarce, and much sought after. The position of S. with respect to the Asia-

tic continent is precisely similar to that of the British isles with respect to the western continent—it stands in the place of an advanced sentinel. Such a position is marvellously calculated to favour supervision and domination; and the preponderating action which England exercises over Portugal, and to a certain extent over Spain, S. will certainly exercise over China, Cochin-China, Tonquin, and Siam, when once a Power of the first order shall have placed there its name, authority, and flag." The *Patrie* then proceeds to give some geographical details concerning S., and dwells particularly on the vast importance of the river, which, after running through a great part of Asia, disembogues itself in front of this island or peninsula. The Amur, it declares to be one of the greatest streams in existence, and not inferior to the Amazon or the Mississippi. By the Sungari, one of its affluents, and by the Ghirin, one of the tributaries of the Sungari, it penetrates into the very heart of the Chinese empire; whilst its principal branch reaches beyond Nertchinski, the centre of the auriferous establishments of Russian Siberia. The Power in possession of the island of S. would, the *Patrie* argues, be inevitably master of the river, and of the commerce which cannot fail to be established between Central Asia and the Pacific ocean. "There is," says the *Patrie*, "a Gibraltar and a New Orleans there, which only want encouragement to issue from the solitudes of Segalien!"

SAGHALIEN. See AMUR.

SAGHALIEN ULA-HOTUN, a small fortified town in the country of the Mandshu Tartars, on the river Amur, 850 m. NE of Pekin.

SAG-HARBOUR, a port of Suffolk co., New York, U. S., at the E end of Long island, between Gardiner's and Great Peconic bays, 92 m. E by N of New York. Pop. in 1850, 3,650. The shipping owned here in 1816, amounted to 2,530 tons, employed chiefly in the whale and cod fisheries; in 1850, it amounted to 15,166 tons. The chief imports are sperm and whale oil, and whalebone.

SAGINAW, a county towards the centre of the peninsular portion of Michigan, U. S. Area 1,048 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,609.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the W bank of the Saginaw, 57 m. NE of Lansing. Pop. in 1850, 917.—The S. river, formed by the union of the Cass and the Flint, has a NE course of 30 m. to Saginaw bay, on the W side of Lake Huron, an inlet about 60 m. long, and 30 m. wide.

SAGNE (LA), a village and com. of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. WNW of Neuchâtel. The manufacture of clocks and watches, first introduced into Switzerland here by Daniel Joseph Richard, is still carried on with great activity. Pop. 1,800, nearly all Protestants.

SAGOLAER, a river of Hindostan, in the Bala-ghaut. It descends from the E bank of Nolla-Molla; runs SSE; and joins the Pennar on the L bank, 9 m. E of Sidut, after a course of 90 m.

SAGONA, a town situated on a bay of the same name, on the W coast of Corsica, between Calvi and Ajaccio. Though now in ruins, it was formerly a considerable place, and the see of a bishop.

SAGOR, or GANGA-SAGOR, an island, or rather a cluster of islands, situated at the entrance and E side of the Hugli, and forming the SW extremity of the Bengal Sunderbunds. Considered as one island, it is 24 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth, and is detached from the mainland by a creek, the N end of which is dry at low water. Four tidal creeks intersect the cluster. The soil is a stiff dark mud; but no part of the land is above the reach of high spring-tides; and the only spontaneous vegetation is such as

grows in salt water: viz., grasses of several kinds, samphire, the Java fern, and the Bukra palm, besides a variety of creepers. Spring-tides rise here 4 fath. These islands have been from time immemorial a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, being situated at the junction of the Bhagarutti, the most sacred branch of the Ganges, with the ocean. Large *melas*, or religious fairs, are held upon the neighbouring sands in November and January. They at one time formed part of the *zumindari* of Hidgeli, but have been detached from the continent by the action of the sea. Many vestiges of habitations have been discovered upon them.

SAGRES, a town of Portugal, at the S extremity of the prov. of Algarves, a little to the E of Cape St. Vincent, and 19 m. WSW of Lagos. It is an insignificant place of about 400 inhabitants; but has a harbour, where Prince Henry, the great promoter of maritime discovery in the 15th cent., used to pass a part of his time. It was greatly injured by the earthquake of 1755.

SAGRUJE, a town of Great Bokhara, 15 m. NE of Samarcand.

SAGUACU, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, which runs E, and enters the channel between the main and the island of São-Francisco.

SAGUENAY, a river of Canada, which rises in Lake St. John, and after a SE course of about 100 m., flows into the St. Lawrence, at Tadoussac, in N lat. 48° 6', W long. 69° 48', 140 m. above Quebec. Its banks throughout its course are very rocky, and immensely high; and its current is broad, deep, and furious. The course of the river, notwithstanding its magnitude, is sinuous; and the tide runs about 70 m. up. From the strange, wild, and romantic character of the scenery along its banks, as well as the great depth and almost inky blackness of its waters, the S. may be considered as one of the most remarkable rivers on the American continent. It is about 1 m. wide at its confluence with the St. Lawrence; and, in different parts of its course above, is often from 2 to 3 m. in width. Its volume of water is immense; and the depth and force of its current is so sensibly felt at its junction with the St. Lawrence, that vessels going up or down are obliged to yield to its influence for several miles. With the exception of the St. Lawrence itself, it is decidedly the largest river E of the Appalachian chain. It is the only outlet of the beautiful lake of St. John, which lies about 140 m. nearly W from the St. Lawrence, in an immense valley forming part of the territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay company. This lake is nearly circular in form, being between 30 and 40 m. in diam. It constitutes the great natural reservoir into which no less than twelve rivers, and many smaller streams, discharge their waters; while the S. is the channel by which this vast collection of water finds its way to the St. Lawrence, draining an area of country more extensive than all the rest of Lower Canada, although but little known, and till lately almost entirely uninhabited except by one or two hundred Indian families. The first half of the course of the river lies through a wilderness of hills covered with an unbroken forest of pine, fir, and spruce; numerous and formidable rapids in this part render the navigation difficult, and even hazardous, except to experienced canoe-men. Below Chicoutimi, however, which is 68 m. from its mouth, it is navigable for the largest vessels. From the Ha-Ha bay, 12 or 15 m. below Chicoutimi, the passage of the waters of the S., for the whole distance of 50 m. to the St. Lawrence, is one of the wonders of nature. They penetrate through solid mountains of sienitic

granite, which seem to have been split asunder by the upheavings of an earthquake, thus forming an immense canal, with banks of perpendicular rocks towering 1,500 or 2,000 ft. above the water, which is about 150 fath. deep nearly the whole distance. In many places the largest vessel may run close to the perpendicular cliffs, with 100 fath. water. It has been plumbed, in some of these places, with a line of 330 fath., or 1,980 ft., and that, too, immediately at the base of the cliff, and yet no bottom found. Mr. Lauman thus speaks of the S.: "Imagine, for a moment, an extensive country of rocky and thinly-clad mountains, suddenly separated by some convulsion of nature, so as to form an almost bottomless chasm, varying from 1 to 2 m. in width; and then imagine this chasm suddenly half-filled with water, and that the moss of centuries has softened the rugged walls on either side, and you will have a pretty accurate idea of the S. Generally speaking," he continues, "these towering bulwarks are not content to loom perpendicularly into the air, but they must needs bend over as if to look at their own savage features reflected in the deep. Awful beyond expression is the sensation which one experiences in sailing along the S., raising his eye heavenward, to behold, hanging directly over his head, a mass of granite apparently ready to totter and fall, and weighing perhaps a million of tons." Not the least remarkable feature of this river is the ridge of rocks lying across its mouth. This ridge is below the surface, and through it is a channel 120 ft. deep, on the upper side of which the depth immediately increases to 840 ft.; so that, even at its mouth, the bed of the S. is absolutely 600 ft., or thereabout, below that of the St. Lawrence, into which it empties. After entering the river, the hills soon rise abruptly from the water's edge, presenting an appearance, at first somewhat similar to the entrance into the Highlands from the N, on the Hudson river. Tadousac, at the mouth of the S., on the St. Lawrence, is a small place, occupied as a trading-post with the Indians, by the Hudson's Bay company. At St. John's bay, 28 m. above Tadousac, are extensive lumbering establishments; and 57 m. above Tadousac are still larger establishments on Ha-Ha bay.

SAGUENAY (LITTLE), a river of Labrador, which runs southward, and empties into the St. Lawrence a short way E of the Seven isles.

SAGUERE, a village of Hoval, in Western Africa, 40 m. SW of Ender.

SAGUNY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 20 m. WNW of Paulofsk.

SAGUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Malwah, near the Bunnass river.

SAGY, a town of France, dep. of Saone-et-Loire, on the Vailere, 30 m. NE of Macon.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 7 m. W of Pontoise, near the l. bank of the Guiry.

SAHAB, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 60 m. S of Shuster.

SAHABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. 25° 26'.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. ESE of Leon, on the river Cea, which falls into the Esla. Pop. 2,400. It is defended by a castle, and has an ancient and magnificent abbey. It has oil mills and tanneries.

SAHALIL, a village of Tunis, 6 m. S of Susa, supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the ancient *Ruspina*.

SAHAM-TONY, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. NW of Watton. Area 4,048 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,292.

SAHANE, a town of Persia, in Kurdistan, 30 m. E of Kermanshah.

SAHAR, a port of Arabia, in the prov. of Hadramaut, 200 m. SE of Sana.

SAHARA, ZAHARA, or GREAT DESERT, an immense tract of Northern and Central Africa, interposed between the states of Barbary and the countries watered by the Niger. In the ordinary acceptance of the term, the Sahara extends from Egypt and Nubia to the Atlantic ocean, and from the foot of Mount Atlas to the banks of the Niger. Including the desert of Bilma and that of Libya in the term, the S. is bounded on the N by Barbary; on the E by Egypt and Nubia; on the S by Nigritia and Senegambia; and on the W by the Atlantic. Between these boundaries, its length, from E to W will be 1,100 leagues; and its mean breadth, from N to S, 250 leagues. Ritter calculates its superficial extent in round numbers at 50,000 German sq. m. This immense region, which is yet only imperfectly known, seems to be a flat table-land, little raised above the level of the sea, and covered with ever-shifting sand. Here and there, however, on its surface a few rocky heights occur, and some valleys where a little moisture affords nourishment to stunted thorny shrubs, ferns, and grasses; while many spots, though arid and deserted at one season of the year, are for several months clothed with rich herbage, the produce of the rains. The mountains along the shore of the Atlantic are detached and solitary; towards the interior they gradually sink down to the level of a plain covered with white and flinty pebbles. The principal bays which occur on the desolate coast of the S. are: The bay of Portland; the bay of Levrier; and the bay of Arguin, which is bounded on the W by a vast sand-bank, and a reef of rocks, which have often proved fatal to ships, and which encloses a small island of the same name with itself, supposed to be the ancient *Cerne*, with which the Carthaginians carried on a considerable commerce. The capes are: Cape Juba; Cape Bojador; and Cape Blanc d'Arguin, which after Cape Verd, is the most western point of Africa. For a great part of the year the dry and heated air of the S. has the appearance of a reddish vapour, and the horizon looks like the fire of a series of volcanoes. The rain, which here falls from July to October, does not extend its precarious refreshment to all the districts. On the extreme S border of the desert, forests of gum-trees and doum-palms present themselves; but throughout much of its vast expanse a clump of date-trees, or even a single tree, is a very rare sight; an aromatic plant, resembling thyme, henna, acacias, nettles, and brambles, constitute the ordinary vegetation. At Tagazze and some other places, sal-gem lies in extensive strata under a bed of rock. The most frightful portion of the S. is the Azawad which stretches from the Atlantic coast between the parallels of 19° and 22°, a distance of above 1,000 m. Some monkeys, and a few gazelles here find subsistence on the scanty vegetation; ostriches also occur in numerous flocks, and find their chief food in lizards and snails; lions, tigers, panthers, and serpents, add to the horrors of these frightful solitudes.—The S. comprehends a great part of *Libya Interior* which was inhabited by the *Garamantes* and *Getulæ*. In the present day several barbarous tribes reside in the less arid portions of this district. "The pop. of the Fasi, or the most northern tract of the S., between the 32d and 29th parallels of lat., is more dense than that of the Tell, or region near the coast; though even there the oases are often separated by two or three days' march over barren sand. The Kifar is the sandy plain beyond, which produces a scanty pasture after the winter-rains; and to the S of that region lies the Talat, or sea of sand, to be crossed without

danger and suffering by none but the dromedary and the Arab horseman. The sedentary population of each of the oases of the S. centres in a town of more or less importance, and devotes itself to the cultivation of the palm and the date, or to manufactures. Round this town are assembled the dependent *keour*, or villages of the tribes, some pastoral and some mercantile, which are in continual motion, and carry on what may be termed the external relations of the community. All the corn consumed in these villages and towns is grown in the Tell. The date, which is the great edible product of the S., becomes unwholesome, and even fatal to life, if it be eaten without a proper admixture of other food; so that the industry of one-half of the inhabitants of the S. consists in preparing commodities for the purposes of trade, whilst the other half carries on this trade in the distant markets of the north; and of these no inconsiderable number emigrate to the coast for a long term of years."—[*Edinburgh Review*.] The Tibbus occupy the E parts. In the centre we find the Tuaricks whose chief settlement is Agadez. The Brabichas have established themselves towards the SW. The gum-forests between Cape Blanco and the Senegal are in the possession of the Trarsas, whose chief settlement is in the oasis of Hoden, the Aulad-el-Hadgi, and the Ebraquana: all three are of Arabian origin and live in camps. The Muselmans live to the N of Cape Bojador, between Morocco and the desert. Their life is intermediate between the pastoral and the agricultural state; their country is populous, and their government republican. The Mongearls live between Cape Bojador and Cape Blanco. Arts and trades are not altogether unknown to these barbarous tribes; they even practise some of them with skill. Their weavers, with the simplest portable looms, make stuffs of goat and camel hair; their tanners have the secret of manufacturing morocco-leather; they have their itinerant goldsmiths and jewellers, who make bracelets, chains, fillagrees, and arabesque ornaments, with no small skill and taste; and their armourers fabricate sabres and poniards of great beauty. Almost all the S. tribes are accustomed to a system of annual peregrination, which is commonly performed in the following manner: "During the winter and spring, the tribes are collected in the waste tracts of the S., which, at this season of the year, supply water and fresh vegetation, but they never remain more than three or four days on any one spot; and, when the pasture is exhausted, they strike their tents and go to establish themselves elsewhere. Towards the end of spring, they pass through the towns of the S., where their merchandise is deposited. They load their camels with dates and woollen stuffs, and then turn their steps towards the N., taking with them their whole wandering city—women, dogs, herds, and tents—for it is at this season that the springs begin to dry and the plants to wither on the S., at the same time that the corn is ripe in the Tell. There they arrive at the moment of the harvest, when corn is abundant and cheap; and thus they take a double advantage of the season, by abandoning the waste as it becomes arid, and seeking their fresh store of provisions in the N when the markets are overstocked with grain. The summer they pass in this country, in commercial activity, exchanging their dates and woollen manufactured goods for corn, raw wool, sheep, and butter; whilst their herds are allowed to browse freely upon the lands, which lie fallow after the gathering in of the harvest. The signal for the return homewards is given at the end of the summer; the camels are re-loaded, the tents again struck; and the wandering city once more marches forth, as it came, in short days' jour-

neys towards the south. The S. is regained about the middle of October,—the period when the dates are ripe. A month is passed in gathering and storing this fruit; another is devoted to the exchange of the wheat and barley and raw wool for the year's dates, and the woollen stuffs, the produce of the yearly labour of the women. When all this business is concluded, and the merchandise stored away, the tribes quit the towns, and lead their flocks and herds from pasture-land to pasture-land among the waste tracts of the S., until the following summer calls for a renewal of the same journey, the same system of trade."—[*Ibid*.]

The *akkabals* or caravans which cross the S. do not proceed in a straight line, but turn sometimes westward, sometimes eastward, according to the position of the different oases. They use the polar star for direction; and often prefer travelling during the clear nights of these climates, rather than brave the intense heat of the day. These caravans obtain an escort from each tribe through whose territories they pass. The principal oases are that of Goulita on the W; Touat, with its capital Agaly in the centre; and Asben, a considerable district towards the S, with the two towns of Agadez and Aconda. The ancient Greeks gave the general appellation Libya to the whole portion of the African continent which lay to the W of the valley of the Nile, but seem to have distinguished the extremely desert parts by the term *Libya Interiora*. The Romans applied the term *Desertum Africae* to the whole of Nigritia likewise, as far as it was known to them. The Arabian geographers are the first who applied the plural term *Sahara*, that is, 'the waste lands,' to a portion of the African continent. The name is variously written by these geographers: we have found it *Zahara*, *Saahra*, *Sarra*, and *Sahar*. This region has likewise been called by the Arabians *Sahara-bila-ma*, that is, 'the waterless waste;' and *Sahara-ul-aski*, or 'the complete waste.'

SAHARUNPORE, or SEHARUNPUR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, situated principally between the river Jumna on the W, and the Ganges on the E, and extending from the parallel 29° 30' to 30° 30'. Area 2,165 sq. m. Pop. 557,333. The district is well watered by streams from the hills, and produces all kinds of grain, sugar, indigo, cotton, and tobacco. At least four-fifths of the surface is arable. For the greater part of the year the climate is fine; but during April and May hot winds blow with violence. This district being situated in the vicinity of the Delhi, was frequently laid waste by contending armies. About the middle of the last cent. it was made over to Nijib Khan, an Afghan chief, who brought it into a high state of cultivation, and was succeeded by his son, Tabita Khan, during whose government, in 1772, it was invaded and laid waste by the Mahrattas. In 1785, Tabita Khan was succeeded by his son, Ghoolam Kadir, who rebelled against his sovereign, the aged Shah Alum, and having taken him prisoner, with his own hands put out the eyes of that monarch; in retaliation for which, he was put to death a few years afterwards by the Mahratta chief Mahdaji Sindia. The successful issue of the war of 1803 against the Mahrattas, made the British masters of this district. Its chief towns are Saharunpore, Hardwar, Merat, Sakertol, and a celebrated fortress called Ghose-Ghur.

SAHARUNPORE, the capital of the above district, is situated in N lat. 29° 57', 90 m. N by E of Delhi, on the W bank of the Pondhunadi, an affluent of the Hindun. The town chiefly consists of one long narrow street, with others of extreme narrowness

diverging from it. It has several suburbs, and the pop. of the whole may be taken at 25,000. Coarse and fine cloths are woven here; a number of hands are employed as dyers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. The hill-states send down vast quantities of *musalus* to it, and take back grain and sugar. It is an open town, but has a large fort. The East India company has a botanical garden here, at an alt. of 1,100 ft. above the level of Calcutta. The range of temp. is from the freezing-point in January to 105° in June, when the commencement of the rainy season prevents any increase of heat.

SAHATANE, a river of Madagascar, which runs E, and flows into the ocean, about 26 m. N of Foul-point, after a course of 60 m.

SAHAY, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, the scene of an engagement between the French and Austrians in 1742.

SAHEB, a small island off the W coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the gulf of Smyrna, in N lat. 38° 40'.

SAHEC, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 105 m. E of Shiraz.

SAHEND, a lofty group of mountains in the centre of the Persian prov. of Azerdibijan, between Tabriz and Maraja. They form an isolated mass rising to an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level. All the streams which rise upon them, with the exception of the Karangu, an affluent of the Kizil-ozan, flow into Lake Urumiyah.

SAHET, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, forming the port of Badjura and Farshout.

SAHLAYDUN, a town of Pegu, situated on the W bank of the Irrawaddi. It carries on a considerable trade in teak-timber with Rangoon, and has a land communication with the coast of Aracan.

SAHORIKI, a town of Albania, in the sanj, and 76 m. ENE of Skutari, on an affluent of the White Drin.

SAHWOTTY, a town on the W bank of the Irrawaddi, in N lat. 19° 41'.

SAI, a large town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Joliba, 26 m. SW of Sego. It is fortified by strong walls mounted with towers, which command the town, and have the appearance of a regular fortification. It is also surrounded with two deep trenches, at 200-yds. distance from the walls.

SAIANSK. See **SAYANSKIE**.

SAIBGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 46 m. NW of Rungpore, on a branch of the Tistah.

SAID, or **SAHID**, a name applied by Abulfeda, and other Arabian geographers, to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory extending along the Nile, from the vicinity of Cairo, to the frontier of Nubia, and corresponding to the ancient *Thebais*.

SAIDA, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, 17 m. SSE of Freyberg. Pop. 1,165. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

SAIDA, **SEIDA**, or **SDON**, a port of Syria, built on the site of the ancient Sidon, in N lat. 33° 34', E long. 35° 21'. It is situated in a plain which, 2 m. inward from the sea, rises into mountains incapable of cultivation. The town itself is built on the N side of a steep promontory, stretching SW into the sea,—and extends 600 paces along the sea. The houses are solidly built of stone; but like other Turkish towns, it is dirty, ill built, and full of modern ruins. The neighbourhood is very imposingly laid out in orchards and gardens, which are well-watered by mountain-streams, and produce figs, tamarisks, pomegranates, almonds, lemons, plums, and mulberries. The proper silk region begins at this place. The magnificent ancient harbour, composed of vast moles stretching out into the sea, is

now entirely destroyed. Its final ruin is said to have been effected in the 16th cent. by an emir of the Druses, with the view of preventing the sultan from landing a maritime force here to act against him. On the opposite side of the town is a modern fort. In September 1840, the troops of Ibrahim Pacha were driven out of the town by the allied forces after a gallant resistance. The roadstead is formed by a shoal running opposite to the castle, and leaving a space between in which vessels may ride though not in perfect safety. The trade of S. is still considerable, being the emporium, not only of Damascus, but of the surrounding country. The exports consist of corn, silk, raw and spun cotton, particularly the last, which forms the principal trade of the inhabitants. S. was once the seat of a pashalic, but it is now included in that of Damascus. The pop. is reckoned at 7,000, of whom a majority are Mohammedans. The ancient city extended in the form of an amphitheatre, embracing the two harbours, and stretching to the western slope of the mountains.—In the accompanying cut, the site of the town is shaded black; the headland of Ras-Roman is marked *a*; the Jebel-dar-el-Mer, on which Saint-Louis fort stood, *b*; the San-Soul rock, *c*; the Kelah-el-Bahr battery, *d*; the limits of the ancient Phœnician port, now under water, *e*, *e*; and the Jezerel-Saida islet, *f*.



SAIDU, a small river of Syria, which falls into the Euphrates, near Rabba.

SAIFSALO, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 60° 18', E long. 25° 57'.

SAIGNELEGIER, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 15 m. S of Porentruy. Pop. 500.

SAIGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 12 m. NE of Mauriac. Pop. 600.

SAIGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 2 m. S of Apt. Pop. 950.

SAIGON, or **SAIGUN**, a city of Cochinchina, the modern capital of the prov. of Dongnai, situated in N lat. 10° 47', E long. 107° 5', on the r. or W bank of a large river of the same name, about 30 m. sailing distance from the embouchure. It properly consists of two distinct towns,—Pinge or Pinghi, the seat of the governor and of the citadel; and Saigon, or as the natives pronounce it, Thai-Gone, situated upon a small river about 3 m. to the NW. The latter is the principal seat of commerce, and the residence of the principal merchants; but all the larger junks anchor before Pinghi. The citadel, which is about a 1/2 m. distant from the river, forms a parallelogram of about three-fourths of a mile in length. It has a regular glacis, an esplanade, a dry ditch, and ramparts and bastions. The pop. of the two towns, which are connected by their suburbs, has been roughly estimated at 120,000. The exports are betel-nut, sugar, rice, pepper, cin-

namon, cardamums, silk, cotton, rhinoceros and deer's horns, gold and silver, ivory, dried fish, and timber. See article CAMBODIA.

SAI-ID, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 8 m. E of Beil-el-Fakh.

SAIKWAH, a military post on the NE frontier of Upper Assam, on the S bank of the Brahmaputra, 7 days' journey above Sibsagar.

SAIL-EN-COUZAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 3 m. NE of Saint-Georges-en-Couzan. Pop. 700. There are mineral springs and a bathing establishment here.

SAILING-COVE, an inlet on the S side of the island of Newfoundland, 6 m. N of Cape Pine.

SAILLANS, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 9 m. SW of Die. Pop. 1,600. It has silk mills and factories.

SAILLY-SUR-LYS, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 2 m. N of La-Ventrie, on the r. bank of the Lys. Pop. 2,500.

SAIMA, a large lake, or rather a succession of lakes, in Finland, to the N of Wilmanstrand. It is of irregular form, 130 versts long in the direction of WSW and ENE, and 120 versts from N to S. It contains a great number of islands, but they are in general uninhabited. The Voksha or Voxa, a river 180 versts in length, but of irregular course and breadth, and unnavigable, unites this inland sheet of water with Lake Ladoga.

SAIN, a small island on the W coast of France, at the S point of the bay of Brest, 3 m. W of Quimper.

SAINGHIN - EN - MELANTOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Templeuve, on the Marq. Pop. 1,250.

SAINGHIN-EN-WEPPER, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 5 m. NE of La Bassée. Pop. 1,900.

SAINS, a village of France, dep. of Aisne, 24 m. N of Laon, with considerable iron works. Pop. 1,793.

* * **SAINT**. Most names with this prefix will be found under the second word. Several omissions are here supplied.

SAINT-ADRIEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Haecht. Pop. 1,141.

SAINT-ALBANS, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, on the Macdonald, 70 m. from Sydney. Pop. 21.—Also a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E by the Clyde.

SAINT-ALBANS, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 50 m. NNE of Augusta. It has a fertile soil, and is drained by a branch of Sebasticook river. Pop. in 1840, 1,564; in 1850, 1,792.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Vermont, 26 m. N of Burlington, bounded on the W by Lake Champlain. It is hilly, but is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 2,702; in 1850, 3,567. It has a village of the same name, containing about 500 inhabitants.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, 12 m. W of Newark, or Racoon-Fork of Licking river. Pop. in 1840, 1,315.

SAINT-AMAND, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep., 881; of com., 617. It contains an ancient column, and has manufactories of linen, breweries, distilleries, and lime-kilns.

SAINT-AMANDSBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Oostacker. Pop. 1,557.

SAINT-ANDRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges, intersected by the Ostend canal. Pop. of dep. 1,750; of village, 1,335.

SAINT-ANDREW'S, a parish of Tasmania, in

the county of Glamorgan, bounded on the N by Saint Paul's river.

SAINT-ANDREW'S BAY, a bay and sound on the S coast of the state of Florida, U. S. It extends inland a distance of about 18 m., and varies from 2 to 5 m. in breadth.

SAINT-ANNE (MOUNT), a mountain of Western Australia, at the junction of the counties of Victoria, Durham, York, and Howick. The Swan river has its source in this mountain.

SAINT-ANTELINCKX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 1,004.

SAINT-ANTOINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Brecht. Pop. 418.—Also a com. in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Havré. Pop. 102.

SAINT-AUBIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 520.

SAINT-AUBIN'S, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Brisbane, on Darbrook. Pop. 103.—Also a parish of Tasmania, in the county of Cornwall, bounded on the W by Benlomon river, and on the E by Buffalo brook.

SAINT-AUDOMORUS-PUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Alveringhem. Pop. 178.

SAINT-BAEFS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Saint-Andre. Pop. 370.

SAINT-BERNARD, a parish in the SE part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 150 sq. m., bounded on the NE by Lake Borgue, and on the E by the gulf of Mexico, and extending on both sides of the Mississippi. It is generally level, and in some parts damp; but produces rice, sugar, and cotton. Pop. in 1840, 3,237, of whom 2,137 were slaves. Pop. in 1850,

SAINT-BERNARD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Fleurus. Pop. 102.

SAINT-BRANDON ISLANDS, a group of twelve small islands, in the Indian ocean, intersected by the parallel of 16° 26', and the meridian of 59° 30' E.

SAINT-BRENDAN'S, an island of co. Galway, at the head of Galway bay, 3 m. SSE of Galway. It is a rocky pendicle of land, nearly a mile in length, but of inconsiderable breadth.

SAINT-BRIXE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Bailloeu. Pop. 225.

SAINT-CATHARINE'S, an island of Liberty co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., at the mouth of Newport river, between St. Catharine's sound on the N, and Sapell's sound on the S. It is 10 m. long, and 5 m. broad.

SAINT-CATHERINE'S, a town of Upper Canada, 30 m. S of Toronto, on the Welland canal. Pop. in 1852, 4,368. It has an active trade in flour and timber; and has manufactories of coarse woollens, iron ware, and pottery.

SAINT-CROIX, a river of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., which has its source in the dividing range between Lake Superior and Mississippi river; flows S, and with the united waters of numerous affluents, expands into a lake of the same name, a long and narrow sheet of water, and issuing thence falls after a short course into the Mississippi, below the falls of St. Anthony.—Also a county of the same state, at the SW extremity of Lake Superior, bounded on the W by the Mississippi, and drained by St. Croix river and its branches, Rum and St. Francis rivers. Pop. in 1850, 624. It has a village of the same name near the head of St. Croix lake.

SAINT-CUTHBERT'S, a parish of Van Diemen's

Land, in the co. of Glamorgan, bounded on the N by Saint Pauls river.

SAINT-DENIS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Obrechœn. Pop. 731. It has a cotton spinning-mill, and a brewery.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Mehaigne. Pop. of dep., 633; of com., 591.

SAINT-DENIS-WESTREM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent, watered by the Lys. Pop. 1,456. It has manufactories of linen.

SAINT-DONAT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Wasseiges. Pop. 121.

SAINT-ELOI, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Voormezele. Pop. 110.

SAINT-FONTAINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Paelke. Pop. 110.

SAINT-GEORGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 220.

SAINT-GEORGE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N by Cook river. Pop. 611.

SAINT-GEORGE, the capital of the island of Skyros in the Grecian archipelago. It stands on a rocky peak, near the NE extremity of the island, at an alt. of 605 ft. above sea-level. On the table-summit of the rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle occupying the site of the acropolis of the ancient *Skyros*. The present town extends from the castle to the base of the hill; but the pop. is chiefly collected in the lower town, which is built on a more gradual slope.

SAINT-GEORGES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 1,395.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep., 3,943; of com., 513. It has coal mines.

SAINT-GEORGE'S BASIN, a lake of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, between Jervis bay and Sussex haven.

SAINT-GEORGE'S CAPE, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, to the S of Jervis bay, and 120 m. from Sydney.

SAINT-GEORGE'S HEAD, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, at the E extremity of Sussex haven.

SAINT-GEORGE'S MOUNT, a summit of Portland bay, Australia Felix, about 30 m. from Cape Otway.

SAINT-GERMAIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 476.

SAINT-GERY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep., 545; of com., 322.

SAINT-GILLES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Senne. Pop. of dep., 2,208; of com., 1,962.

SAINT-GILLES-ET-VINAREE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 135.

SAINT-GILLES-LEZ-TERMONDE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde, watered by the Dendre. Pop. 2,803.

SAINT-HADELIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Olne. Pop. 278.

SAINT-HELENA, an island of New South Wales, in Moreton bay.

SAINT-HELEN'S POINT, a headland of the E

coast of Tasmania, co. of Cornwall, to the S of George's river.

SAINT-HELLIERS, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham, 159 m. from Sydney, on the Hunter river, near the confluence of the Dartbrook.

SAINT-HILAIRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Huy. Pop. 192.

SAINT-JACOBS-DOOREN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Craybeke. Pop. 144.

SAINT-JACQUES-CAPPELLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes, intersected by the canal l'Yser. Pop. 178.

SAINT-JACQUES-LEZ-YPRES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Ypres. Pop. 1,042.

SAINT-JAMES, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 6,567.

SAINT-JEAN-GEEST, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Ghete. Pop. of dep., 711; of com., 481.

SAINT-JEAN-IN-EREMO, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep., 691; of com., 193.

SAINT-JEAN-LEZ-YPRES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Ypres. Pop. 194.

SAINT-JEAN-SART, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Aubel. Pop. 317.

SAINT-JOB-CAVLOO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Uccle. Pop. 809.

SAINT-JOB-IN-T'GOOR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 337.

SAINT-JOHN, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N by the Paramatta. Pop. 2,906.

SAINT-JOHN'SBURY, a town of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 37 m. NE of Montpelier, on the Passumpsic river.

SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 6,650. It has a fine botanic garden and pavilion belonging to the Marquis of Casau, iron and copper foundries, a saw-mill, a cotton-spinning mill, &c.

SAINT-JULIEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Langemarck. Pop. 340.

SAINT-KILDA, a village of Australia Felix, in the co. of Bourke, on Port Phillip bay.

SAINT-LAMBERT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Jodoigne. Pop. 848.—Also a com. in the prov. of Jodoigne, and dep. of Tournes-Saint-Lambert. Pop. 189.

SAINT-LANDRE, a parish near the SW part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 2,000 sq. m., bounded on the E by Atchafalaya Bayou, and on the W by Bayou-Nez-Pique, and drained by Teche and Vermillion. Pop. in 1840, 15,233; in 1850, 22,253. Its cap. is Opelousas.

SAINT-LAURENT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. 3,036.—Also a com. in the prov. and dep. of Antwerp. Pop. 1,410.

SAINT-LAWRENCE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 6,495.

SAINT-LEGER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Arlon. Pop. 1,680. It has a paper-mill.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 1,204.

SAINT LEONARD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Ben-Ahin. Pop. 123.
—Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Thollembeke. Pop. 258.

SAINT-LEONARDS, a village of Calvert co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 56 m. S of Annapolis, between Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. Pop. in 1840, 125.

SAINT-LEONARDS, a town of New South Wales, in the p. of Willoughby, co. of Cumberland, on Port Jackson, opposite Sydney.

SAINT-LUKE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 1,199.

SAINT-MARCOURT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Silly. Pop. 618.

SAINT-MARD, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Neufchâtel. Pop. of dep., 939; of com., 724. It has manufactories of tobacco and of tiles.

SAINT-MARE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 370. It has mines of iron and lead.

SAINT-MARK'S, a village and port of entry of Leon co., in the state of Florida, U. S., 20 m. S of Tallahassee, on Marks river, near its junction with the Wakully river.

SAINT-MARTIN, a river of the state of Maryland, U. S., which flows into Sinepuxent bay, in the Atlantic, opposite Fenwick's island.

SAINT-MARTIN'S, a parish in the S part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 850 sq. m., bordered on the NE by Atchafalaya river, and watered by Teche river. It contains Chetmaches lake, and in the SE is liable to submersion. Pop. in 1840, 8,674.

SAINT-MARY'S, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N by Hawkesbury river. Pop. 2,230.

SAINT-MAUR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Rieux. Pop. 293.

SAINT-MEDARD, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 577.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Jodoigne. Pop. 1,229.

SAINT-MICHAEL'S, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Devon, bounded on the N by the river Tamar.

SAINT-NICOLAS-LEZ-YPRES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Ypres. Pop. 390.

SAINT-OMER, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent.

SAINT-OMER, a village of Decatur co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 37 m. SE of Indianapolis, on the N side of Flat Rock creek. Pop. in 1840, 150.

SAINT-PATRICK, a river of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Dorset, an affluent of the North Esk.

SAINT-PATRICK'S HEAD, a station of Van Diemen's Land, 84 m. from Launceston.

SAINT-PAULS, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, bounded on the N by the p. of Chesterfield, and on the S by St. Paul's river, which divides the counties of Cornwall and Glamorgan, and falls into the South Esk.

SAINT-PETER (ISLANDS OF), a group of islands at the entrance to Denial bay, South Australia, in S lat. 32° 20', E long. 133° 33'.—Also a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E by George's river. Pop. 1,114.

SAINT-PHILLIP, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the NW by Port Jackson. Pop. 10,175.

SAINT-REMI-GEEST, a commune of Belgium,

in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 668.

SAINT-REMY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 892. It has manufactories of cloth and of fire-arms.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 836.—Also a com. in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Bleid. Pop. 131.

SAINT-RIQUIERS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Turnes. Pop. 330.

SAINT-ROCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Ferrière. Pop. 125.

SAINT-SAUVEUR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 2,236. It has manufactories of linen.

SAINT-SERVAIS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Houyoux. Pop. 562.

SAINT-SEVERIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 437.

SAINT-SYMPHORIEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons. Pop. 1,116.

SAINT-TROND, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Hasselt. Pop. 9,000. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar.

SAINT-VAAST, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Haine. Pop. of dep., 2,481; of com., 827.

SAINT-VINCENT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Belle Fontaine. Pop. 452.

SAINT-WILLEBROW, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and dep. of Antwerp. Pop. 3,110.

SAINTBURY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2½ m. W of Chipping-Camden. Area 1,336 acres. Pop. in 1851, 138.

SAINTE-ANNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Hamme. Pop. 726.

—Also a com. in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Waesmunster. Pop. 368.

SAINTE-ANNE-PEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Iitterbeek. Pop. 338.

SAINTE-CATHERINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Pervyse. Pop. 587.

SAINTE-CECILE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Semoi. Pop. of dep., 1,184; of com., 599.

SAINTE-CROIX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep., 1,763; of v., 933.

SAINTE-MARGUERITE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep., 870; of com., 501.

SAINTE-MARIE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 634.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Malevez-Sainte-Marie Wastinnes. Pop. 212.—Also a com. in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Sainte-Marie-Etallé. Pop. 603.

SAINTE-MARIE-ETALLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Semoi. Pop. 876.

SAINTE-MARIE-GEEST, a commune of Belgi-

um, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Saint-Jean-Geest. Pop. 201.

SAINTE-MARIE-HOOREBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 2,086. It has a church and a Protestant chapel, and manufactories of linen.

SAINTE-ROCHA, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Herzell. Pop. 193.

SAINTE-VERONIQUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Leefdael. Pop. 136.

SAINTES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 2,003.

SAINTES, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the l. bank of the Charente, 38 m. NNW of La Rochelle. Pop. in 1831, 10,437; in 1846, 11,363. Its streets are narrow and winding, and its houses ill built; but it contains several interesting remains of former grandeur, such as a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a triumphal arch of white marble on the bridge across the Charente. Here is likewise a cathedral said to have been originally built by Charlemagne, a college which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, a public library of 25,000 vols., and a theatre. The chief manufactures are light woollens, pottery, and leather.—The arrond. of S. has an area of 152,482 hectares, comprising 7 cants., with a pop. in 1846 of 107,928.

SAINTES (LES), a group of rocky islands, in N lat. 15° 50', between Guadeloupe and Dominica. Pop. in 1849, 1,311. They export a little cotton and coffee.

SAINTFIELD, or **TULLAGHANOEVE**, a parish and town of co. Down. Area of p., 13,333 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,154; in 1841, 7,156.—The town is 4 m. NNE of Ballinahinch. Pop. in 1841, 909.

SAINTONGE, an ancient province of France, stretching along the Atlantic, to the N of Guienne, and watered by the Boutonne and Charente, which divide it into South and North, or Upper and Lower S. The capital is Saintes. It now forms the greater part of the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, and part of that of Charente.

SAIPUR, or **SHAMPORE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 91 m. SSW of Benares.

SAIRU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Thulin. Pop. 250.

SAIS, or **SA-EL-HAGAR**, a ruined town in the delta of Lower Egypt, about 2 m. W of the Rosetta branch of the river, and 66 m. NW of Cairo. A vast crude brick enclosure still surrounds the crumbling vestiges of the Pharaonic city.

SAISAR, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 75 m. NW of Hamadan.

SAISINNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Thiennes. Pop. 224.

SAISSAC, a large village of France, dep. of Aude, on the Bernasson, 12 m. NW of Carcassonne. Pop. 1,700.

SAISSY-LES-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 4 m. SE of Douzy. Pop. 700.

SAIVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep., 1,043; of com., 213. It has an old castle.

SAIVELETTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Saive. Pop. 195.

SAIX, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 3 m. SW of Castres. Pop. 1,050.

SAIWIERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Tourinnes-Saint-Lambert. Pop. 109.

SAIYADIWALA, a town of the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 5', near the r. bank of the Ravi.

SAIZON, a river of France, which, rising on the S slope of the Pyrenees, flows NNW, passing Mauleon to the Gave-d'Oleron.

SAJA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, which descends from the N flanks of the mountains of Reynosa, and runs N to the bay of Suances.

SAJKALL, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 24 m. SSE of Oedenburg, near an affluent of the Rencze.

SAJO, a river of Hungary, which rises above Redowa, in the co. of Gömör; flows S past Rosenau; then turns SE, and falls into the Hernad, near Miskoles, after a total course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Jolsva, the Turocz, and the Rima, on the r.; and the Bodva and Barsonyos on the l.

SAK, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Taurida, 20 m. W by N of Simferopol, celebrated for its mud-baths. It is about 3 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth.

SAKAI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 40 m. SW of Miako, on the N coast of the bay of Osaka.

SAKAN, a river of Persia, which falls into the Persian gulf near Bender-Rig.

SAKARIA, **SAKARIYAH**, or **AYALA**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises near Afium-Karabissar; flows NNE to Germa, and then N to about the parallel of 40°, receiving in this part of its course the Einfur-su and the Emir-chai, both on the r. bank. A little beyond the junction of the latter stream, it bends WSW to Karalla, where it is joined by the Bathys; it then pursues a NW course to a little below Lefkeh, where it turns NE, passes Akserai, and within 5 m. of the E end of Lake Sahandjah, and pursues its course by Ada-Koi and Ada-Basar, to the Black sea, into which it falls at a point about 17 m. S of Ada-Basar, and 27 m. SSE of Kefken-Adassi. At Lefkeh it is joined by a considerable stream from the Kusch-gol to the S of Lake Ismid; a little above that point it receives the *Gallus*, from Aineh-gol, also on the l. bank; and above the junction of the latter stream, the Tsbeltulyk-dere, on the same bank. About 17 m. below Karalla, it is joined on the l. by the Pursal-chai or *Thymbres*, one of its largest affluents.

SAKATU. See **SACCATU**.

SAKERTAL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and district of Saharnpore, near the W bank of the Ganges, 20 m. W of Nedjid-abad.

SAKHARA. See **SACCARAH**.

SAKHTASER, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mazandaran, 72 m. SE of Reshd.

SAKIEH, a village of Irak Arabi, 80 m. NW of Bassora.

SAKIT, a village of Upper Egypt, on the W side of the Nile, 8 m. NE of Ashmunein.

SAKKOR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, between the rivers Bimah and Krishna. It is extremely fertile. Its capital of the same name is situated on the N side of the Bimah, in N lat. 17° 4'.

SAKMARA, a river of Siberia, which rises in the Ural mountains, on the E flank of the Irendyk ridge, a little N of the parallel of 53°; flows SSW to the parallel of 51° 30', and meridian of 58° 30' E, where it turns WNW, and pursues a course parallel to that of the Ural, and within from 30 to 40 m. of it, to its junction with the Yashatirka, when it turns WSW, and joins the Ural, on the l. bank, a little below Ormburg. Its principal affluents are the Barakal, the Uzala, the Kasmorka, the Tk, and

the Salmish or Yashatirka, all of which join it on the r. bank.

SAKRI, a town of Hindostan, in Candeish Proper, at the confluence of the Can and the Panzar, 30 m. S of Nandurbar.

SAKURA, an island of Japan, off the coast of Kiushiu, in N lat. 31° 30'.

SAL, or **SALA**, a town of Sweden, in the laen of Westerås, 32 m. W of Upsala. Pop. 1,800. In its neighbourhood is a silver mine, first wrought in the year 1188, which produced during the 14th cent. an annual value of £6,000; at present the produce barely defrays the expense of working.

SAL, or **SER**, one of the group of the Cape-de-Verd islands, in N lat. 16° 45', 22 m. N of Boavista. It is about 16 m. long, and 6 or 7 m. broad; but is dry, barren, and deserted. It contains several high mountains, particularly one resembling a sugar-loaf, which, rising to an alt. of 1,400 ft. above sea-level, may be seen to a considerable distance at sea. The salt, from which it derives its name, is formed in natural ponds among the rocks.

SAL, a village of the Nedjid, in Arabia, 20 m. NE of Jemama.

SAL (CAYO-DE), an island 60 m. N of Cuba, in N lat. 23° 42', W long. 80° 20'.—Also an islet on the Grand Bahama bank, in N lat. 22° 15', W long. 75° 45'.

SAL, a river of Chili, which, running W through the desert tract of Atacama, enters the Pacific ocean.—Also a river of Peru, which rises near Castro-Vireina, and flowing N joins the Janja, and forms with it the Mantaro.—Also a river of Russia, in the gov. of Astrakhan, which flows NW and N to the Don, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of about 260 m.

SAL (Point), a high steep rocky cliff on the coast of New Albion, projecting from a low shore, in N lat. 34° 57'.—Also a brown cliff, 120 ft. high, on the coast of Peru, 7½ leagues NE by N of Cape Blanco.

SAL (PUNTA DEL), a cape on the N coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 10'.

SALA, a city described by the Arabian geographers, as situated on the eastern part of the Niger, immediately opposite to Toccur, between Ghana and the modern site of Timbuctu. It is mentioned as an opulent and commercial place in the 12th cent., but no modern notices have been received of its existence.

SALA, a town of Piedmont, near the road leading over the Lesser St. Bernard, 11 m. W of Aosta.—Also a town of Continental Sardinia, in Montferrat, not far from Casale.—Also a village of Lombardy, with a magnificent castle, 8 m. NE of Padua.—Also a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, 21 m. SSW of Potenza, on the great road leading southward from Salerno. Pop. 5,600. It occupies the site of the ancient *Marcellano*.

SALA-DI-GIOI, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 24 m. W by N of Policastro, and 3 m. SW of Gioi. Pop. 1,350.

SALADILLO, or **SALADO**, a river of Buenos Ayres, which rises in the NW part of the prov., and running ESE, falls into the sea near the mouth of the Plata, in S lat. 35° 50', after a course of 450 m. The S. conveys but a small body of water the greater part of the year. At Callighon, 20 m. from its mouth, where it is very broad, it is only a few inches in depth in the dry season; and at its mouth it would be impossible for the smallest boat, if laden, to enter. Yet, in the beginning of October, it swells prodigiously, and in the place just mentioned, is nearly 9 ft. deep. Its flood generally lasts two or three months. It is impregnated with salt in the upper part of its course.

SALADO, a bay and river on the coast of Chili, in the prov. of Copiapo, in S lat. 27° 39', W long. 71° 06'. The bay is spacious but shallow.

SALADO, or **PASAJES**, a river of the Argentine province of Tucuman, which rises in about S lat. 24° 20', near Calchaqui, and runs SSE to the Parana, which it joins on the r. bank at Santa-Fé, after a course of upwards of 800 m. The S. would be a river of the first importance, from the great extent of country through which it passes, were not most of its waters absorbed in the level sandy plains through which it flows. It derives its name from the salt with which its waters are impregnated, although this quality is general to the rivers that pass through Tucuman, from the cordilleras of Atacama and Copiapo. In the early part of its course, the Rio-del-Pasaje, as it is then called, is so rapid as to render its navigation dangerous. On arriving at the place where the town of Estero formerly stood, it changes its name into that of Rio-de-Valbuena. From its source to the latter place, about 120 m., its waters are tinged of a blood colour, which disappears by degrees as it receives those of other rivers, and is attributed to the soil of the valley of Calchaqui, through which it flows.

SALADO, a river of Upper Peru, in the prov. of Chichas, which runs E, and enters the Pilcomayo.—Also a small river of Paraguay, which enters the Paraguay opposite the city of Assuncion.—Also the name of several small rivers in the island of Hayti.

SALADO-DE-ARJONA, a river of Spain, which rises to the NNW of Valdeferas; runs N and WNW; and joins the Guadalquivir, near Marmolejo, after a course of 42 m.

SALADO-DE-PORCUNA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, which rises near the Salado-de-Arjona; runs NW, passing near Porcuna; and joins the Guadalquivir, near Aldea-del-Rio, after a course of 40 m.

SALAGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, 12 m. W of Gueret. Pop. 2,600.

SALAGORA, a point of Albania, 15 m. SW of Arta.

SALAHYAH, a ruined town and fortress on the Euphrates, in N lat. 34° 30'. The country around is a red stony desert.

SALAIBSKOIE, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Tomsk, at the junction of a small river, called the Salaiba, with the Bta. It is surrounded by immense forests, traversed by a savage race called Commandins.

SALAKA, a harbour of Nubia, on the W coast of the Red sea, 79 m. N of Snakim. Its anchorage is intricate and has bad holding-ground.

SALAMA, a district and town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Verapaz and Peten, situated in a luxuriant valley, 30 m. S of Coban. Pop. of district, 7,928; of town, 4,148, of which a few are merchants, and about one-sixth Ladinos or Mulattoes. It has a plaza, a cathedral, and some good shops.

SALAMANCA, a province, judicial partido, and town of Spain, in the S part of Leon. The prov. is bounded on the N by that of Zamora; on the E by the provinces of Valladolid and Avila; on the S by Caceres; and on the W by Portugal, from which it is to some extent separated by the Douro. It comprises an area of 475 Spanish leagues, and contains 8 partidos and 527 pueblos. Pop. in 1834, 210,314. It is intersected in the SW by the Sierra-de-Gata; and in the SE by that of Gredos, a ramification of the Sierra-de-Avila, and in which the Tormes, the principal river in the prov., takes its rise. The Yeltes and Agueda are the only other streams of importance in the prov. The soil is arid and the climate dry and warm. It produces wine, fruit,

grain, and madder. The mountains abound with wood, in which are large quantities of chestnuts and oak, and contain mines of gold, copper, iron, lead, rock-crystal, alum, and saltpetre. Mineral springs are found in some localities. Cattle and pigs are reared in great numbers in the mountain pastures. The Salamanquinos are noted as sedate, but affable, temperate, and courageous, and strongly attached to the habits and customs of their country.—The partido comprises 82 pueblos.—The town is 30 m. S of Zamora, 90 m. W of Segovia, and 120 m. NW of Madrid, in a pleasant and picturesque situation, on the r. bank of the Tormes, which is here crossed by a magnificent stone-bridge of 27 arches, partly of Roman and partly of Spanish construction. Pop. 12,870. It is enclosed by walls, which have 13 gates, and consists generally of narrow tortuous streets, lined with old houses, built of a cream-coloured stone. It contains several public squares and fountains. The houses are three stories in height and nearly uniform. Of the numerous public buildings, the principal is the cathedral, a semi-Gothic structure of the 16th cent., remarkable for the lightness of its arches, towers, and capitals, the majestic proportion of its naves, and the beauty of its architectural ornaments and paintings. Beside it is the ancient cathedral and cloister. The Dominican and Bernardine convents, the colleges called Las-escuelas-mayores-de-San-Bartolomé, the colleges of Santiago or Arzobispo, of Cuenca and of Guadalupe, the palace of Monterey, the ancient Jesuits' house, a magnificent edifice now used as a seminary, the Augustinian convent containing a large number of valuable sculptures and paintings, and the church belonging to which is reckoned one of the finest in Spain, and the church of San-Marcos, are all noticeable public buildings. Salamanca possesses, besides the cathedral, 25 parish-churches, 37 convents, several asylums, and a general hospital. The university, noted as the oldest and richest for the number of its chairs and learned men whom it has produced, was founded at Palencia, and transferred hither in the 13th cent. From the 14th to the 18th cent., its average number of students was estimated at 12,000; in 1845, they did not exceed 302. There were besides 25 private colleges, and 4 for the education of the sons of noble families. Some of these have been abandoned, and others are in a dilapidated condition. The library of the university is a fine building, and contains a valuable collection of Greek manuscripts.—The industry of the place consists chiefly in the manufacture of hats, common cloth, linen, glue, china, pottery, and leather. Shops, cafés, and restaurants, are numerous, and the markets are well-provided. Round the town are many fine promenades, and the banks of the Tormes are celebrated for their beauty and fertility. This town, which in ancient authors bears the name of *Salmantica*, contains no remains of antiquity. Six miles to the S, in the valley of Valmuza, are the ruins of an ancient villa and baths. The banks of the Tormes were the theatre of an engagement between the Anglo-Spanish forces, under the duke of Wellington, and the French, in which the latter sustained a disastrous defeat.

SALAMANCA, an island of the Caribbean sea, near the coast of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Martha, a little to the E of the embouchure of the Magdalena. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, but is of little breadth, and is very sandy.—Also a village in the prov. and 120 m. SE of Sta Martha. It occupies the site of a town of the same name in an unhealthy locality. In the vicinity is a copper-mine.

SALAMANCA, a town of Mexico, in the state

and 24 m. S of Guanajuato, on the r. bank of the Rio Grande, in an extensive plain, at an alt. of 7,075 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 15,000.

SALAMANCA-DE-BACALAR. See **BACALAR**.

SALAMAS, a district and town of Persia, in Armenia, at the NW extremity of Lake Urumia, intersected by a river of the same name, and 80 m. W of Tabriz. Pop. 6,000. The environs produce grain and wine in great abundance.

SALAMI, a small island at the entrance to the Persian gulf, opposite Cape Mussendom.

SALAMIS, or **KOLURI**, an island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Egina, and departm. of Attica, 10 m. E of Athens, and separated from the continent by the Pikama channel. It is 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; and consists chiefly of arid hills, covered with olive-trees and pines, the latter of which afford the rosin with which the wines of Attica are flavoured. It produces also in small quantities wheat, cotton, and almonds. It contains several villages, the chief of which, bearing the same name, is situated at the foot of a mountain, on a bay opening towards Corinth. The ruins of the ancient town of Salamis are on the E side of the island. The inhabitants of S. frequent the coasts of Asia in summer for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of pitch. This island is noted as the birth-place of Solon and Euripides, and for the naval victory obtained by the Athenians over the Persian fleet in the adjacent channel, on the 19th Oct., 480 B.C. The modern name Koluri is derived from the supposed resemblance of the outline of the island to the figure of a locomotive engine.

SALAMONE, or **SALOMON**, a headland at the E extremity of the island of Candia, in N lat. 35° 9' 15", and E long. 26° 19' 10".

SALANDRA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 21 m. SW of Matera, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Ferrandina, near the source of the Salendrella. Pop. 1,400. It has a church, 5 chapels, and a Franciscan convent. The growth and manufacture of cotton form the chief branches of local industry.

SALANDRELLA, or **CAVOSE**, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, and district of Matera, which has its source 10 m. WSW of Salandra; runs SE, and after a course of 45 m. throws itself into the gulf of Tarento, near the tower of Salandrella, and between the embouchures of the Basento and Sinnò.

SALANGO, an island of the Pacific, near the coast of Ecuador, off a headland of the same name, in S lat. 1° 38', and W long. 80° 56'.

SALANGOR, a petty state in the W part of the Malay peninsula, bounded on the N by that of Perak; on the E by Pehang, from which it is separated by the central chain of mountains; on the S by the territory of Malacca; and on the W by the strait of that name, along which it extends a distance of about 120 m. This territory is the poorest and most scantily populated of the Malay states, but its inhabitants are superior in civilization, and speak a remarkably pure dialect. Its principal exports are gold dust, tin, ivory, dragon's blood, camphire, pepper and other spices, wood, and cattle; and its imports grain, and cotton. Although nominally subject to Britain, this state contains several chiefs or polygars, whose payment of tribute forms their only recognition of dependence. The prov. contains 2 districts, Salem and Barahmahe.—Its chief town, of the same name, is on a river also of the same name, a little above its entrance into the strait of Malacca, and 105 m. NW of the town of that name.

SALANTY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Vilna, district and 27 m. WNW of Telch, and 33 m. NNE of Memel.

SALAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. WSW of Granada, partido and 5 m. SE of Loja. Pop. 2,030.

SALARA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, district and 6 m. ESE of Massa, and 20 m. WSW of Rovigo, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,317.

SALARDU-Y-PUJO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Lerida, and partido of Viella, in the valley of Aran, near the sources of the Garonne. Pop. 450.

SALARES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Malaga, and partido of Torrox, in a fine locality. Pop. 1,530. It has several oil-mills, and carries on an active trade in cattle.

SALARS. See **PONT-DE-SALARS**.

SALAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Lerida and partido of Tremp, in a plain near the r. bank of the Noguera-Pallaresa. Pop. 992. It has a parish church, and a custom-house, and carries on an active trade in sheep and mules.—Also a town of Asturias, in the prov. and 20 m. WNW of Oviedo, and partido of Belmonte. Pop. 425. In the environs are mines of silver.

SALAS-DE-BUREBA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Burgos, and partido of Brebesca on a hill, near the l. bank of the Omnio. Pop. 463. It has a celebrated abbey.

SALAS-DE-LOS-INFANTES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos. The partido comprises 79 pueblos. The town is 30 m. SE of Burgos, on a hill near the r. bank of the Arlanza. Pop. 600. It has 2 parish-churches, a Franciscan convent, and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

SALAS-DE-LA-RIBERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, and partido of Ponferrada, in the valley of the Sil. Pop. 208.

SALASSES (LES), a volcanic mountain in the central part of the island of Bourbon. Its highest summit has an alt. of 3,836 yds. above sea-level. It had a violent eruption in 1821.

SALAT, a river of France, which descends from the Col-de-Salan, in the Pyrenees, in the dep. of the Ariège; waters the cant. of Oust, St. Giron, and St. Lizier; enters the dep. of the Upper Garonne, and after a course in a generally NNW direction of about 60 m., joins the Garonne, on the r. bank a little below St. Martary. It is navigable to Taurignan, a distance of 21 m., during 7 months of the year. Boats built at Taurignan, Bonrepaux and La Cave are freighted with iron, planks, staves, gypsum, lime, apples, cattle, and conveyed for sale to Toulouse. The Lizard, which it receives on the l., is its principal affluent. The chief places on its banks are Seix, Oust, St. Giron, St. Lizier, and Salies.

SALAT, a town of the Punjab, on the Dor, near the E bank of the Indus, on the road to Cashmere through the Dub pass.

SALATY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 36 m. N of Poneviej, on the r. bank of the Micha.

SALAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 11 m. SSW of Oust, and com. of Confians. In the vicinity are a lead mine and quarries of marble. See also **SALO**.

SALAVRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 1½ m. S of Coligny. Pop. 856.

SALAWATTY, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, separated from the NW extremity of Papua

by Galway strait, in S lat. 1°, and E long. 131°. It is 30 m. in length, and 25 m. in average breadth. Sago is its chief production.

SALAWAY (CAPE), a headland at the NE extremity of the island of Gilolo, Asiatic archipelago, in N lat. 1° 30', E long. 128° 55'.

SALAYER, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, near the S extremity of the island of Celebes, from which it is separated by a strait about 12 m. in breadth, and bearing the same name. The N extremity of the island is in S lat. 5° 46' 45", E long. 120° 28'. It is 45 m. in length from N to S, and 15 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by several small islands depending upon it. Pop. in 1775, 60,000. It is mountainous and woody, but possesses considerable cultivation. Its principal productions are millet and cotton. The former forms the chief subsistence of the inhabitants, and the latter is manufactured by them into blue and white striped fabrics. The houses are tolerably good. Horses are used by the wealthier portion of the natives in travelling in the level parts of the island; in the mountainous parts they are carried in bamboo chairs. This island was taken by the Dutch from the king of Ternate, to whom it had been ceded by the Macassars.

SALA-Y-GOMEZ. See **GOMEZ (SALES-Y)**.

SALAZAR-DE-AMAYA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo. Pop. 300.

SALAZAR-DE-LAS-PALMAS, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Boyaca, prov. and 66 m. N of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Salia. Pop. 400. Grain is extensively cultivated in the locality, and in the shape of flour forms its chief article of trade. The town derives its name from the number of palm trees by which it is surrounded.

SALAZIE, a commune and village of the island of Bourbon, in the central part of the island, at the foot of the Gros-Morne. Pop. 694. It has several ferruginous springs.

SALAZZA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 21 m. N of Turin, prov. and 12 m. SW of Ivrea and mande. of Cuorgné, on the l. bank of the Orca. Pop. 1,200.

SALBRIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and arrond. of Romorantin. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,055; in 1846, 9,602.—The town is 17 m. ENE of Romorantin, on the l. bank of the Sauldre, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 1,498. It has several forges.

SALBYE, a town of Hindoestan, in the prov. of Agra, district and 27 m. SSE of Gwalior, on a mountain.

SALCEDA (SAN-JORGE-DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Pontevedra, 17 m. SE of Vigo, and 6 m. NNE of Tuy. Pop. 220.

SALCEDA (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Pontevedra and partido of Tuy. Pop. 220.

SALCEDA (SAN-MARTIN-DE), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and partido of Pontevedra. Pop. 1,985. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SALCEDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Vitoria. Pop. 300.

SALCES, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Rivesaltes. Pop. 550. A little to the N of the v. is an ancient fort, which, as protecting the entrance to Roussillon, figured frequently in the military transactions of the 14th and 15th centuries.

SALCETTE. See **SALSETTE**.

SALCITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of

Sannio, 15 m. NNW of Campobasso, on the slope of a hill, near the r. bank of the Trigno. Pop. 2,700. It was the *Salicium* of the Normans.

SALCOMBE, a village and chapelry in Devonshire, in the p. of Marlborough, 4½ m. S by E of Kingsbridge, at the entrance of Kingsbridge harbour, a small inlet of the sea, navigable for vessels of 60 or 70 tons burden. It is a neatly built place, and has a small coasting-trade. Pop. 1,656.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, a parish of Devonshire, 2 m. ENE of Sidmouth. Area 2,605 acres. Pop. 476.

SALCOTT, a parish in Essex, 8 m. SSW of Colchester. Area 255 acres. Pop. in 1851, 89.

SALDANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NNW of Palencia, at the foot of a mountain called the Pena-de-San-Roman, and on the l. bank of the Carrion, which is here crossed by an old bridge of 23 arches. Pop. 1,100. It has 3 churches, a convent, an hospital, and a town-house. Its manufactures consist of lintseed oil, linen, leather, pottery ware, and coarse woollens.

SALDANHA BAY, an inlet on the W coast of Cape Colony, to the S of the bay of Saint Helen's, in S lat. 33° 1', E long. 17° 54'. It extends about 25 m. inland, and has good anchorage for the largest ships, with a capital supply of spring-water on Schaapen island at the head of the bay.

SALDE, a river of Senegambia, in the Futatoro territory, which flows in a SSW course to the l. bank of the Senegal.

SALDENHOFFEN, a town of Styria, in the circle and 27 m. NNW of Alby, at the foot of the Bochegebirge, and on the r. bank of the Drave. Pop. 200.

SALDER, or SALDERN, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 9 m. WSW of Wolfenbüttel, on the Fuse. Pop. 600.

SALDINSK (VLINI and VERKHNI), two villages of Russia, in the gov. and 214 m. ENE of Perm, on the Salda, an affluent of the Tara. There are extensive iron furnaces here.

SALE, a village and township in the p. and 2 m. SSW of Ashton-upon-Mersey. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,104.

SALE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Brescia, on the E bank of Lake Iseo. Pop. 1,700. It has a fishing-trade on the lake, and the manufacture of coarse woollen coverlets employs a considerable number of the pop.—Also a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Mondovì, near the Sallazola.—Also a town of Dalmatia, on the E coast of the island of Grossa, 12 m. S of Zara.

SALECHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Mauleon, near the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 500. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

SALE-DI-TORTONA, a town of Continental Sardinia, 7 m. NNW of Tortona, between the rivers Scrivia and Tanaro. Pop. 5,094, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

SALEE, SALEL, or SLA, a port of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, at the embouchure and on the r. bank of the Bu-Regreb, opposite Rabat or New Salee, in N lat. 34° 2', and W long. 6° 46'. It is surrounded by a high and strong wall, which is strengthened and flanked by towers. At the SW angle of the town is a battery of 16 heavy guns; and at the NW angle another battery of 24 guns, which, with the forts of Rabat, commands the entrance of the river. It was formerly the great stronghold of Moorish piracy. It is now a place of considerable trade, exporting wool, leather, wax, and corn, and having some manufactures and ship-building yards. Its pop. has been estimated at 10,000. In November 1851, it was

bombarded by a French armament in consequence of an act of piracy committed upon a French vessel by the inhabitants of the town.

SALEE (GULF or), an extensive inlet on the coast of the island of Sombawa, in the Eastern seas, separated from Dompoy bay by an isthmus on which stands the high volcano of Tambora, in E long. 118° 1'. The gulf extends about 13 leagues in a SE direction, and is about 4 leagues wide.

SALEHURST, a parish of Sussex, 5½ m. N of Battle, on the N bank of the Rother. Area 3,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,204; in 1851, 950.

SALEM, a county in the SW part of the state of New Jersey, U. S. Area 320 sq. m. It is watered by Oldman's, Alloway, Stow, and Salem creeks, and is skirted on the NW by the Delaware. Pop. in 1840, 16,024; in 1850, 19,467. Its cap. of the same name is situated on the E side of Salem creek, 3½ m. from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 57 m. SW by S of Trenton. Pop. in 1850, 3,052.—Also a township of New London co., in Connecticut, 29 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 760.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, 52 m. NNW of Augusta, watered by a branch of Seven-Mile-Brook. Pop. in 1840, 561; in 1850, 454.—Also a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence railway, 19 m. from Manchester. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Spigot river. Pop. in 1840, 1,408; in 1850, 1,555.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 62 m. NNE of Montpelier, bordered on the NW by the South bay of Lake Memphremagog, and intersected by Clyde river. The surface is level, but the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 299.—Also a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, on Salem harbour of Massachusetts bay, in N lat. 42° 31' 18", and W long. 70° 53' 53", and 14 m. NE by N of Boston. Pop. in 1637, 900; in 1765, 4,427; in 1790, 7,921; in 1800, 9,457; in 1810, 12,613; in 1820, 12,731; in 1830, 13,886; in 1840, 15,082; and in 1850, 20,263. It is chiefly built on a tongue of land formed by two inlets, called North and South rivers, the former of which is crossed by a bridge 1,500 ft. in length, and forms a communication with Beverly. The latter forms the harbour, the depth of which does not exceed 14 ft., but which affords good anchorage. The situation of the S. is low, but healthy, and the city is generally well although irregularly built. It has a large square or public park, and contains some handsome public buildings. Its manufactures are numerous and extensive, and in foreign trade S. long held the second rank in New England. The lines of railroad leading from S. are the Eastern, Essex, Salem, and Lowell, South Reading branch, and Marblehead branch railways. It has also telegraphic communication with Boston. Next to Plymouth, this town is the oldest place in the state, having been settled in 1628. Its Indian name was Naumkeag.—Also a township of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, 29 m. SE of Hartford, bordered on the NE by Gardner's lake, and watered by an affluent of the Connecticut. Pop. in 1840, 810; in 1850, 760.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, 44 m. NNE of Albany, drained by branches of Batten-Kill river. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 2,856; in 1850, 2,904. The village is on White creek, and on the Rutland and Washington railway. Pop. 700.—Also a village of Chautauque co., in the same state, containing about 30 dwellings.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 195 m. NW of Harrisburg, drained by Little Shenango

and Crooked creeks. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly clay and loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,980.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the same state, drained by Waullepack creek. Pop. 849.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the same state. Pop. 1,009.—Also a township of Westmoreland co., in the same state, bordered on the E by Loyalhanna river, and drained by Beaver Dam river. Pop. 1,892.—Also a village of Roanoke co., in the state of Virginia, on the N side of Roanoke river, and on the Virginia and Tennessee river, 60 m. from Lynchburg. Pop. about 250.—Also a village of Stokes co., in the state of North Carolina, 109 m. W by N of Raleigh, on a branch of Yadkin river. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Sumter district, in the state of South Carolina, on the E side of Black river, and 55 m. E by S of Columbia.—Also a village of Clarke co., in the state of Georgia, 58 m. N by W of Milledgeville, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.—Also a village of Livingston co., in the state of Kentucky, near Clay Lick creek, 193 m. SW of Frankfort. Pop. in 1850, 300.—Also a village of Crittenden co., in the same state, 249 m. WSW of Frankfort, between the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. Pop. in 1840, 233.—Also a village of Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway, 65 m. from Wooster, and 69 m. from Pittsburg, in Perry township. Pop. in 1840, 842; in 1850, about 1,000.—Also a township in the same co., 123 m. NE of Columbus, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway, 69 m. from Wooster, and 65 m. from Pittsburg. Pop. in 1840, 1,900; in 1850, 1,960.—Also a township of Monroe co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 900.—Also a township of Champaign co., in the same state. Pop. 1,402.—Also a township of Highlands co., in the same state. Pop. 2,004.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. Pop. 2,044.—Also a township of Meigs co., in the same state. Pop. 940.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in the same state. Pop. 1,002.—Also a township of Ottawa co., in the same state. Pop. 104.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 1,158.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the same state. Pop. 1,121.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state. Pop. 881.—Also a township of Washtenaw co., in the state of Michigan, 53 m. ESE of Lansing, drained by a fork of the W branch of Rouge river. Pop. in 1840, 1,364; in 1850, 1,343. This is one of the best agricultural townships in the co.—Also a township of Steuben co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. in 1840, 190.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state, near the headwaters of Blue river, and on the New Albany and Salem railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,083.—Also a village of Marion co., in the state of Illinois, 108 m. SSE of Springfield, and intersected by the Ohio and Mississippi, and Massac and Sangamon railways. Pop. about 200.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Iowa, 56 m. S of Iowa city. Pop. about 1,000.—Also a village of Fauquier co., in the state of Virginia, 115 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. about 200.—Also a village of Newton co., Texas, on Sabine river, at the confluence of Big Cow river, and 261 m. E of Austin city.—Also a village of Marion co., and capital of the Oregon territory, on the E bank of Willamette river.

SALEM, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras. The district, comprising Salem-below-the-Ghats and the Baramahl both ceded in 1792, and two taluks above the Ghats ceded by Mysore in 1799, extends between 11° and 13° 20' N lat., between 77° 45' and 78° 55' E long.; and is bounded on the NW by the state of Mysore; on the NNE by the prov. of Balaghaut, on the E and

SE by the Carnatic; and on the SW and W by the prov. of Coimbatour, from which it is separated by the Caverry. It is 135 m. in length from N to S; and 60 m. in medium breadth, comprising an area of 6,518 sq. m., of which about one-fourth is under cultivation. It is intersected on the N by the eastern Ghats, which run SW and send off numerous ramifications. The Baramahl, which forms the chief portion of the district, is a fine table-land about 550 ft. above the level of Salem, well-cultivated and abounding with the finest timber, inclusive of teak, sandal, and rose-wood, cedar, &c. The principal rivers are the Caverry, Panar, Palaar, and Velar, all tributaries of the gulf of Bengal. The chief agricultural productions are rice and maize, of which there are two annual crops, the earliest in April, and the second in September, millet; cotton of various kinds, indigo, tobacco and coffee, are also raised in considerable quantities. Iron-ore is abundant, and carbonate of magnesia is found in some parts. Calico, and iron and steel ware are the chief articles of manufacture. The steel manufactured in this district is of remarkable excellence, though produced apparently by the rudest processes. The trade consists chiefly in grain, iron, silk, pepper, oil seeds, ghee, areca, tamarinds, turmeric, and cloth. The inhabitants, about 1,000,000 in number, are of the Vellalar caste, and employ themselves chiefly in agriculture. The land revenue amounts to £195,000. The chief town, of the same name, is 114 m. ESE of Seringapatam.

SALEMBRIA, or **SALYMPIA**, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, which has its source in Mount Zikos, near the junction of the frontiers of Albania and Macedonia, and about 7 m. NW of Malakassi; flows SSE under the name of Cachia, towards Trikali; thence bends first E, then NE, traverses the vale of Tempe, and after a total course of about 120 m., throws itself into the gulf of Salonica, at Kavili, 6 m. S of Platamona, and 10 m. NW of Kossovo. Its principal affluents are the Fanari and Sataldge on the r., and the Saranta on the l. It becomes navigable about mid course. This river is noted for the transparency of its waters. It is the *Peneus* of the ancients.

SALEMI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Trapani, 16 m. NE of Mazzara. It is a large but poorly built place, with some slight fortifications. The pop. of the district has been estimated at 8,000.

SALENCHÉ. See **SALLANCHES**.

SALENEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 3 m. E of Noyon. Pop. 690.

SALENGHE, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 7 m. E of Pinerola. Pop. 3,900.

SALENGORE. See **SALANGOR**.

SALERANO, a village of Austrian Italy, 5 m. W of Lodi, on the r. bank of the Lambro. Pop. 1,000.

SALERNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, 15 m. NNE of Brignolle, at the confluence of the Braque and the Bresque. Pop. 2,600. It has a traffic in wine, oil, silk, and figs.

SALERNO, a port of Naples, the capital of the prov. of Principato-Citra, situated at the N extremity of a gulf of the same name, in N lat. 40° 44', E long. 14° 46', in a plain surrounded by hills clothed with cultivation. Its streets are narrow and irregular, and overhung with lofty houses of rude architecture, which give them a gloomy appearance. The Marina, a broad terrace, running along the shore, forms a pleasant promenade. The cathedral and the governor's palace are the principal edifices, but neither is a very imposing structure. The churches and convents are numerous but unimportant. The university of S., an ancient and once celebrated seminary of learning, is now chiefly

known as a school of medicine. The port is well sheltered, but shallow. Pop. of canton and town in 1850, 18,892.—The gulf of S., the *Pestanus sinus* of the Romans, lies between the parallels of 40° 14', and 40° 44' N. Its entrance is between Point Campanella on the NW, and Point Licosia on the SE. The principal streams which flow into it are the Sele and the Tusciano.

SALERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 15 m. N of Aurillac, on the r. bank of the Marone. It has some trade in cattle, cheese, and other agricultural produce.

SALETTA, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Padua. Pop. 2,040.

SALAYER. See **SALAYER**.

SALFORD, a borough and chapelry in the p. of Manchester, co. of Lancaster, on the W bank of the Irwell, adjoining the city of MANCHESTER. See that article.—Also a parish of Oxfordshire, 2 m. WNW of Chipping-Norton. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 372.—Also a parish of Bedfordshire, 4 m. NNW of Wiburn. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1851, 309.

SALFORD-PRIORS, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SSW of Alcester. Area 4,730. Pop. in 1831, 899; in 1851, 862.

SALGADO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which descends from the E flank of the Serra-de-San-Domingos; and running E, after a course of 72 m., flows into the San-Francisco, on the l. bank, near a town of the same name.—Also a river of the prov. of Ceara, which rises in the district of Bom-Jardim, and flows N to the Jaguaribe, which it enters on the r. bank, a little below the village of Ico.

SALGHYR, a river of Russia, in the Crimea, which rises to the SE of Simferopol, and flows in a NE course of 120 m. to the Swash. Its principal affluents are the Burtulsha and the Karasu. It has little water in its bed, except after the melting of the snows.

SALHIEH, or **SALAHIEH**, a town of Lower Egypt, 66 m. NE of Cairo, to the E of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, and S of Lake Menzaleh, forming the key of Egypt on the side of Syria. It has a pop. of about 6,000. Around it are numerous mounds and other remains of ancient cities.

SALHOUSE, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. NE of Norwich. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1851, 691.

SALIAN, a district, town, and port of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and khanate of Shirvan, in the E part of the delta of the Kur, on the principal arm of that river, and near its entrance into the Caspian. It is noted for its sturgeon fisheries.

SALIANAH, a district and town of Hindostan, in Neptl. near the frontier of the prov. of Oude, and 120 m. NW of Lucknow, on a mountain. The houses, with the exception of that of the chief, which is of brick, are mud-built.

SALIBABU, **SALIBARO**, or **TULOUR**, a group of islands of the Asiatic archipelago, between the Philippine and Molucca islands, and in 4° N lat. and 126° 50' E long. It consists of three large islands, viz. Karkaling or Tulour, the largest and most northern of the group, Salibabu and Kabruang; and ten smaller islands. Salibabu, which lies to the S of Tulour, and is separated by a channel about 1 m. in breadth, is 18 m. in length, from NW to SE, and 6 in breadth. It, in common with the other islands of the group, is well cultivated, and produces rice and potatoes in great abundance, and pastures large numbers of goats and pigs. It contains 12 villages, of which the united pop. is estimated at about 3,000. The inhabitants of S. are of the Malay colour, with long hair, and have for arms

swords, lances, daggers, and targets. They have frequent warfare with the inhabitants of Kabruang, and the kolanos or chiefs exercise absolute power over their liberty, and for the slightest offence consign them to slavery. A considerable trade is carried on with the ships which touch at these islands, in bartering provisions for calicoes, red handkerchiefs, cutlery, and fire-arms.

SALICE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 18 m. S of Brindisi, and 12 m. W of Lecce. Pop. 1,800.

SALICETTO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 17 m. NNE of Mondovì, near the r. bank of the Bermuda. Pop. 3,000.

SALIES-D'ARBAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, and arrond. of St. Gaudens. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,075; in 1846, 14,140. The town is 14 m. E of Gaudens, near the l. bank of the Salat. Pop. 790. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and earthenware, and a saline spring, the salt of which forms an important object of trade.

SALIES-DE-BEARN, or **SALLIES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and arrond. of Orthez. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,465; in 1846, 15,396. The town is 18 m. W of Orthez, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Gave-d'Oleron. Pop. in 1846, 7,310. It has several saline springs, the salt of which forms an important object of trade. It is also noted for its hams.

SALIGNAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, and arrond. of Sarlat. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,191; in 1846, 8,719. The village is 9 m. NE of Sarlat, on a mountain. Its trade consists chiefly in truffles and coal.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 4 m. ENE of St. Andre-de-Cubzac, on the slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Virvei. Pop. 1,028.

SALIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. SE of Dompierre, in a woody locality, on the l. bank of the Roudon. Pop. 1,32.

SALIKI-SERAI, a town of the Punjab, near the E bank of the Indus, on the road through the Dub Pass to Cashmere. It has a large and well-stocked bazaar.

SALINA, or **SALINI**, an island of the Tyrrhenian sea, in the Lipari group, near the N coast of Sicily, to the NW of Great Lipari island, from which it is separated by a channel, 3 m. in width. Its NW point is in N lat. 38° 35' 30", and E long. 14° 48' 20". It is 6 m. in length from E to W, and 5 m. in medium breadth, and is of volcanic origin. Its principal summits are Monte-Virgine in the N, and Monte-Salvatore in the S. On the SE coast is an extensive lagoon, from which it derives its name. Its chief productions are oil and fruit. Pop. 4,000. It is the *Didyma* of the ancients.

SALINA, a township and village of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 133 m. WNW of Albany. The township is watered by several small streams flowing into Onondaga lake, which bounds it on the W, and contains the richest and most extensive salt springs in the states, yielding a bushel of pure salt from every 40 gallons of water, and producing in 1840, 2,622,305 bushels; and in 1850, 2,175,711 bushels of salt. The springs are the property of the state of New York; and the water is forced up by hydraulic engines into a large reservoir, whence Syracuse, Salina, Liverpool, and other villages, are supplied by means of pipes.—The v. is located on the E bank of the lake, on the Oswego canal, 2 m. N of Syracuse. Pop. of township in 1850, 2,142.

SALINAS, a river of New Mexico, forming one

of the principal head streams of the Gila, which it joins about 10 m. below the Coco-Maricopa villages. Its water is not salt, as one would infer from its name, but perfectly sweet and pure, and the river at its point of confluence with the Gila is more than double its size. Mr. Bartlett and his exploring party in 1852, saw many traces of the country though which this river flows having been in some distant age settled and cultivated. Pursuing an easterly course, up the river, they saw several "singular piles of rocks with fantastic tops, appearing like works of art: for some time," says Mr. B., "we all imagined that these rocks were the ruined buildings of which we were in search—the 'houses of Montezuma,' as our Indian friends called them. Passing over the edge of a mountain, at the base of which the river ran, we came to a wide and open plain, stretching some 25 or 30 m. E and S. Entering this we attempted to cross the bottom, which was so thickly overgrown with weeds and brush that we could not penetrate it: we tried in vain to get through, but finding ourselves scattered, and fearing we should lose sight of each other, retraced our steps along the margin of the hill, until we passed the jungle. The bottom was now more open, and 5 or 6 m. brought us to the plateau. On our way we saw many traces of ancient irrigating canals; but on reaching the plateau we found remains of buildings, all however in shapeless heaps; not an erect wall could be seen. A little mound, conical or oblong, designated the character of the building. In many places I traced long lines of fallen walls, and in others depressions, from which the soil had been removed to make the adobe. On the plain, in every direction, we found an immense quantity of broken pottery, metate stones for grinding corn, with an occasional stone axe or hoe. The ground was strewn with broken pottery for miles. It was generally painted in a variety of geometric figures; the predominant colours were red, black and white. The quality of the ware was very fine, more so than that made by the Pinos. I noticed, too, that much of it was painted in the inside, while at the present time all the pottery of the Indians and Mexicans is painted on the outside. As it was now growing very warm, we left the plateau and struck off for the S., encamping beneath some tall cotton woods, where we prepared and partook of a late breakfast. At five in the afternoon, the heat being less, I crept from beneath my shelter of willows, where I had spent several hours, and accompanied by Dr. Webb, mounted my mule, and left for the plateau in advance of the party. A ride of a mile brought us to the table-land, when we made for a large mound or heap which arose from the plain. In crossing the bottom we passed many irrigating canals; and along the base of the plateau was one from 15 to 20 ft. wide, and from 4 to 5 ft. deep, formed by cutting down the bank—a very easy mode of making a canal, and much more substantial than if carried across the bottom. From the course of this canal, as far as I could trace it by the line of the plateau, it must have extended many miles. On reaching the great pile I found it to be the remains of an adobe edifice from 200 to 225 ft. in length by 60 to 80 ft. wide, its sides facing the cardinal points. Portions of the wall were only visible in two places, one near the summit at the south end, where, from the height of the pile, it must have originally been three or four stories high, and the other at the northern extremity on the western side. These remains just projected above the mass of rubbish and crumbled walls. With the exception of these walls, all had crumbled into its original state, forming rounded heaps of various heights

and dimensions, and worn into deep gullies by the rain."

SALINAS, or **BOLANOS**, a port of Costa-Rica, on the Pacific, between the parallels of 11° and 11° 6' N, and the meridians of 85° 36' and 85° 42', immediately to the S of the boundary line with Nicaragua, and about 12 m. distant from the S coast of the lake of Nicaragua. The salt-lagunes which border the low coast here give name to the port. The coast rises slowly for 6,600 yds. from the shores of the Pacific to the summit level of the isthmus, which, according to M. Oersted's report, does not exceed 270 ft. above the level of the Pacific. This inconsiderable height has a length of 1,200 yds., whence it slowly descends towards the Sapoa which flows N into the Lake of Nicaragua. The Sapoa is already navigable for the distance of a league from the lake; by cutting a canal 2½ leagues along its course, and thence through the low level or sloping country of 2½ leagues further, and thence cutting across the dividing ridge, 5,000 yds. of light, and 1,200 yds. of deeper excavation, the canal might be opened into the Pacific at the port of S., by a small further excavation and a few locks.

SALINAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, near the coast, and a little to the NE of Cintra. Indian pilates may be obtained here for the ascent of the Rio-dos-Tocantines as far as Belem.—Also a district of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, at the foot of the Serra-Parecis, in the parallel of 15° S.—Also a district in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, stretching along both banks of the São-Francisco into the prov. of Bahia. It yields a large quantity of salt which is sent to Barra-das-Velhas, whence it is extensively exported.—Also a lake in the prov. of Goyaz, in the vicinity of the rivers Claro and Araguaia. It is reported to yield pearls.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which joins the Jequetinhonha, on the l. bank, 10 m. above the junction of the Rio-da-Volaria.

SALINAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Vergara, 38 m. SW of San Sebastian, 10 m. NNE of Vitoria, on a mountain. Pop. 816. It is one of the most elevated places in the prov., and in winter is cold and damp. It has the remains of walls, and in the middle of a square is a fountain of excellent water, but it is ill-built, and derives its only importance from the adjacent saline springs, the produce of which amounts annually to 9,000 fanegas of salt.

SALINAS (CAPE), a headland of the island of Majorca, in the Spanish prov. of Baleares. It forms the S point of the island, and is in N lat. 39° 15' 45'.

SALINAS (LAS), a town of the Spanish prov. of Baleares, in the S part of the island of Ibiza, and partido of Manacor. Pop. 900. It derives its name from its extensive salt-works.

SALINAS-D'ALMEIDA, a district on the frontiers of the Brazilian prov. of Mato-Grosso, and the republic of Bolivia, 16 m. SE of the Rio-Jauru, in about S lat. 16° 20'. Its neutrality has been secured by special treaty.

SALINAS-DE-ANANA, or **ANANA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava. The partido comprises 113 pueblos. The town is 18 m. WSW of Vitoria amid mountains. Pop. 1,078. It has 2 churches, a convent, an hospital, and a Latin school. The adjacent salt-works from which it derives its name produce annually 60,000 fanegas of salt.

SALINAS-DE-CEREMENO, a tract 15 m. S of Iquique, in Peru, which is covered with a friable and crystalline salt, of which shiploads are occasionally taken to Chili. The salt occurs in mounds

from an eighth of an inch to 2 ft. thick, a little below the surface, and free from earthy matter.—*Bol-laert*.

SALINAS-DE-RIO-PISUERGA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 69 m. N of Palencia, and partido of Cervera-de-Rio-Pisuerga, on a plateau, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 357. It has a castle now in ruins, and a fine church, and possesses manufactories of linen, and extensive fisheries.

SALINAS-DE-ROSIO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 47 m. NNE of Burgos, partido and 9 m. ENE of Villarcayo, at the foot of a hill. Pop. 230.

SALINE, a parish and village in the extreme W of Fifeshire. Pop. in 1831, 1,139; in 1851, 1,792.

SALINE, a central county of Arkansas, U. S. Area 850 sq. m. It is skirted by the Saline river on its SW border. Its cap. is Benton. Pop. in 1840, 2,061; in 1850, 8,901.—Also a co. in the S of Illinois, drained by the South and Middle fork of Saline creek. Area 378 sq. m. Its cap. is Raleigh. Pop. in 1850, 5,588.—Also a co. of Missouri, drained by La Mine river. Area 427 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 8,843. Its cap. is Marshall.—Also a township and village of Washtenaw co. in Michigan, 55 m. SE of Lansing, drained by Raisin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,390; in 1850, 1,631.—Also a v. of Rolls co., in Wisconsin, 75 m. N by E of Jefferson.—Also a township of Sevier co., in Arkansas. Pop. in 1840, 354.—Also a township of Hempstead co., in Arkansas. Pop. 1,192.—Also a v. of Bienville p., in Louisiana, 165 m. NW of Baton-Rouge.

SALINE, a river of Missouri, U. S., which rises in Perry co., and flows N to the Mississippi, which it joins on the SE corner of St. Genevieve co.—Also a river of Louisiana, which rises in Claiborne p., and flows by a SW course of 50 m. into Black lake river, 8 m. NE of Natchitoches.—Also a river of Illinois, which joins the Equality river, and, flowing SE, enters the Ohio, 10 m. below Shawneetown. It is a navigable stream, and has the great Salines on its banks, about 2 m. S of Equality.

SALINELLA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. It has saline and sulphureous springs.

SALINELLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Sommieres, on the r. bank of the Vidourle. Pop. 400. It has beds of fuller's earth.

SALINELLO, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, and district of Teramo. It has its source near Macchia-del-Conte; passes Civitella, and after a course in a generally E direction of 30 m., throws itself into the Adriatic, 3 m. N of Giulianova.

SALINES (POINTE DES), a headland of the island of Martinique, Little Antilles, in N lat. 14° 23' 30", and W long. 60° 55' 20". It forms the S extremity of the island. Extending to the NW is a bay, and to the S is a group of small islands of the same name.

SALINES DE L'EST (CANAL DES), a canal of France, which commences in the dep. of the Meurthe, at Dieuze; runs NE into the dep. of the Moselle, and terminates at Sarrelbe, on the Sarre. It has a total length of 44,000 metres.

SALINEVILLE, a township of Columbiana co., in Ohio, U. S., 121 m. ENE of Columbus. Pop. 237.

SALING (GREAT), a parish in Essex, 4½ m. NW by W of Braintree. Area 1,651 acres. Pop. 336.

SALINILLAS, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 5 m. WSW of Bribiesca, finely situated on a height. Pop. 130. It has a saline spring.

SALINILLAS-DE-BURADON, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava and partido of Salinas-de-Anana, near the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 500. It has an hospital, and possesses extensive salt-works, mines of iron, and quarries of marble and free-stone.

SALINO, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra and district of Civita-de-Penne. It has its source near Bacucco, runs in a generally E direction, and after a course of 36 m., throws itself into the Adriatic, 5 m. NW of Pescara.

SALINS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura and arrond. of Poligny.—The cant. comprises 24 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,257; in 1846, 13,624.—The town is 11 m. NE of Poligny, in a narrow valley of the Jura chain, at an alt. of 339 yds. above sea-level, on the r. bank of the Furieuse, which is here crossed by four wooden bridges. Pop. in 1846, 7,178. It is enclosed by walls, and is commanded by two forts, St. Andre on the W, on the l. bank of the river; and Belen on the E. It is approached by two suburbs, and has a communal college, a public library, an alms-house, and a prison. Since 1825, when it was almost totally destroyed by fire, this town has been rebuilt on a fine plan. The principal street which runs its entire length, is spacious and built with perfect regularity; and the public squares are adorned with fountains and lined with good houses. It has numerous forges, extensive salt-works, manufactories of earthenware, a paper-mill, tanneries, &c. The environs afford excellent wine, and have quarries of gypsum and marble. The trade consists chiefly in brandy, honey, wax, gypsum, and wood. The salt-springs of this locality were noted in remote antiquity. The walls of the town were built in 1411, by John duke of Burgundy, and it sustained sieges by the French in 1477, 1595, 1636, and 1668.

SALIS, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia and district of Riga, which has its source in a small lake, 18 m. W of Volmar; runs N; traverses Lake Burtnek; turns W, and after a course of 120 m., throws itself into the gulf of Livonia, near a village of the same name, and 48 m. S of Pernau. On its banks are several curious grottoes, noted in the ancient traditions of the country. See also SAL.

SALISBURG, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 78 m. NNE of Riga, on the r. bank of the Salis. It formerly had a castle. In its vicinity, on a height, is an ancient fortress.

SALISBURY, a chapelry in the p. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N of Blackburn, on a branch of the Ribbles.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, a city in the hund. of Underditch, co. of Wilts, 82 m. SW by W of London, and 34 m. SE of Bath, in a valley and occupying a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Bourne with the Upper Avon. It is a pleasantly situated and symmetrically planned city. The principal streets are parallel, and crossed at right angles by others, forming towards the rear of the houses, quadrangular 'chequers,' laid out as gardens, while the river Avon is conducted through the streets, in open channels or canals, crossed by bridges so numerous that S. is said to have more of them than any other city in Europe. The principal stream of the Avon also, on the W, is crossed by two stone-bridges connecting the city with the suburban village of Fisherton-Anger, and, on the S, by another connecting it with East Harnham. Some of the houses exhibit curious specimens of ancient domestic architecture, with gable-ends of timber work and plaster. The market-place is a spacious open area near the centre of the city. The council and session-house, at the SE corner of the market-

place, is a conspicuous edifice of white brick, with rustic stone quoins and cornices, and a Doric portico. The Poultry-cross, also in the market-place, is a curious old hexagonal building, with a conical roof supported by pillars. Other public buildings are the theatre, the assembly, and concert rooms, the infirmary, the county-jail, and the cathedral. The latter is a splendid edifice: one of the purest and noblest specimens in England of the early Gothic or pointed style of architecture. It is built in the form of a double cross, with an enriched tower and lofty spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and larger transepts to the height of 404 ft. from the pavement, being the highest in England. This tower is supported on four pillars, some of which have much swerved from the perpendicular. The close of the cathedral, which is separated from the city on one side by a lofty wall, comprises an area of nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., and besides the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the residences of the canons, prebendaries, and others connected with the cathedral, contains also some houses inhabited by private individuals. The bishop's palace, which stands near the SE corner of the cathedral, is a large irregular edifice, in various and discordant styles of architecture.—The parl. borough comprises the liberty of the close, and parts of Milford and Fisherton-Anger parishes. The city returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 707; in 1848, 701. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 11,657. S. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the S division of the co.—The income of the borough in 1833, was estimated at £372; in 1840, at £1,426.—The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on here on a very extensive scale, Salisbury flannel being celebrated, but this branch of manufacture is now almost extinct. Cutlery also used to be an important, and indeed the principal, branch of manufacture; but this also has gradually declined, and even the home supply is partly now of Birmingham manufacture. A silk factory was established some years ago, and, about 15 men and 20 women are employed in weaving hair-cloth. The trade is chiefly confined to the supply of the city and its immediate vicinity.

Diocese and See. The diocese of S. was originally founded in 704, by Ina the Saxon, who took from the dio. of Winchester the cos. of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and established them as a new diocese, the see of which he seated at Sherborne in Dorsetshire. In 905, three new bishoprics were taken out of that of Sherborne, and soon after the see of the latter was transferred to Wilton, in Wilts, whence it was afterwards removed to Old Sarum, or the ancient Salisbury, which Malinesbury describes as more properly a castle than a city, being situated on a hill in the vicinity of the site of New Sarum, and encompassed with a large wall. The number of benefices in the dio., returned to the commissioners in 1831, was 398, besides 11 not returned. The average gross yearly income of incumbents in the 398 returned benefices, was £337. The dio. of S. now consists of the whole of the cos. of Dorset and Wilts, except the two deaneries of Reading and Wallingford, situated in the N and NW part of the latter co. The average gross yearly income of the see, for 3 years ending 31st Decmber, 1831, was £4,145; net income £3,939. The average net income of the dean and chapter of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, during the 3 years ending 1831, was £2,799; the corporation consisting of a dean and 6 canons.

SALISBURY, an island in Hudson's strait, about 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and 10 m. in breadth. Its E point is in N lat. 63° 27'.

SALISBURY, a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 16 m. NNW of Concord. It has a diversified surface, bounded on the E by Merrimac river, and drained by Blackwater river. In the NW is a portion of Kearsarge mountain. Pop. in 1840, 1,329; in 1850, 1,228.—Also a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, 34 m. SW of Montpelier, bounded on the W by Otter creek, and watered by Middleburg river and

Lake Dunmore. It is intersected by the Rutland and Burlington railway. Pop. in 1840, 942; in 1850, 1,027.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 36 m. N by E of Boston, bounded on the N by the state line, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by the Merrimac, and W by Powow river, and drained by several small streams. It is hilly except towards the beach. Pop. in 1840, 2,739; in 1850, 3,100. It has two villages, one of which is situated at the junction of the Eastern and Salisbury Branch railways.—Also a township of Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 53 m. W of Hartford, bounded on the N by Connecticut river, on the E by the Housatonic river, and on the W by New York, and watered by Salmon river. Pop. in 1840, 2,561; in 1850, 3,103. It has a village of the same name on Salmon river.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, 73 m. WNW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, drained by East Canada creek and tributaries of West Canada creek. It has an extensive bed of iron-ore. The soil is chiefly sand and clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,859; in 1850, 2,035. It has a village of the same name, with about 250 inhabitants.—Also a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 16 m. E of Lancaster. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Piqueque creek. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 3,959.—Also a township of Lehigh co., in the same state. Pop. 1,438.—Also a village of Somerset co., in the state of Maryland, 95 m. SSE of Annapolis, on the E side of Wicomico river. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Rowan co., in the state of North Carolina, on a branch of Yadkin river, and 108 m. W of Raleigh. Pop. 700.—Also a township of Meigs co., in the state of Ohio, 98 m. SW of Columbus, bounded on the S by the Ohio. Pop. in 1850, 4,546.—Also a village of Sangamon co., in the state of Illinois, 10 m. NW of Springfield, on a small branch of Sangamon river.

SALISBURY - MILLS, a village of Blooming Grove township, Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. in 1850, 75.

SALISBURY-PLAIN, an extensive chalk tract, running across the co. of Wilts, from E to W, past Amesbury and to the N of Salisbury, with a tract of downs on the S of that city. In the ancient signification of the name, the country round Salisbury in general was included, comprehending both the tracts above-named, and extending eastward into Hampshire, and westward into Dorsetshire, a length from E to W of 50 m., and from N to S, in some places, of 35 to 40 m.—Large portions of this territory are still unenclosed, and occupied entirely as sheep-walks, but much of it is also under tillage, and several populous villages are scattered over it. The soil is naturally fertile, producing even in its wild state the finest grasses, and affording for sheep the most nutritious pasturage. In the driest part of this plain, about 6 m. N of Salisbury, stands **STONEHENGE**: which see.

SALIVACOM, a town of Hindostan, 46 m. SW of Madras, in the Carnatic.

SALIVES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Grancey-le-Chateau. Pop. 600.

SALKELD (Great), a parish in Cumberland, 3 m. SSW of Kirk-Oswald, on the Eden. Area 3,724 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1851, 497.

SALKELD (Little), a township in the p. of Addingham, Cumberland, 3 m. SSE of Kirk-Oswald, on the E bank of the Eden.

SALKEN, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, 30 m. S of Bath, near the r. of the Ipoly.

SALKITU, a very lofty mountain of Mongolia, in the Khalkhas territory, 26 m. S of Urga.

SALL, a parish in Norfolk, 13 m. NW by N of Norwich, watered by a branch of the Wensum. Area 1,802 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 252.

SALLA, a village of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. W of Grätz, in a narrow valley at the foot of Mount Grossgling.

SALLAGHA, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, 210 m. NE of Coomassie, the cap. of the state of Inta.

SALLANCHES, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Faucigny, 15 m. SE of Bonneville, on a small stream of the same name, which flows into the Arve. Pop. 1,500. It has a trade in cattle, butter, and cheese. It was greatly devastated by fire in 1840.

SALLARTAIN, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vendee, cant. and 4 m. W of Challans. Pop. 2,100.

SALLE. See **SALEE**.

SALLE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, 18 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 1,100. Silkworms are largely reared here and in the vicinity.

SALLE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Vihiers. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. SE of Monestier, on the l. bank of the Guisane. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village in the dep. of Gard, 12 m. ENE of Vigan, in a fine valley in the midst of the Cevennes, and on the l. bank of the Salindre. Pop. 2,100.—Also an ancient village of Piedmont, 12 m. W of Aosta, on the l. bank of the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 2,200.

SALLEDE, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. E of Vic-le-Comte. Pop. 1,200.

SALLENOVE, a village of Savoy, 12 m. NW of Annecy, near the confluence of the Ussets and Petit-Ussets.

SALLENT, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. N of Huesca, in the valley of Tena, to the SE of the Pic-du-Midi, and at the confluence of the Gallego and the Agalampeda. Pop. 660. In the vicinity are lead and coal mines.

SALLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, 30 m. W of Carcassonne, on the l. bank of the Lers-Mort. Pop. 1,060.—Also a village in the dep. of Charente, 6 m. S. of Cognac, near the r. bank of the Né. Pop. 750. Also a village in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Grignan, near the r. bank of the Berre. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 3 m. NNE of Bagneres-de-Luchon, on the r. bank of the Pique.—Also a village in the dep. of Tarn, 3 m. W of Monestier, on an affluent of the Aveyron.

SALLES (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Noiretable. Pop. 900.

SALLES-COMTAUX, or **SALLES-LA-SOURCE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SE of Marcillac, in a picturesque valley. Pop. in 1846, 2,820. It has a fine castle, and derives its name from an adjacent spring and cascade.

SALLES-COURBATIES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Asprieres, on the Diège, a small affluent of the Lot. Pop. 459. Coal is wrought in the environs.

SALLES-CURAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and arrond. of Milhau. The cant. comprises 2 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,883; in 1846, 4,359. The town is 17 m. SE of Rhodéz, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,628.

SALLES-LA-SOURCE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SW of Marcillac. It takes its name from a very abundant spring

which here breaks forth from calcareous rock, forming a fine cascade. There are some curious stalactite caves in the vicinity.

SALLES-LAVAUGUYON (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 9 m. SW of Rochechouart, at the foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Tardouère. Pop. 758. It has several fineries.

SALLES-SUR-LE-LEERS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, and arrond. of Castelnau-dary. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,399; in 1846, 5,793. The town is 10 m. WSW of Castelnau-dary, on the l. bank of the Lers-Mort. Pop. of cant. in 1846, 5,793; of com. 1,083.

SALLETES, a village of France, in the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Monastier, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,000.

SALLIER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurangabad, district of Baglana, near the r. bank of the Mussom, and 34 m. NW of Shandur.

SALLING-HEAD, a promontory of Denmark, on the Sleswick coast of the Little Belt, forming the W extremity of Venning bay.

SALLINS, a village in co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, 2 m. N of Naas. Pop. in 1841, 392.

SALLUM, a port of Barbary, in the territory of Barcah, in N lat. 31° 33', E long. 23° 12'.

SALLYBROOK, a village in the p. of Rathcooney, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 450.

SALLYGAP, an alpine defile at the junction point of the parishes of Blessington, Derralossory, and Calary, co. Wicklow. It lies at the elevation of 1,631 ft. above sea-level, and commands a view of the heads of Glenavon, and the glen of Kippure.

SALM, an ancient German principality, which, in the 11th cent., became divided under a senior and junior branch of the house; the elder taking Upper Salm on the E frontiers of Lorraine, and the younger Lower Salm in Luxemburg. The elder branch gave rise to the line of Salm-Neuburg, which became extinct in 1784, and to those of Salm-Salm and Salm-Kyrburg, which are yet in existence. The younger branch gave origin in the 17th cent. to the two lines of Salm-Reifersheid and Salm-Reifersheid-Dyk. The mediatised possessions of the elder line, at the beginning of the present cent., were the territories of Ahaus, Bocholt, and Anholt; those of the junior line were scattered over Bohemia, Moravia, Wurtemberg, and Prussia.

SALM (VIEUX), a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Liege, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Amblève. Pop. 2,500.

SALM, or **KLUSSERATHEBACH**, a river of Prussia, which rises 6 m. SW of Daun, and flows SSE to the Moselle, which it joins on the l. bank, near Klusserath, after a course of 30 m.

SALMBACH, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 9 m. ESE of Wissemburg. Pop. 1,527.

SALMEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 4 m. NNE of Ruremonde, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Meuse. Pop. 1,175.

SALMERON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. ESE of Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,750. It has numerous oil-mills, and some trade in corn.

SALMERONCILLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. ENE of Guadalaxara.

SALMIEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Damascus, 38 m. NE of Homs.

SALMIEH, a river of Russia, which descends from the S flank of the Obshtshei-syrt, and flows in a SSE course to the Sakmara, which it joins on the r. bank, 27 m. NE of Orenburg, after a course of 120 m.

SALMON, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which rises in Tolland co., and flows into the Connecticut.—Also a river of New York, which rises in Lewis co., and flows into Mexico bay, an inlet of Lake Ontario. It has a pretty good harbour at its mouth, and is boatable 14 m. to Orwell, where it has a descent of 107 ft.

SALMONBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. NE by E of Horncastle. Area 991 acres. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1851, 110.

SALMON-FALL, a village of Strafford co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 39 m. SW of Portland, on the Boston and Maine railroad.—Also a name given to the river Piscataqua, in part of its course above the great falls.

SALMON-RIVER, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, in N lat. 47° .—Also a river of Canada, which runs into the Pickouagamis, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 30'$.—Also a river of Oregon, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and flows N by W into Lewis-fork of the Columbia river.—Also a village of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S.

SALMON-RIVER-MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Oregon, extending W from the Rocky mountains, along the S side of Salmon river.

SALMORAL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Salamanca, on the r. bank of the Zamplon. Pop. 700.

SALMSHOHE, a mountain of the Noric Alps, in in the circle of Salzburg, near the Gross-Glockner, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 2' 35''$. It has an alt. above sea-level of 8,650 ft.

SALMUNSTER, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, 22 m. SW of Fulda, at the confluence of the Salza and Kinzig. Pop. 1,600. It has woollen manufactures.

SALO, a town of Austrian Italy, on a bay on the W side of the lake of Garda, 14 m. ENE of Brescia, near the base of Mount Pennino. It is well-built, and has about 5,600 inhabitants, who manufacture linen, yarn, thread, and distilled waters. The thread is made from lint raised in the Cremonese, and is celebrated over all Italy. The environs are productive in lemons, citrons, vines, and silk. This town was the scene of several military operations in 1796. The French took it in May; were driven out by the Austrians in the end of July; but recovered possession of it again.

SALOBRENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. SSE of Grenada, within 2 m. of the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock. Pop. 2,450. Sugar and cotton are raised in the vicinity.

SALODECCIO, a village of the Papal States, in the leg. and 40 m. SE of Forli.

SALOMBO. See **SOLOMBO**.

SALOMON ISLANDS. See **SOLOMON ISLANDS**.

SALOMON ISLANDS, a group of eleven islets in the Indian ocean, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 23'$, E long. $74^{\circ} 55'$. They are dependent on the Mauritius.

SALON, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 29 m. NW of Marseilles, situated on a height, near the canal of Crapeau. Pop. in 1836, 4,446; in 1846, 6,355. It is tolerably well built, and has manufactories of soap, olive-oil, silk twist, and hats; and considerable traffic in the produce of the neighbouring country, viz. corn, cattle, wool, wax, almonds, olives, and silk.

SALONA, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 3 m. NE of Spalatro, at the mouth of the Giadro. Though now an insignificant place, it was a town of importance in ancient times, having been destroyed in the reign of Augustus, but rebuilt by Tiberius, who sent thither a Roman colony, and made it the cap. of Illyricum. This rank it long held; but it declined after the reign of Dio-

cletian, and was destroyed by the Avars in 639. Its principal ruins are those of an amphitheatre.

SALONA, a town of Greece, 84 m. WNW of Athens, on the Skitza, and near the gulf of Salona, an inlet from the gulf of Corinth. Pop. 4,000. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated plain, at the foot of Mount Parnassus, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Amphissa*, of which, however, the vestiges are inconsiderable. The modern town has no fortifications; but contains several well-built mosques and churches, as well as spacious and commodious baths. Its trade is considerable, owing in some measure to its situation between the trading town of Zeitun on the E, and the Morea on the W. Its chief manufactures are of tobacco, cotton stuffs, and yellow leather. The surrounding plain is subject to malaria.—The Skala-di-Salona, or port of the town, is a small v., two hours distant from S.

SALONA, a village of Racine co., in Wisconsin, U. S., 117 m. ESE of Madison.—Also a v. of Clinton co., in Pennsylvania, 63 m. NNW of Harrisburg.

SALONICA, or **SALONIKI**, anciently called *Thessalonica*, *Halicia*, and *Therma*, a sanjak and city of Turkey in Europe.—The sanj. lies between the parallels of $39^{\circ} 55'$, and $41^{\circ} 14' N$; and is bounded by the sanj. of Ghiustendil and the beglik of Seres on the N; by the sanj. of Gallipoli and the Archipelago on the E; by the Archipelago and Livadia on the S; and by the sanj. of Monastir on the W. It has a length of 80 m. from NW to SE, and a breadth of 36 m. Its surface is mountainous, being covered with ramifications of the Balkans. Its principal rivers are the Indje-Karasu, the Karaismak, the Vardar, the Gallies, and the Karaus or *Strymon*. Wheat, rice, barley, maize, tobacco, opium, and flax, are its chief agricultural productions.—The city of S. is situated at the NE extremity of a great bay, on the coast of Romelia, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $22^{\circ} 57'$. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill which rises from the shores of the bay; and is surrounded by a lofty stone wall, 5 m. in circuit, and surmounted by a fortress with seven towers, rising on the site of its old acropolis. The domes and minarets, seen rising from among other buildings, environed as usual in Turkey by cypresses, and its lofty white-washed walls, give a general air of external magnificence to the place; and the interior, although it presents the irregularity common in Turkish towns, forms in some measure a contrast with most of them, as respects cleanliness and internal comfort. S. is indebted for its modern prosperity to the advantage of its commercial position, the extent of water communication afforded by the gulf rendering it an entrepot for the produce of a great tract of country to the E and W. With the country to the N, one of the most fertile districts in Macedonia, it communicates by land, and by the river Vardar, the ancient *Axius*. The articles collected in S., viz., cotton, tobacco, corn, wax, silk, and wool, are exported to different parts of Europe. The commerce of the place is mainly in the hands of Greek, Jew, and Frank merchants, understanding by the last, French, Italian, English, and Dutch. The pop. is computed at 70,000, of whom 25,000 are Jews.—S. has few antiquities, except the propylæum of its ancient hippodrome. Here is also an edifice, called the Rotunda, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome. The church of St. Sophia, now a mosque, is similar but on a smaller scale to the well-known St. Sophia at Constantinople. Two triumphal arches of Augustus and Constantine must be named among the antiquities of this city. S. is the residence of a Turkish pasha, and likewise of a Catholic and a Greek archbishop. In 1313, it was ceded by the Greek emperor to the Venetians,

who were dispossessed of it about eight years afterwards, by the Turks under Amurath I.—The gulf of S. has its entrance between Cape Pailluri, at the extremity of the peninsula of Cassandra, and Cape Saint Georges at the extremity of the peninsula of Zagora. It has a length of 70 m., with a breadth near its entrance of 30 m. It receives the waters of the Gallico, the Vardar, the Karaismak, and the Salembria.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

SALOPAR, a town of Ceylon, 18 m. NNW of Trincomalee.

SALOR, or **SOLOR**, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, which descends from the mountains in the S part of the prov. of Cáceres; runs NW, and after a sinuous course of about 63 m., joins the Tagus on the l. bank, a little above Rosmanihal. It becomes nearly dry in summer.

SALORE TURCOMANS, a people who inhabit the S confines of Khiva, near the banks of the Tejend, and to the E of Kelat.

SALORINO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Cáceres, partido and 12 m. NE of Valencia-de-Alcantara, at the foot of a hill, and 3 m. from the l. bank of the Salor. Pop. 1,918. It contains numerous remains of antiquity, has a parish-church, a chapel, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and tanneries.

SALORNAY-SUR-GUYE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône and Loire, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Cluny, on the r. bank of the Guye. Pop. 1,267.

SALORNO, or **SALURN**, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, in the regency of Innsbruck and circle of Bolzano, on the l. bank of the Adige.

SALOU, a village and port of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Tarragona, on the Mediterranean, to the W of a cape of the same name. It has extensive store-houses, and carries on an active trade.

SALOUKTOUSSIKH, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Schoomaginisk islands, to the SE of the peninsula of Alaska.

SALOUME, or **SALLOUME** (PORR), an arm or estuary of the gulf of Milhr, at the point of junction of the coast of Barchah and Egypt, in N lat. 31° 33', E long. 25° 13'.

SALPERTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. NNW of Northleach. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. 145.

SALPI, a lake of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata and district of Foggia, partly in the cant. of Manfredonia, and partly in that of Casale-della-Trinita, and separated from the Adriatic by a narrow tongue of land. It is 12 m. in length from E to W, and 2 m. in breadth, and on its W bank are the ruins of a town of the same name. At its E extremity are extensive salt-works.

SALRUC, or **SALLRUCK**, a stupendous defile in the p. of Ballinakill, co. Galway, at the head of the Little Killery, on the road from Renvyle to Leenane, 5½ m. E of Renvyle, and 6½ m. W of the head of the Great Killery. Both the summit-ground of the defile itself, and the summit of the hill of Salruc which overhangs it, command one of the most picturesque and grandly romantic views in Connemara.

SALSA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. W of S. Angelo-de-Lombardi, cant. and 4 m. N of Volturara, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,260.

SALSA, a natural canal or river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which issues from the r. bank of the Rio-Belmonte, about 60 m. above its embouchure, and joins the Pardo or Patype, presenting a total length of about 75 m.

SALSADELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Castellon-de-la-Plana and partido of San-Mateo, on a stony hill. Pop. 900. It is ill and irregularly built. The environs produce wine and silk.

SALSETTE, an island on the W coast of Hindostan, separated from that of Bombay by a strait 200 yds. wide, across which, in 1805, a causeway was carried, and another was completed in 1844. This island is 18 m. long from N to S, by 12 m. broad; and is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, hemp, flax, and indigo; but much of it has hitherto been kept in a state of nature for the purpose of supplying Bombay with wood, charcoal, and sea-salt, of which there is a considerable manufactory. It has a pop. of about 50,000, of whom one-fifth are of Portuguese origin. It is remarkably rich in mythological antiquities; and the remains of reservoirs, with flights of stone steps round them, and the ruins of temples, indicate a former state of prosperity and extensive pop. The most remarkable objects are the cave temples at Kennerly, which contain two colossal statues of Buddha. One of these caverns was converted by the Portuguese into a church. The first account we have of this island is dated 1330. It was then governed by a Mahomedan judge, but subject to one of the Hindu rajahs on the continent. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in the 16th cent., and was wrested from them by the Mahrattas in 1750. In 1773, during a rupture with the Mahrattas, it was occupied by the British troops, and it has ever since remained in their possession. Its principal town is Tannah; the next in importance is Gorabunder.—A railway has been completed between Bombay and Tannah, with a branch to the fishing-village of Mahim. See BOMBAY.

SALSIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 3 m. S of Mas-Gabardes, on the Camazon, an affluent of the Orbiel. Pop. 460. In the vicinity is an iron-mine.

SALSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks and district of the Don, 63 m. E of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Sal.

SALSO, a river of Sicily, which has its source in the mountains of Madonia, prov. of Palermo and district of Cefalu; runs S across the p. of Girgenti, and after a total course of 75 m., throws itself into the Mediterranean, at Alicata. The tract through which it flows abounds in salt and sulphur.

SALSO-MAGGIORE, a town of the duchy of Parma, 5 m. SW of Borgo-San-Donino, on the l. bank of the Ghiaja, at the confluence of a torrent.

SALSTAD, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stockholm, on the gulf of Bothnia.

SALT (LOUGH), a lake and a mountain in co. Donegal, 3¼ m. W of Millford. The lake, which lies within a sort of large crater half-way up the mountain, measures ¾ m. in length, and about ½ m. in breadth; has a depth of 204 ft., and a surface-elevation above sea-level of 815 ft.; and possesses a character of singular loneliness, wildness, and scenic power. The mountain attains an alt. of 1,541 ft. above the level of the sea, or 726 ft. above the level of the lake.

SALTA, a province and town of the Argentine confederation. The prov. is bounded by Bolivia on the W and N; the Gran-Chaco on the E; and the prov. of Tucuman on the S. Its chief rivers are the Vermejo and the Salado. Several lofty mountain ranges intersect it.—The town is in S lat. 24° 25'; 850 m. NNW of Buenos-Ayres. Pop. from 3,000 to 9,000. Its houses are good, and it has several churches and a college.

SALTAIRE, a recently erected hamlet in the

neighbourhood of Shipley, W. R. of Yorkshire. It lies in the valley of the Aire, between the line of the Midland railway and the Leeds and Liverpool canal. An immense manufacturing establishment is now being formed at this place. The area appropriated to the buildings is computed at 6 acres, while the several floors in the mills, warehouses, and sheds, will form a superficies of 55,600 yds., or 11½ acres. The mill is 550 ft. in length, and 72 ft. in height. It includes six stories, and is constructed of massive stonework in a bold style of Italian architecture. The roof is of iron, and the whole building fire-proof. The windows, of large size, are entirely filled with immense squares of cast plate-glass. The weaving-shed will hold 1,200 looms, and the length of shafting in the works will be 9,870 ft., or nearly 2 m. The steam-engines to work these shafts are equal to 1,200 horse-power, at a pressure of 30 lb. to the sq. inch; and the 1,200 looms will be capable of producing 30,000 yds. of alpaca cloth, or nearly 18 m. each day. When the works are wholly finished, 4,500 hands will be required to keep them going. This will involve an addition to the pop. of S. of from 9,000 to 10,000 persons. To accommodate these, the proprietor of these immense works proposes to erect 700 dwelling houses of various classes, arranged in wide streets and spacious squares, with gardens and ground for recreation, baths and washhouses, a covered market, schools, and a church.

SALTASH, a chapelry and market-town in the p. of St. Stephen, Cornwall, 18 m. SE by S of Launceston. It is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall, and is approached from Devonshire by a ferry over the Tamar. Pop. in 1801, 1,150; in 1831, 1,637; in 1851, 1,621. The town is situated on a rocky elevation rising from the W bank of the Tamar, and is nearly comprised in three narrow and irregularly formed streets. The summit is crowned by the chapel-of-ease and the town-hall, beneath which is an open market-place. The houses in general have an antique appearance. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen, or connected with the docks at Devonport. A considerable traffic is carried on in malt and beer. An immense suspension bridge is now being erected over the Tamar at this place, in the line of the Cornwall railway. It will be 2,200 ft. in length, and will rest on 20 piers. The iron spans will be 90 ft. in length, and the 2 arches, by which the river itself will be spanned, will be each 450 ft. in length.—This town sent members to parliament from the time of Edward VI.; but was disfranchised by the reform act. As one of the passes into Cornwall, S. was the object of many contests in the great civil war.

SALTÆK-VIG, a bay on the N coast of the Danish island of Siseland, having a narrow, intricate, and shallow entrance between Mølen and Lille-vroy, but good depth of water in the bay itself.

SALTBÿ, a parish in Leicestershire, 3½ m. NE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,680 acres. Pop. 296.

SALTCOATS, a town and port, partly in the p. of Ardsrossan, and partly in that of Stevenston, Ayrshire, 1 m. E of Ardsrossan, 13 m. SSE of Largs, and 24 m. by railway SW of Glasgow. Its situation is about the middle of the NW side of the long but comparatively slender segmentary indentation of the frith of Clyde, called the bay of Ayr. A magnesia-work, in connection with the salt-pans here, was the earliest establishment of its kind in Scotland, and continues to employ a number of workmen. Ship-building has, at various periods, been vigorously conducted; rope-making, too, has been a fluctuating trade. Six or seven vessels, each of from 20 to 70 or 80 tons, and aggregately employing about 50

persons, go annually to the North Highland herring-fishing. Much the largest section of the inhabitants are cotton-weavers, in the employment of the Glasgow and the Paisley manufacturers. The fabrics woven are principally gauzes, lappets, shawls, and trimmings. Pop. in 1851, 4,338.

SALT-CREEK, a river of Indiana, U. S., which flows W. and then SW, into the E fork of White river. It is navigable at high water 30 m.—Also a township of Holmes co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,739.—Also a township of Marion co., in Ohio. Pop. 607.—Also a township of Wayne co., in Ohio. Pop. 461.

SALTEE ISLANDS, two small islands and a group of rocks, in the p. of Kilmore, co. Wexford. The Little Saltee lies 1½ m. S of Crossfarnogue-point, and extends 5 fur. in the direction of S by W. The Great Saltee lies 1 m. SSW of the S end of the Little Saltee, and 10½ m. E by S of Hook-head, and extends 1 m. in the direction of ESW. The entire area of the islands is 309 acres. They comprise about 100 acres of remarkably rich pasturage. A light-ship, showing a fixed double light, is stationed 3½ m. S by W of the Great Saltee.

SALTENS-ELV, a river of Norway, which rises on the frontiers of Sweden, and flows in a NW course of above 100 m. to the Saltensford, an inlet of the Arctic sea.

SALTERFORTH, a township in the p. of Barnoldswick, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. SW by W of Skipton, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

SALTERSTOWN, a parish on the coast of co. Louth, 3½ m. SE of Castle-Bellingham. Area 1,047 acres. Pop. in 1831, 354; in 1841, 380.

SALT FLEET, a township of Upper Canada, in the Gore district, skirting in the N on Lake Ontario and Burlington bay, and watered by Stoney-creek.

SALT FLEETBY (EAST), a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. ENE of Louth, on the sea-coast. Area 1,169 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 200.

SALT FLEETBY (MIDDLE), a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. E by N of Louth. Area 2,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 126.

SALT FLEETBY (WEST), a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. E by N of Louth. Area 2,003 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1851, 251.

SALT FORD, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. WNW of Bath, intersected by the Great Western railway. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1851, 417.

SALT HILL, a hamlet, partly in the p. of Farnham-Royal, and partly in that of Upton, co. of Bucks, 2½ m. N of Windsor, on a branch of the Thames.

SALTHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Flint channel, 6 m. ESE of Copenhagen. Area 5 sq. m. It has a low flat surface, and is surrounded by shallows.

SALT HOUSE, a parish in Norfolk, 25 m. NNW of Norwich. Area 1,614 acres. Pop. in 1851, 322.

SALTILLO, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Cohahuila, on the l. bank of the Tigre, 460 m. NNW of Mexico. Pop. 12,000. It is celebrated for its coarse woollens and ponetos, which are extensively manufactured here.

SALT LAKE, a celebrated salt lake in Cameron co., Texas, U. S. It is about 8 m. in circumf., and its waters where evaporated in summer leave a deposit of salt from 4 to 5 inches thick, which is exported in immense quantities to Mexico.

SALT LAKE (GREAT). See articles CALIFORNIA and UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, a settlement and city of the Mormonites, situated in the lower valley of the Jordan, a tributary of the Great Salt Lake, at the W base of the Wasatch mountains, an extensive chain of lofty hills forming a portion of the eastern

watershed of the great interior basin of the N. American continent, at an elevation of about 4,000 ft. above sea-level, 171 m. from Council-Bluffs, 1,114 m. from San Francisco, and 2,372 m. from New York via Dubuque. Situated in a valley but lately a barren desert, whose only vegetation was the sage or *artemesia*,—surrounded on all sides by towering mountains whose sparsely timbered sides and canyons afford the only fuel for the inhabitants—far away from any navigable stream—a thousand miles from other settlements, over which distance almost every article has been transported by animal power,—in the midst, too, of the most warlike of all American Indians, the daring and treacherous Utahs, whom the mistaken clemency and liberality of government agents have rendered only the more formidable by the supply of fire-arms and ammunition; these adverse circumstances have all been successfully overcome hitherto, and this fact, together with the manners, customs and religious opinions of its remarkable people, serve to invest it with deep interest. The city has been laid out upon a magnificent scale, being nearly 4 m. in length, and 3 m. in width. The streets, running in the direction of the cardinal points, are at right angles 8 rods, or 132 ft. wide, with side walks on either side of 20 ft. The blocks are 40 rods square, and divided into 8 lots, each containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. By a city-ordinance each house is to be placed 20 ft. back from the side walk, the intervening space being designed for shrubbery and trees. By an admirable system of irrigation the mountain streams are made to pass on either side of every street and at any moment to every garden spot; thus spreading life, verdure and beauty over what was heretofore a barren waste. The soil, though rich, is light and spongy, and the scarcity of rain, which seldom falls between April and October, renders irrigation necessary for the production of the slightest plant or tree. It is thus, by skill and unwearied industry, that the Mormons have rendered their hitherto sterile valley one of the most productive and beautiful in the world. The houses, generally of one story, are built of adobes, or sun-dried brick, cemented with common mud; and bear an aspect of neatness rarely excelled if equalled in the Western towns of the American continent. After the lapse of a few years, the adobes and mud mortar become one consolidated mass, as the soil is impregnated with a large proportion of the carbonate of soda and potash, which causes a chemical combination. This material is extensively used in Mexico and California, where the scarcity and stinted growth of timber precludes its application to building purposes; it is also known in Germany and France under the name of *pisée*; in the latter country, there are houses built of this material and stuccoed, which have defied the elements for many years. There are several public buildings. The Tabernacle, a large and commodious house, seating comfortably 3,000 people, without any architectural pretensions, is yet admirably adapted to its purpose as a legislative room. It is to be used as the place of worship until 'the Temple' is finished. The state-house is a neat and tasteful edifice, containing the legislative halls, and rooms for the supreme and district courts. The public library, also in this building, containing several thousand volumes, the gift of Congress, is free to all. The tithing-office is the largest house in the city, having large store-houses connected, in which the tenth part of each member's property and income is placed. The foundation of 'the Temple' is laid, and it is to be built upon a scale of the greatest magnificence. There is also a theatre, with an excellent amateur company, which is liberally pa-

tronised. The site for the city is most beautiful. It lies in a curve formed by a projection westward of an immense spur; on the W it is washed by the waters of the Jordan, while to the S, for 25 m., extends a broad level plain, watered by several small streams from the mountains, which form the great element of fertility and wealth to the community. On the E and N the mountains descend by regular steps or terraces to the plain below. Owing to the variety and purity of the atmosphere, objects are seen with wonderful distinctness; and these terraces afford most beautiful landscapes. Far away to the S, at a distance of 90 m., is seen the towering peak of Mount Nebo, its summit covered with snow, and yet so clear and distinct that the outlines of its various ridges and gorges are visible to the naked eye. At its base lies the beautiful Utah lake, stretching towards us for 30 m., its beautiful banks on the E side dotted with thriving villages and farms. Still nearer is the Traverse mountains, a cross range connecting the Wahsatch and Oquirrh mountains. Through this ridge the Jordan breaks in a wild and rocky canon, forming the outlet of the waters of Utah into those of the Great Salt lake. The winding course of this stream can be distinctly traced, and its mouth apparently at your feet, though 20 m. distant. Far away to the N and W stretches the Great Salt lake, with its numerous islands and bays. This lake—which is fully described in Stansbury's Expedition—is the most saturated solution of salt known in the world, not even excepting the waters of the Dead sea! The salt boilers affirm that they obtain two measures of salt to three of the brine, and have therefore christened it the Great Briny shallow. The lake shore is thickly dotted with warm springs of different temperature. Capt. Stansbury mentions, in one instance, that within the space of 30 ft. there are three springs, one very hot, one tepid, and the third delightfully cool and drinkable. One of the most remarkable is the Boiling Spring 3 m. N of the city, the waters of which are led by wooden pipes to a large bathing house, which, for a nominal sum, is accessible to all persons. The city is now being surrounded by an immense wall, 6 ft. thick and 12 ft. high, built of a mixture of mud and straw, which is taken from a ditch on the outside. See article UTAH.

SALT-LICK, a town of Fayette co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,191.—Also a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,243.

SALTMARSH, a township in the p. of Howden, Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by S of Howden, on the S bank of the Humber.

SALTMILLS, a village in the p. of Tintern, co. Wexford, 3 m. N of Fethard. Pop. in 1841, 171.

SALTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Pickering. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 353; in 1851, 379.

SALTON, a parish in the western division of Haddingtonshire, with a superficial extent of about 8 sq. m. Pop. of p. in 1831, 786; in 1851, 697. The v. of E. Salton stands on the N slope of the Skimmer-hills, on the Lammermuir-road between Edinburgh and Dunse, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Haddington. Pop. 275. West Salton is situated about 1 m. to the W, and not far from the Tyne. Pop. 190. The celebrated Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, was rector of this parish from 1665 till 1669.

SALT-RANGE, a mountain-chain of India, extending from the Khyber range on the NE frontier of Afghanistan to the Jelum river in the Punjab, a distance of upwards of 200 m. Its geological formation is limestone, sandstone, and clay, all pervaded by salt, which also presents itself in this range in beds of enormous thickness.

SALT-RIVER, a river of Kentucky, U. S., which rising in Mercer co., flows N, and then W, and enters the Ohio 20 m. below Louisville. It is 200 yds. wide at its mouth, and is boatable for 150 m.—Also a river of Missouri, which rises in Iowa, and flows S, then NE, and then SE, until it joins the Mississippi, 85 m. above the Missouri, after a course of 250 m.

SALTSBURG, a village of Indiana co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E bank of the Conemaugh, 179 m. WNW of Harrisburg.

SALT-SULPHUR-SPRINGS, a village of Monroe co., in Virginia, U. S., 232 m. W of Richmond. There are mineral springs of considerable reputation.

SALTWOOD, a parish in Kent, 1 m. N by E of Hythe, and 14 m. S of Canterbury. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 609. An old castle here is said to have been first erected by the son of Hengist; and rebuilt in the reign of Richard II. The walls encircle an extensive area, of an elliptical form, surrounded by a broad and deep moat. The keep, or gate-house, is a noble pile, having two lofty round towers in front, flanking the entrance.

SALUDA, a village of Newbury district, in the state of S. Carolina, U. S., on the N side of a river of the same name, and on the Greenville and Columbia railway, 61 m. W by N of Columbia. The river S. rises in the E division of the Alleghany mountains; flows SE, crosses Lexicon district, and unites with Broad river at Columbia, when the united stream takes the name of Congaree.

SALUDES-DE-CASTROPONCE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, and partido of La Baneza, 45 m. NNW of Valladolid, on a dry and arid height. Pop. 360. It was formerly enclosed by a mud wall, and had a castle, of which some traces are still to be found.

SALUEN. See *THALEAYN*.

SALUGIA, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Alessandria, prov. and 24 m. W of Vercelli, and mand. of Cigliano. Pop. 2,400.

SALUM, or **SALEM**, a state of Senegambia, bounded on the N and NE by that of Jalloff; on the E by the state of Nyani; on the S by the states of Sanjalin, Badibu, and Barra; and on the W by that of Sin. It is fertile and populous. Its most remarkable production is the incense-tree, which here attains a great size. Its chief place Kahone, on a river also named Salum, which forms the boundary-line between the states of Sin and Barra, and flows into the Atlantic at Funsavel point, about 40 m. N of the embouchure of the Gambia.

SALUMAH, a village of Sumatra, on the SW coast, about 30 m. SSE of Bencoolen, in S lat. 4° 12'. Its chief article of trade is pepper, of which from 200 to 250 tons are exported annually.

SALUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 13 m. N of Manikpur, and 72 m. SE of Lucknow.—Also a town in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Northern Circars, district and 45 m. NNW of Vizagapatam.

SALURIA, a port of Calhoun co., in Texas, U. S., on the NE end of Matagorda island, 147 m. SSE of Austin.

SALURN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle and 18 m. SSW of Botzen, and 10 m. NNE of Trento, on the l. bank of the Adige. Pop. 1,100.

SALUS, a town of Persia, in the W part of the Mazanderan. It was formerly a considerable town, and was the place of interment of several of the kings of Persia.

SALUT, or **DEVIL'S ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of French Guayana,

about 50 m. NE of Cayenne. The most westerly of the group is in N lat. 5° 28', and W long. 52° 35'.

SALUZZO, a prov. and town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni. The prov. extends between 44° 29', and 44° 50' N lat., is bounded on the N by the provs. of Pignerol and Turin; on the NE by that of Alba; on the E by Mondovì; on the S by that of Coni; and on the W by the French dep. of the Upper Alps, and comprises an area of 159,838 hect., of which 83,922 are under cultivation, and 22,243 in wood. Pop. in 1839, 148,112. It is covered in the W by the Maritime Alps, by which it is separated from France, and watered by the Po, to which it gives rise, and by its tributaries the Maira and Vraita. The climate is mild, and the soil generally fertile. Corn, hemp, fruit, wine, and silk, are its chief productions. It possesses large herds of cattle and goats, and has quarries of marble and slate. It has manufactories of linen and silk fabrics, several limekilns, two blast-furnaces, and numerous forges. The prov. comprises 14 mandamenti and 52 communes. Its chief town, which bears the same name, is 15 m. NNW of Coni, at the foot of a hill between the Po and Vraita, and at an alt. of 940 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1838, 14,426. It consists of an Upper and a Lower town. The former has steep streets, commanding a fine view of a great part of Piedmont, and although tolerably well-built and clean, is less populous than the Lower town, which extends between the hill and the plain. S. has a fine cathedral, a college, a theological seminary, an hospital, and several convents, and a prison. It has manufactories of silk, hats, cutlery, and tanneries, and carries on an active trade in wine, grain, cattle, and forage. This place occupies the site of the *Augusta-Vagannorum* of the ancients. It was the capital of the marquise of Saluzzo, which was joined as fief of the dauphin by Francis I. to the crown of France, but which Henry IV. exchanged in 1601, with the Duke of Savoy, for Bresse, Begcy, and the territories of Gex and Valmorey. Under the French empire it was the capital of the sous-prefecture in the dep. of the Stura.

SALUZZOLA, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and 36 m. NE of Turin, capital of a mandemento, prov. and 12 m. SSE of Biella, on the r. bank of the Elvo, and on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,000. An adjacent mountain contains veins of gold and silver.

SALVADOR, or **SAN-SALVADOR**, a republic of Central America, bounded on the N and NE by Honduras; on the E by Nicaragua; on the SE and S by the bay of Fonseca and the Pacific; and on the NW by Guatemala, from which it is separated by the Rio-Paza. The surface rises from the Pacific coast with a gentle ascent for about 12 to 20 m., when it becomes broken and rugged, and within a brief distance rises into mountains of great altitude, amongst which are the volcanic peaks of Isaleo, San-Vicente, and San-Salvador. The largest river is the Lempa, which forms the frontier-line on the side of Honduras; the next in magnitude are the Sirama and the Paza. All three rivers flow into the Pacific. Lake Guiza has a length of about 15 m. and breadth of 5 m. The soil is fertile, especially in the alluvial plains skirting the base of the mountains. The principal articles of produce are sugar, indigo, tobacco, mahogany, cedar-wood, balsam of Peru, sarsaparilla, and several dye woods. The pop. has been estimated at from 280,000 to 350,000, of whom about 70,000 are whites, 70,000 Indians, and the rest Ladinos or Mulattoes. The state is administratively divided into the 4 districts of San-Miguel, San-Vicente, San-Salvador, and Sonsonate.

SALVADOR (SAN), or **CUSCUTLAN**, the capital of the

above state, is situated in N lat. 13° 45', W long. 89° 10', in a valley closed in on the NE, at the distance of about 10 m., by the volcanic mountain of the same name, and near to the Rio-de-Aselhuate, a branch of the Lempa. It is laid out with considerable regularity, and contains a cathedral, and a large plaza or square. Its pop. is about 18,000. Its principal manufactures are ironware, cutlery, and cotton-stuffs; and it has an active trade in them, and in the export of tobacco and indigo.

SALVADOR (SAN), a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the dio. and prov., and 6 m. NW of Alessandria, on a hill. Pop. 5,200. It has 4 churches and 3 convents. Silk is cultivated in the environs.

SALVADOR (SAN), a town of Ecuador, 135 m. ESE of Quito, on the r. bank of the Payamino, in a warm, damp, and unhealthy, but fertile locality.

SALVADOR (SAN), a port of the Falkland islands, in E. Falkland island, on the NE coast, in Marville bay. Its long narrow entrance, the rapidity of the tides and the wind generally prevailing out, render it difficult of entrance, but it affords good anchorage, and safe and spacious accommodation. Its coves and creeks abound with fish, and its shores with cattle, rabbits, wild fowl, heath, fuel, and good water.

SALVADOR. See articles **BAHIA**, **BAYAMO**, **CAT ISLAND**, and **JUJUY**.

SALVADOR (SAO), or **BANZO-CONGO**, a town of Lower Guinea, capital of Congo, on the plateau of an elevated rocky mountain, near the l. bank of the Zaire, in S lat. 5° 2', and E long. 15° 50'. Pop. 30,000. The palace of the king is in an extensive enclosure, containing also separate dwellings for the women and servants. The houses of the natives, constructed of reeds and straw, are scattered around. The Portuguese occupy a separate quarter, and have houses substantially built of stone, and two churches.

SALVADOR-DOS-CAMPOS-DE-GOITACAZIS (SAN). See **CAMPOS**.

SALVADOR-DE-CONTAMUDA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 78 m. N of Palencia, partido and 9 m. N of Cervera-de-Rio-Pisuerga, in a plain, at the foot of the Cantabrian mountains, near the r. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 220. The parish church is an ancient collegiate. This town was to a great extent destroyed in the war of independence in 1810.

SALVADOR-PEQUENO (SAN), an island of the Bahama archipelago, a little to the W of Cat island, in N lat. 24° 32', and W long. 76°. It is 15 m. in length from E to W, and 6 m. in breadth.

SALVADOR-DE-TOLO (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Lerida, and partido of Tremp, in a mountainous but fertile locality, near the l. bank of the Gavet, an affluent of the Noguera-Pallaresa. Pop. 545.

SALVADORE (SAN), a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. of Nice, on the Var. Pop. 400. It has a considerable trade in corn, butter, and chestnuts.

SALVADOU (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Rieupeyroux, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Pop. 969.

SALVADOUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 4 m. NE of Seilhac, at the foot of mountains. Pop. 1,400.

SALVAGE ISLANDS, OR THE SALVAGES, a group of uninhabited islands, in the N. Atlantic, to the N of the Canary islands, and 240 m. NW of Cape Juby, on the NW coast of the Sahara. They consist of two distinct groups, separated from one another by a space of 12 or 14 m. In the NE is Great Sal-

vage island, in N lat. 30° 8', W long. 15° 50', surrounded by rocks and islets. It is about 6 m. in circumference, and contains two lofty mountains. The SW group consists of the Little Salvage islands, of which the principal, the Great Piton, is surrounded by numerous shoals. These islands, except to the E of the Great Salvage, are difficult of approach. They afford large quantities of orchilla, and abound in sea birds. These islands are claimed by the Portuguese.

SALVAGNAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond of Gaillac. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,554; in 1846, 5,963. The town is 11 m. W of Gaillac, finely situated on a height, near the r. bank of the Tescou. Pop. 1,300. It formerly had a strong fortress.

SALVAGNAC-LES-CAJARC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 11 m. WNW of Villeneuve, on the l. bank of the Lot, by which it is separated from Cajarc. Pop. 258.

SALVA-LÉON, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz and partide of Jerez-de-los-Caballeros. Pop. 2,540. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics.

SALVALEON-DE-IGUEY. See **HIGUEY**.

SALVANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Clermont-en-Argonne and com. of Froidos, near the l. bank of the Aire. It has manufactories of china.

SALVATERA-DO-EXTREMO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 33 m. E of Castellobranco, on the r. bank of the Eljas, which here marks the Spanish frontier. Pop. 400. It is advantageously situated, and is well defended by a castle. The environs are fertile, and contain several mineral springs.

SALVATERRA-DE-MAGOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 20 m. SSW of Santarem, and 34 m. NE of Lisbon, in an extensive plain, near the l. bank of the Tagus, with which it is connected by a spacious canal. Pop. 2,140. It has an old royal castle, now much dilapidated. The town is well and regularly built, and has an hospital and an almshouse. It carries on an active trade in grain and fish. It was founded in 1295, and erected into a town by Don Manuel, in 1517.

SALVATIERRA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava. The partido comprises 89 pueblos.—The town is 18 m. E of Vitoria, near the Zadorra, on a height commanding a fine view of the valley of that name. Pop. 1,593. It is enclosed by an ancient wall, with towers and other fortifications substantially built of stone. On one of the gates is a Latin inscription in honour of Charles V. The streets are broad and well paved, and the houses are built of stone. It has two churches, several chapels, a convent, and several tanneries. In the vicinity are quarries of fine white stone, and of marble of different colours, and a copper mine.—Also a town of Aragon, in the prov. and 75 m. N of Zaragoza and partido of Sos, in the valley of Verdun, on an affluent of the Aragon. Pop. 900.—Also a town of Leon, in the prov. and 26 m. SSE of Salamanca, partido and 15 m. S of Alba-de-Tormes, on the l. bank of the Tormes. Pop. 268. It has a castle, now in ruins, and manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan and 90 m. NW of Mexico. Pop. 1,200, of whom 900 are Indians. The environs are noted for their fruit, especially melons.

SALVATIERRA (SAN LORENZO-DE), a town of

Spain, in Galicia, in a valley of the same name, in the prov. of Pontevedra and partido de Puenteareas, 24 m. SE of Vigo, on the r. bank of the Minho, which here marks the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 1,156. It is the residence of a military governor, has a small garrison, a castle, and a custom-house. The valley of S. is of considerable extent, and is very fertile, producing grain of all kinds and wine of excellent quality.

SALVATIERRA-DE-LOS-BARROS, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 29 m. SSE of Badajoz, partido and 18 m. NE of Jerez-de-los-Caballeros. Pop. 2,555. It has a parish-church, a convent, an hospital, and a custom-house, and possesses a pottery work and several woollen factories. A little to the E is an old castle in which there is an abundant supply of water.

SALVATIERRA-DE-FRANCIA, or **MORAS-VERDES**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 44 m. SSW of Salamanca, partido and 15 m. ENE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, on the r. bank of the Moras-Verdes. Pop. 500.

SALVATIERRA-DE-SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Caceres and partido de Montanchez, in a fine well-watered plain. Pop. 1,270. It has some Roman remains, and possesses manufactories of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, and pottery.

SALVE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 26 m. SE of Gallipoli, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Presicce, on a hill. Pop. 1,350. It has a fine church and a Capuchin convent.

SALVETAT (LA), or **LA SALVETAT-D'ANGLES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault and arrond. of Saint Pons. The cant. comprises 3 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,717; in 1846, 7,146.—The town is 9 m. NNW of St. Pons, amid lofty mountains, near the r. bank of the Agout. Pop. in 1846, 4,174. It has manufactories of various kinds of woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade in wool, cattle, and butter. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Rieumajou.

SALVETAT (LA), or **LA SALVETAT-PYRALES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron and arrond. of Rodez.—The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,522; in 1846, 6,306.—The town is 23 m. SW of Rodez, near the l. bank of the Vernhau. Pop. in 1846, 3,206.

SALVETAT-DE-BLANQUEFORT (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Fumel, com. and 2 m. W of Blanquefort, on a woody plateau.

SALVIAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot and arrond. of Gourdon.—The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,689; in 1846, 6,875.—The town is 7 m. SW of Cahors. Pop. in 1846, 2,375. It has several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in wine.

SALVITELLE, or **SALVITELLA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 17 m. NNW of La Sala, cant. and 3 m. NW of Cagliano, on a hill. Pop. 1,000. In the vicinity are extensive ruins.

SALVO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Abruzzo-Citra, district and canton and 5 m. S of Il Vasto, on a hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 1,066.

SALVORA, a promontory of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 23 m. SW of Trieste, and 5 m. SW of Pirano, from which it is separated by the Port-delle-Rose, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 27' 40''$, E long. $13^{\circ} 28' 0''$. It has three headlands. The fleet of the emperor Barbarossa was defeated off this coast by the Venetians, in 1182.

SALWARP, a parish in Worcestershire, 2 m. W of VI.

by S of Droitwich, intersected by a canal which runs parallel with the river Salwarp, from Droitwich to the Severn. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. 446.

SALWATTY. See **SALAWATTY**.

SALYM, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk and district of Beregov, which, after a course in a generally N direction of 150 m., flows into the l. bank of the Ob.

SALZ, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Neustadt-ander-Saale, near the l. bank of the Franconian Saale, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 550. It has a mineral spring.

SALZA, or **SALZACH**, a river which has its source at the W extremity of the Austrian circle of Salzburg, in the lofty mountains on the confines of Tyrol, which it traverses first in a S direction, then E, and afterwards NNW, through the valleys of Ober-Pinzgau, Unter-Pinzgau, and Pongau; runs along the confines of Bavaria and the archduchy of Austria, and after a total course of about 185 m., joins the Inn on the r. bank, 7 m. SW of Braunau. It receives numerous mountain torrents, but the Saala, by which it is joined on the l., is its only considerable affluent. St. Johann, Hallein, Salzbürg, Laufen, Tittmoning, and Burghausen, are the chief places on its banks. Five miles S of Hallein is a salt-mine, which is said to have been known to the Romans.

SALZBRON, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and com. and 1 m. E of Saaralbe, near the r. bank of the Sarre. It has a salt-mine, which was formerly very productive.

SALZBRUNN (NEU, OBER, and NIEDER), three adjacent villages of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 42 m. SW of Breslau, circle and 3 m. NNW of Waldenburg. Pop. of Ober S., 1,056; of Nieder S., 400; and of Neu S., 216. They have coal mines and a glass-work, and have each a mineral spring.

SALZBURG, or **SALZACH**, a duchy and circle of the Austrian empire, lying between the circle of the Inn, Styria, Tyrol, and Bavaria. Its area, since the cession of Berchtolsgraden to Bavaria, does not exceed 2,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 146,007. It consists partly of a great valley with the river Salza flowing along the middle; partly of a rugged tract of mountains and defiles. Towards the S it approaches to the Noric Alps, and has Alpine scenery. The principal rivers are the Salza, the Ens, the Saal, and the Mur. Numerous small lakes are scattered over the country. The climate of this mountainous region is severe: even in the neighbourhood of Salzburg, the hills, though not of great elevation, are covered with snow before October. In the S winter lasts with little intermission from the beginning of November to April, and showers and frosts follow till about the end of June. The heat then becomes intense in the valleys, and vegetation develops itself with amazing rapidity. The soil produces, in favourable situations, wheat, oats, and barley. The pastures are extensive; but the chief wealth of the duchy consists in the salt of its northern, and the metals of its southern mountains. In the latter, gold is found occasionally; silver less rarely; while iron, lead, copper, and arsenic, are abundant. The value of the annual product of the salt mines of Hallein approaches to £100,000. The productive industry of the country, however, is very limited. In Roman times, this country formed part of *Noricum*. Ruprecht, a Scotsman, carried the gospel to it in the 7th cent. In the last cent. it was subject to an archbishop, who was a prince of the empire, and primate of Germany. On the general secularisation

in 1802, it was made an electorate, and given, with some additional territory, to the grand-duke of Tuscany. In 1806 it was incorporated with the Austrian states; but in 1809 was transferred to Bavaria. After the overthrow of Bonaparte, it was restored, with the exception of a part of its territory, to Austria. The revenue afforded by it is about £100,000. In the 16th cent., a number of the inhabitants embraced the reformation, and the result, after several changes of treatment, was the emigration of no less than 30,000 of the inhabitants, with their property, into Prussia, the Protestant part of Germany, and the English colonies in N. America.

SALZBURG, a city of Upper Austria, the capital of the above prov., situated in N lat. 47° 48', E long. 13° 1', on the banks of the Salza, at an alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level, at the commencement of a long defile which traverses the Rhetian Alps, and between two lofty mountains, the Mönchsberg and the Capucinesberg, 156 m. WSW of Vienna, and 70 m. ESE of Munich. The Salza divides it into two parts, which are connected by a wooden bridge, 370 ft. in length. The streets are narrow and crooked; but the Haupt-Platz and the Dom-Platz are well-built squares, and the city presents a profusion of marble statues, and flat-roofed Italian looking houses. Having been for ages an archiepiscopal see, it contains a greater number of churches and clerical buildings than is proportioned to a town of a pop. of 15,000. The cathedral, one of the earliest specimens of Italian architecture in Germany, is in the Roman or Italian style of building. The university, founded in 1623, subsisted nearly two centuries, but converted in 1810 into a lyceum or academy, has a library of 37,000 vols. There are also two Benedictine abbeys with a library of 36,000 vols. Here are likewise elementary schools of different kinds, and a seminary for educating country schoolmasters. S. is also still the see of an archbishop, with 5 suffragans. The most striking feature of the place is its romantic situation amidst lofty mountains. The citadel, no longer kept in repair, stands in a bold and commanding situation, on the l. bank of the Salza; and one of the gateways leading into the town, cut through the solid rock of the Mönchsberg, is 300 ft. in length, 30 ft. in height, and 24 ft. in breadth. S. has few manufactures, except those of hardware from the materials supplied by the adjacent mines, pottery-ware and leather. The transit trade is considerable. In May, 1818, above 100 houses were destroyed here by accidental fire.

SALZBURG, SOVAR, SOOVAR, or SLAND, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, 2 m. SE of Eperies, on the Szekiso, an affluent of the Tarca. Pop. 4,000. There are salt-springs here which produce about 6,000 tons of salt annually.

SALZBURG, or VIZ-AKNA, a town of Transylvania, situated in what is termed the Saxon prov., 6 m. NW of Hermanstadt. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the neighbouring salt-works and mines, which are important.

SALZDELFURTH, a village of Hanover, 6 m. SSE of Hildesheim, on the Lämme. Pop. 1,000.

SALZDERHELDEN, a town of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Leine, 2 m. SE of Einbeck. Pop. 1,000. Here are salt-works.

SALZE (GROSS), a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 10 m. SSE of Magdeburg, near the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,800.

SALZGITTER, a walled town of Hanover, 11 m. N of Goslar, on the Wurmbech. Pop. 1,600. Outside of the walls is a salt-work, called Salzliebenthal, belonging in common to Hanover and Brunswick.

SALZGRUB, or KLOSMARKT, a village of Transylvania, in the com. and 12 m. E of Klausenburg. Salt and coal are mined in the vicinity.

SALZKAMMERGUT, a district of Upper Austria, lying between Styria and the lake of Traun, on both sides of the river Traun. Its extent is 254 sq. m. Pop. 14,000, partly Lutherans, but chiefly Calvinists. It is a rugged tract, affording its inhabitants few resources except in the forests and salt-works which belong to government.

SALZKOTTEN, or SOLT-KOTT, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality and 8 m. WSW of Paderborn, on the river Heyder. Pop. 1,400.

SALZSCHLIRF, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 9 m. W of Fulda, on the r. bank of the Altfeld. Pop. 950.

SALZSTETTEN, a town of Württemberg, 6 m. N of Horb, near the source of the Nagold. Pop. 950.

SALZUFLEN, a town of Lippe-Detmold, 12 m. NNW of Detmold, on the Salze. Pop. 1,300.

SALZUNGEN, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the l. bank of the river Werra, 10 m. NW of Schmalkalden. Pop. 2,600, employed chiefly at salt-works, which produce between 6,000 and 7,000 tons a-year.

SALZWEDEL, or SOLTWEDEL, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Magdeburg, on the river Jetzel, at its confluence with the Demme, 72 m. E of Hamburg. It is surrounded with walls and a moat, and is divided by a branch of the Jetzel into the old and new towns. It contains six churches, three hospitals, and a gymnasium. Its chief manufactures are the weaving of woollen, linen, and cotton. Leather is extensively tanned here, and the whole of the surrounding country is supplied with shoes from this place. The traffic in corn, cattle, and hops, is also considerable. In the spring of 1813, an engagement took place here between a Russian and French division, to the disadvantage of the latter.

SAMA, a river of Senegambia, in the state of Futa-Jallon, which has its source in the mountains to the NW of Timbo; flows first SE, then bends NNE, and forms one of the head streams of the Bafing or Black river. See also MALADJIA.

SAMA, a town of Bolivia, in the intendancy and 150 m. SE of Arequipa, prov. and 60 m. NNW of Arica, on the S side of a river of the same name, and 20 m. above its entrance into the Pacific. At the mouth of the river is another distinguished by the name of Lower Sama; and enclosing on the N the bay into which the river flows, is a cape also called Sama, in S lat. 17° 57' 15", and W long 71° 6' 45".

SAMACHIALI, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gaboon coast, capital of the kingdom of Kighi, and 120 m. ENE of the embouchure of the Gaboon.

SAMADEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, on the l. bank of the Inn, 27 m. SE of Coire. Pop. 490.

SAMADET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. W of Geaune, near the l. bank of the Gaves. Pop. 1,468.

SAMAHU, a river of Sengambia, in the territory of Dentilia, which, after a course in a generally N direction of 105 m., joins the Fateme.

SAMAIPATA, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Cochabamba, 60 m. SSW of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. Pop. 600. On an adjacent mountain are extensive ruins, said to be those of a palace of the Incas.

SAMAKOV, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 33 m. SSE of Sophia, near the source of the Eker, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is enclosed by a substantial wall crenulated and flanked with towers. Pop. 7,000.

It has extensive iron-works. The adjacent mountains abound in iron of excellent quality.

SAMALA, a river of Guatemala, in the state of that name, which descends from the vicinity of the Amilpas volcanoes, and flows through the district of Suchitepeque into the Pacific.

SAMALANGA, a maritime town of the island of Sumatra, on the N coast, in the kingdom and 90 m. ESE of Achem. It is the centre of an extensive trade.

SAMALLUT, a town of Central Egypt, in the prov. and 69 m. SW of Beni-souef, on the l. bank of the Nile.

SAMAMBAIA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Cantegallo, near the Rio-Paquequer, an affluent of the Parana, and a mountain of the same name.

SAMANA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. 30° 2'.

SAMANA', a peninsula and large bay at the NE end of the island of Hayti.—The peninsula is 32 m. in length from W to E, and 11 m. in greatest breadth. Mr. Schomburgk estimates its area at 225 sq. m.; and its coast line at 95 m. It attains in Sugar-loaf hill an alt. of 1,936 ft. above sea-level. Its soil is fertile.—The bay which opens to the NE, between Cape Samana, also called Cape Rezon or Cape Grandeur, on the N, and Cape Raphael, 21 m. to the SE of the former, has a mean breadth of about 8 m., and a length of 39 m. This bay offers a safe shelter to the largest squadrons. Lying to the windward of the island, it has the advantage as a maritime post of protecting the whole gulf of Mexico, to which it is in reality a key, commanding absolutely the Mona passage between Hayti and Porto-Rico; it possesses besides a vast roadstead, a point suited for docks and ship-building yards, a territory where provisions can be cheaply raised, and a good mine of coal. The entrance is difficult and narrow. S. was taken by the English in November 1808. Negotiations were recently in progress for the establishment of a French naval depot here.—The 23d vol. of the *Royal Geographical Society's Journal* contains an interesting and detailed account of this peninsula and bay by Sir R. H. Schomburgk.

SAMANA, a port on the S coast of the above peninsula, in N lat. 19° 12' 30", W long. 69° 19' 18". It consists of about 90 houses and huts, all in a state of decay.—About a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the SE is Fort Santa Barbara.

SAMANA, or **CROOKED ISLAND**, one of the Bahama islands, in N lat. 22° 50'.

SAMANA, or **REZON (CAPE)**, a headland of Hayti, the E extremity of the peninsula of Samana, in N lat. 19° 18', W long. 69° 8'.

SAMANAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Multan, district of Bahar, on the E side of the Indus, in N lat. 28° 11'.

SAMANAP, a town on the SE coast of the island of Madura, situated on a fine bay, which admits of large country prows lying close up to the town. This place carries on an extensive commerce; and the adjacent country abounds in rice and in teak timber. The Dutch used to build their largest ships for the country trade here; but few European settlers are now remaining. The bay is much frequented by merchant vessels.

SAMANGI, or **SOLO**, a river of the island of Java, which has its sources in Mount Merbabu; runs a generally ENE direction, and after a course of about 210 m., throws itself into the strait of Madura, opposite Fort Lodewyk. Its principal affluent is the Madion, which it receives on the r. In the rainy season it is navigable as far as Surakarta.

SAMANIA, a village of Persia, in Khuzistan, on the l. bank of the Karoon, 100 m. SSW of Shuster. Pop. 300.

SAMANIEGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, and 15 m. NW of Logrono, partido of La-Guardia, on a small affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 610.

SAMAQUANTI, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Choco, which enters the sea in the gulf of Darien.

SAMAR, one of the Philippines, situated to the SE of Luzon, from which it is separated by the strait of Bernardino, about 5 leagues in breadth. Its length has been estimated at 145 m. by 50 m. of average breadth. Pop. in 1837, 100,000. The interior rises into lofty and thickly wooded mountains. Numerous streams, some of them of considerable size, intersect the island. The soil is fertile in rice and wheat. The common food of the natives consists chiefly in a species of potato, yams, and a root named *gaby*: from the sap of the cocoa, nipe, and cabonegro trees, they obtain materials for a species of brandy. Sugar-canes, cabbages, garlic, onions, melons, the Chinese orange, vegetables, and several kinds of fruit little known in Europe, are cultivated in this island. Pagis reckoned no fewer than thirteen or fourteen different species of figs among the fruit-trees of this island, with a great variety of perfumes. The cocoa tree grows here to an uncommon size. Hemp, indigo, pepper, honey, and wax are important productions. The woods swarm with birds of every description, particularly the common fowl, which is, however, distinguished from ours by the shortened proportions of its body and legs; the colour of the hen is grey, with feathers spotted like a partridge. The turtle-dove, parrot, cockatoo, and another pretty little species of the same genus, no larger than a linnet, are numerous. Different species of monkeys, one of which is remarkably large, roe-bucks, wild buffaloes, and other quadrupeds, abound in the woods. The iron-tree, ebony, and dyeing wood, grow in every part of the island. Iron and copper are wrought in the mountains; and gold-dust is found, in some quantity, in its interior regions. The cap. of the island is Catholagan, on the W coast.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, on the Volga, at its confluence with the Samara, 105 m. SE of Simbirsk. Pop. 6,000.—A recent ukase has created the town the cap. of a new government, which has been formed of the surrounding district, with annexations from Simbirsk, Saratof, and Orenburg. It has some trade in caviar, and in corn, cattle, dried fish, and hides, by means of caravans, as well as by the Volga.

SAMARA, a river of European Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, which falls into the Dnieper, on the l. bank, after a SW course of about 170 m. Its principal affluent is the Kovilna.—Also a river in the gov. of Simbirsk and Samara, which rises 30 m. W of Orenburg, runs WNW, and joins the Volga at the town of Samara, after a NW course of 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Tok and the Kenel on the r. and the Buzuluk on the l.

SAMARA, or **SAMARRAH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the l. bank of the Tigris, 60 m. N of Bagdad. It was known in the 9th cent. as the residence of several caliphs of the house of Abbas. As containing the tombs of the Imam Hasein-'Askari and the Imam Mehdi, it is much venerated by Mahommedans, and is visited by about 10,000 pilgrims annually. To the N of the modern town is a curious spiral tower, and about 4 m. N is a high tumulus, called Tel-Alij, or 'the Nose-bag mound;' the tradition being, that it was raised by some former ruler ordering his troops each to bring the nose-bag of his horse full of earth for

this purpose. Lieut. Jones is of opinion that this highly curious and interesting mound, in all probability, marks the pyre on which the body of the Emperor Julian was burnt, previous to the removal of his ashes to Tarsus. It now contains only about 250 houses, which have recently been encircled by a strong wall to defend the inhabitants from the Bedouins.

SAMARANG, a town on the N coast of the island of Java. It is a large town, with a considerable European pop. and many Chinese. The total pop. of the town and suburbs was estimated at 50,000 in 1845. It is defended by a stone parapet and rampart, with bastions and a wet ditch, but only calculated for defence against a native power. Between the town and the sea-coast is an impassable morass, which prevents any approach but by two roads, both of which are raised, and communicate with each other by one running parallel to the coast and close to the water. The bay lies to the E of the high land of Japara, and S of the islands of Crimon-Java. Ships are obliged to lie at the distance of 5 or 6 m. from the shore, the anchorage being in 6 fath. on a muddy bottom.—The river, which is navigable for prows and coasting-vessels up to the town, runs between the W side of the city and the Chinese campong. Its mouth is in S lat. 6° 58', E long. 110° 28'. The town has a neat appearance, with a number of good houses. It has a large Dutch church, a Roman catholic church, an observatory, a town-house, and several other public buildings. Its exports consist of coffee, sugar, indigo, and cotton. S. was formerly the seat of a separate governor, having the denomination of governor of Java-proper, and exercising extensive powers under the sanction and control of the governor-general and supreme council of Batavia; but this establishment has given way to the less expensive institutions of a commissioner, and residents for the transaction of business.—According to Dove, the mean temp. of the year here is 81° 87', and the difference between the hottest and the coldest months, only 4° 10'.

SAMARATE, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Milan, 2 m. S of Gallarate.

SAMARCAND, or **SAMARKHAND**, a city of Asia, once the cap. of Independent Tartary, and of the magnificent empire of Timur, situated in N lat. 39° 30', E long. 68° 50', on the river Sogd or Zer-Afshan, 130 m. E of Bokhara. Clavijo, who visited it about 1400, estimated the pop. of the city and suburbs at 150,000; but says that a considerable number, for want of habitations, were obliged to dwell in caves in the surrounding rocks. He adds that the country, for two leagues round, was entirely covered with villages, gardens, and country-houses, the residence of Tartar chiefs. A great proportion of the inhabitants consisted of persons collected by Timur from every part of Asia, so that there was scarcely a nation in Asia which had not representatives, or an employment which was not exercised here. Its commerce was maintained with Russia, Tartary, India, Turkey, and China. The pomp of Timur's court, and of his numerous palaces, surpassed description. Our information with regard to the modern state of this once celebrated capital, is very imperfect. It is said to be built in a quadrangular form, and to be still surrounded with an excellent wall, having a circuit of 8 m., but enclosing an area mainly occupied with gardens. Its bazaars are however poorly supplied, trade and commerce having transferred their seat to Bokhara. Its pop. has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 25,000. The climate is delightful. On one side a fruitful and verdant plain extends to Bokhara; on the other,

at the distance of 2 m. to the southward, the hilly country commences.

SAMAROUSKOI, a village of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, 176 m. N of Tobolsk.

SAMARRAH. See **SAMARA**.

SAMARSKAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Oufa, 40 m. W of Troitsk.

SAMASSI, a village of Sardinia, 21 m. NNW of Cagliari, on the l. bank of the Mannu. Pop. 1,700.

SAMATA, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 7 m. NW of Denderah.

SAMATAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Gerz, on the l. bank of the Save, 17 m. SE of Auch. Pop. 1,200.

SAMAVA, a village of Turkey in Asia, 90 m. W of Meshed-Ali, on the r. bank of the Euphrates, containing only a pop. of 300 Arabs, who levy exorbitant contributions on all the pilgrims that take this route to the holy cities.

SAMBAS, a town and river on the W coast of Borneo. The river has a wide entrance, in E long. 109° 5', N lat. 1° 12'. The town is about 30 m. up the river. The houses here, as in almost all the other coast towns of Borneo, are built of timber and bamboos, raised on wooden stalks or piles, many of them on floats moored to large posts. The town is chiefly inhabited by Chinese and Malays. The predatory and piratical habits of the inhabitants drew upon them an attack by a British armament, in 1812: the assailants were, however, repulsed with considerable loss, and suffered still more from the pestilential effects of the climate. In 1813, a second attack was made on it, with complete success.—The adjacent territory which is governed by a Mahomedan Sultan, is separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang mountains.

SAMBEK, or **SAMBOK**, a town of Hungary, 14 m. NNW of Buda.

SAMBELONG, or **SAMBILANG ISLANDS**, a group in the Indian sea, a little to the north of the Great Nicobar, in N lat. 4°, E long. 100°.

SAMBER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, and district of Jeypur, in N lat. 26° 54', 51 m. NE of Ajmir. It is situated in the vicinity of a salt lake, 20 m. long by 2 m. broad, from whence a great part of Upper Hindostan is supplied with salt, and which is greatly preferred by the natives to the sea salt, although it has a bitter taste.

SAMBHAR (CAPE), a cape on the SW coast of Borneo, in S lat. 2° 52'.

SAMBOANGAN, a Spanish fortress and settlement on the SW extremity of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 6° 54', E long. 122° 8'. The town is situated on the banks of a small rivulet. The number of inhabitants is about 1,000, among which are included the officers and soldiers of the garrison, and their families. The fort is built of masonry in the form of a square, with bastions, and has a high wall close to the sea. There is a clear plain towards the land; a swamp also on one side of the fort adds to its strength. There is no harbour, but only an open roadstead protected by several islands. Pirates swarm in the neighbourhood, and frequently cut off Spanish vessels while lying in the harbour.

SAMBOR, a circle and town of Austrian Poland. The circle has a superficial extent of 1,780 sq. m., and is one of the largest in Galicia. The Dniester has its source in this circle, and traverses the northern part, while the Stry traverses the south. This latter portion is intersected by lofty mountains.—The town is situated in a large plain, on the banks of the Dniester, 44 m. SW of Lemberg, and 160 m. ESE of Cracow. It is a well-built town, and the seat of a criminal court, and has a gymnasium or college, and a high school. Pop. 6,600, employed

partly in manufacturing and bleaching linen, partly in making salt.

SAMBOR (Aur), a village of Austrian Poland, on the l. bank of the Dniester, 10 m. SW of Sambor.

SAMBOROUGH, an island off the SE coast of Nova Scotia. It has a light-house upon it, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 26' 17''$, W long. $63^{\circ} 35' 16''$.

SAMBOURN, a hamlet in the p. of Coughton, Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Alcester. Pop. 694.

SAMBRE, a river which rises in French Flanders, near Fontenelle; enters Belgium; passes by Charleroi; and falls into the Meuse at Namur, after a winding course of 120 m. Its chief affluents are the Helpe, the Haute, the Heure, the Pieton, and the Orneau. Its banks were in 1794 the scene of several sanguinary conflicts.

SAMBRECA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Girgenti.

SAMBUNARA, a town of Bambuk, in Western Africa, 60 m. S of Gallam.

SAMDONG, a volcanic mountain of Java, near the centre of the island, to the SSW of Prapag.

SAMEE, a town of Gallam, in Western Africa, beautifully situated on the Senegal, 20 m. E of Toag.

SAMEN, a province of Abyssinia, consisting of a chain of immense mountains, extending along the W and N banks of the Tacazze, and separating the high country of Tigre from the low and fertile regions around the capital. It is 80 m. long, but seldom exceeds 30 m. in breadth.

SAMEON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Orchies. Pop. 1,701.

SAMER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and arrond. of Boulogne-sur-Mer. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,884; in 1846, 12,436. The town is 9 m. SE of Boulogne-sur-Mer, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. in 1846, 2,231. It has a fine square in which four well built streets terminate, and possesses manufactories of tiles, grain and saw-mills, and tanneries. It derives its name from St. Wulmer, a son of Walbert, count of Boulogne, who founded an abbey here in 668.

SAMET-SIKHAR, a summit of the Parswanath mountain in Hindostan, in the prov. of Bihar, 136 m. S of Boglipur, and one of the principal Jain sanctuaries in Hindostan. It consists of a small table-land, on which are four large square edifices, painted white, with a central and four smaller domes, the former surmounted by a gilt spire, and the whole surrounded by a brick wall. Within is a small black image of Parswanatha, and flanking the table-land is a series of Jain temples. The ascent to the mountain is by means of a winding path.

SAMFORD (Great), a parish in Essex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Thaxted, on the E bank of the river Pant. Area 2,224 acres. Pop. in 1801, 597; in 1851, 906.

SAMFORD (Little), a parish in Essex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Thaxted, on the river Pant. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1851, 471.

SAMFORD-ARUNDEL, a parish in Somersetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Wellington, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,144 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 415.

SAMFORD-BRETT, a parish in Somersetshire, 7 m. ESE of Dunster. Area 932 acres. Pop. 246.

SAMFORD-COURTENAY, a parish in Devon, 5 m. NNE of Okehampton. Area 7,962 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,217; in 1851, 1,084.

SAMFORD-PEVEREL, a parish in Devon, 5 m. ENE of Tiverton, intersected by the Western canal. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 787; in 1851, 855.

SAMFORD-SPINEY, a parish in Devon, 4 m. E

by S of Tavistock, crossed by the Dartmoor railway. Area 1,721 acres. Pop. in 1851, 522.

SAMGAUM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Carnatic, and district and 18 m. WNW of Nellore, on the l. bank of the Pennaur.

SAMGORODOK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 105 m. SW of Kiev, district and 15 m. SSE of Makhnovka.

SAMGUIM, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra Itaparã, runs along the confines of the provinces of Bahia and Sergipe, and flows into the Rio Real on the l. bank, near its entrance into the ocean.

SAMHAR, a mountainous district in the N part of Abyssinia, to the N of Dixain.

SAMHOUD. See MADRUSE.

SAMI, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Bamba, 24 m. W of Sego, on the l. bank of the Joliba.—Also a town of the state of Kajaaga, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 69 m. ENE of Bulibani.—Also a town of the state of Ludamar, 110 m. E of Benown.

SAMINA, a valley of the principality of Liechtenstein and seignory of Vadutz, near the r. bank of the Rhine. It pastures large numbers of cattle.

SAMLAND, an ancient district of Prussia, between the Baltic, the Frische-haff, Curische-haff, and Pregel, now comprised in the prov. of Eastern Prussia.

SAMLESBURY, a chapelry in the p. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. ENE of Preston. Pop. in 1831, 1,948.

SAMMARTINO-GUSNAGO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. WNW of Mantua, district and 6 m. SE of Castel-Goffredo. Pop. 2,400.

SAMMON'S POINT, a village of Iroquois co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the W bank of the Iroquois, near the Chicago branch railway.

SAMNU, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, in the Fezzan, 36 m. NE of Sebha, and 114 m. NNE of Murzuk, in the midst of basaltic hills. It has three minarets, and numerous gardens and palm-plantations are scattered around it.

SAMO, a town of New Granada, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of St. Juan-de-los-Llanos, on the l. bank of the Amadeo.

SAMOAN ISLANDS. See NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

SAMOCYSYN. See SAMOTSCHAN.

SAMOENS, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. of Faucigny, on an affluent of the Giffre, in a valley of the same name, 15 m. E of Bonneville. Pop. 3,800. It carries on an active trade in linen and cotton fabrics, of local manufacture, and cattle and mules. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Chateau-Tournolite. The valley of S. is about 12 m. in length from E to W; and forms two branches, distinguished as the valleys of Combe and Fonds. They abound in iron.

SAMOGITIA, SZAMAITA, or SMUDZ, an ancient district of Europe, bounded on the N by Courland and the Baltic, on the W by the Baltic and Prussia, and on the S and E by Lithuania, properly so called, and now comprised in the Russian gov. of Vilna. It was called by the Russians and Poles, Imond. This territory was the first of the Polish adjuncts to Russia which raised the standard of rebellion in 1831.

SAMOIDES. See SAMOTIDES.

SAMOIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Fontainebleau, on the slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,053. It has several fine country seats, and contains quarries of freestone and lime.

SAMOKHALOVITSHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 9 m. S of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Plitsh.

SAMOREAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Fontainebleau, on the slope of a hill, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 230. It has a fine castle, and contains extensive quarries.

SAMOS, a town of the island of Cephalonia, on the NE coast, on a bay of the same name, 10 m. NE of Argostoli. It has a safe and spacious harbour, and is one of the commercial entrepôts of the island. This town occupies the site of the Samos of the ancients.

SAMOS, an island of Turkey, on the S side of the gulf of Skala-Nuova, separated only by a narrow strait, called the Little Boghaz, from Cape Santa-Maria on the continent of Asia Minor. On the SW, another channel called the Great Boghaz, about 8 m. wide, separates it from Nicaria and the Furni islands. Its original name was *Parthenias*; it was afterwards called *Cyparissia*, and after several changes, acquired its present one of Samos. It is 27 m. in length from E to W, and of varying breadth from 3 to 12 m. Its W extremity, Mount Kerki, the ancient *Catabates*, or *Mons Cercetius*, is in N lat. 37° 43' 48", E. long. 26° 38' 21". It is traversed by two ranges of lofty limestone mountains, some parts of which are covered with woods, and display beautiful scenery; but in several quarters the scenery is bleak and rocky. Between the ranges are rich and cultivated plains, which produce abundantly grain, vines, olives, and fruits. The pop. was estimated by Tournefort at only 12,000. Turner, a recent traveller, probably overstates it at 60,000, dispersed through 18 large, and 20 small villages. Michaud estimated the pop. at 15,000 in 1833. S. is the only island of the archipelago, in which the people enjoyed any thing of a republican form of government under Turkish sway. An aga, indeed, resided here; but the whole power was in the hands of the Greeks. Each village elected from among its principal inhabitants, three persons called primates, who chose annually three rulers of the island. The contest for this distinction, however, is said to have often given rise to furious scenes of violence and intrigue; and there was also a governor appointed by the Porte, who paid for his situation, and in seeking to raise the sum with a profit, practised every species of violence and extortion. Notwithstanding all this, S. flourishes, and has long flourished, and is reckoned the richest island of the archipelago. It exports from 20,000 to 25,000 cantars of grapes, 15,000 barrels of raisins, with muscadine wine to such an extent that the duty amounts to 36,000 piastres. Other articles of export are oil, valonia, silk, and cotton. It also produces valuable marble, and contains mines of lead, silver, and, it is said, of gold.—The town of Khora or Cora, on the S coast, bears the title of capital; but the principal town is Vathi, on its N side, which is distinguished by its large and convenient harbour. On the E end of the island, about 5 m. from Cape Santa-Maria, are the remains of the ancient city of *Samos*, the magnificence of which was much boasted in antiquity. The bay of S. is small, and exposed to the S.; and the mole, forming the port of Tiganí, is insufficient to make a good harbour, but it appears to be the remains of that magnificent one 250 paces long, which was esteemed one of the wonders of S. The city walls still remain, cased inside and outside with white marble, the interior being filled up with small stones. They are 10, 12, or 15 ft. thick, according to the situation, and at the top are covered with large hewn stones. Some parts of them are entire, and they appeared to

Pococke the most beautiful he had ever seen. There are also the remains of a theatre, the seats of which were built, not on arches, but on the sides of the hill, and some fragments of a celebrated temple of Juno. The Turkish name of the island is *Susam-Adassi*.

SAMOSCH. See **SZAMOS**.

SAMOSONY, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Csongrad, 4 m. from Komlos.

SAMOSTZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Krodnó, on the r. bank of the Tshara.

SAMOTSHAN, or **SAMOCZYN**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle and 9 m. ENE of Chodziesen, in a marshy plain on the Netze. Pop. 1,300.

SAMOTHRAKI, or **SAMENDREK**, the ancient *Samothrace*, or *Samos* of Homer, an island of the Grecian archipelago, situated to the N of the entrance of the Dardanelles, and 14 m. NNW of the island of Imbro, and 23 m. from the Thracian coast near Enos. It is about 28 m. in circuit; and had a pop. in 1821, of 3,200; but this number has been greatly reduced by civil contentions. The island rises with a steep and lofty ascent from the sea, to an alt. of 5,248 ft. On its E side are pasture-grounds and wood; on the other side, the land is lower and under tillage.—Also an island in the Ionian group, 5 m. NW of Corfu. It is 3 m. in length from NW to SE.

SAMOYEDES, or **SAMOIEDES**, a people of Russia, calling themselves *Kassova*, who traverse the immense and frozen deserts extending along the ocean which forms the northern boundary of Asia. They extend on the side of Europe as far as the river Mezen, which falls into the White sea in the gov. of Arkhangel; while they inhabit the shores of Asia, eastward to the Olenek, and almost to the Lena, thus wandering over a line of upwards of 2,000 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 300 to 600 m.; yet such is the rigour of the climate, and the barrenness of the soil, that the whole of this vast extent is not supposed to contain a pop. of more than 20,000. The S. are divided into three great tribes, differing somewhat in language and manners: The Vanonites, who inhabit the banks of the Petchora and the Obi, in the vicinity of Obdorsk; the Tsyia-Igoley, who are found on the Mezen, and in the interior of the gov. of Arkhangel; and the Khrutshes, who reside in the remoter and interior parts of Siberia. Their rude traditions even support the conjecture that they were driven by war and oppression from happier climates into their present haunts. In fact, there are still found on the lower part of the Yenisei several tribes, whose dialect as well as appearance and habits bears a considerable affinity with theirs. The S. are a small and stunted race, commonly between 4 and 5 ft. high. Their features resemble those of the Tunguses; while their neighbours, the Ostiaks, bear the stamp of the Finnish race. They have a flat, round, and broad face, large thick lips, a wide and open nose, scanty beard, and black and rough hair in small quantity but carefully arranged. Their females do not like the Ostiak females, wear a veil; but keep the head and face uncovered, unless during winter journeys. The hair is formed into two tresses, which hang behind, and are never combed down; they also wear ear-rings made of grains of coral. Their principal covering is a robe of skins. They live by hunting, and are continually moving from place to place in sledges drawn by reindeer. When upon the sea-shore, they feed upon the flesh of the bear, and that of the whales thrown ashore, and other marine animals. They also fish in the lakes and gulfs of the sea, with nets made from the bark and twigs of the willow. In autumn their principal occupation is the hunting of the white fox. Their superior dexterity in hunting is allowed even by the Ostiaks. They contribute by far the larger portion of the bear-skins brought to the fair at Obdorsk. Their religious rites seem derived, with some modifications, from the widely extended system of Shamanism prevalent over all the N and E of Asia. They are in general a quiet, harmless race; but are said to be prone to intoxication, and passionately fond of tobacco. Their favourite amusements are wrestling and dancing.

SAMOZERO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, under the parallel of 62° N. It is 21 m. in length from NW to SE, by 9 m. in breadth, and discharges itself into Lake Omega by the Shuya.

SAMPAKA, a town of Ludamar, in Central Africa, 55 m. E of Benown.

SAMPANMANGO (CAPE), the NW point of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 7°. E long. 117°.

SAMPANS, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Dole. Pop. 600.

SAMPARA, a town on the W coast of the island

of Celebes, in E long. $119^{\circ} 10'$, 140 m. W of Banjar-Massam.

SAMPATE, or **SAMPIT**, a river on the S coast of the island of Borneo, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 18'$.

SAMPER-DE-CALANDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Ternel, 43 m. SE of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Martin. Pop. 2,400.

SAMPEYRE, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Saluzzo, on the l. bank of the Vraita. Pop. 5,000.

SAMPIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 10 m. SE of Pierrefitte. Pop. 500.

SAMPOE, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of Java, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 23'$, E long. $112^{\circ} 26'$.

SAMPSON (Sr.), a parish in Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S by E of Lostwithiel, on the W bank of the Fowey. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 314; in 1851, 336.

SAMPSONVILLE, a village of Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., 48 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 480. There is an immense tannery here.

SAMSO, or **SAMS**, an island of Denmark, lying between Sieland and the coast of Jutland, 76 m. WNW of Copenhagen. It is about 15 m. long, and 3 m. broad. Two deep bays, leaving only a narrow strip between them, divide it into two unequal portions, of which the northern and smaller, called Nordbyland, is hilly, while the southern is flat. Pop. 5,550. Off the NE shoulder of S. lies the island of Kyholm, on which there is a quarantine establishment.

SAMSON, a county in the S part of N. Carolina. Area 664 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,157; in 1850, 14,585. Its cap. is Clinton.

SAMSON, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 6 m. E of Namur, on the r. bank of the Meuse.

SAMSON, a large village, or rather cluster of villages, in the Hungarian com. of Behar, 8 m. NE of Debreczin.

SAMSON (Sr.), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 4 m. NE of Angers. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Prez-en-Paie. Pop. 1,256.—Also a village in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 5 m. S of Formerie. Pop. 400.

SAMSUN, a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black sea, on the site of the ancient *Amisus*, which, after *Sinope*, was the most opulent city in Pontus. It was included in the dominion of the emperors of Trebizond, and finally annexed to the Turkish empire by Mahomet II. It is situated in N lat. $41^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $36^{\circ} 22'$, in the pash. of Trebizond, 9 m. W of the embouchure of the Yesil-Irmak, near the W end of a bay about 4 m. in length, and surrounded by groves of olive trees. The houses, which are of wood plastered with mud and white-washed, produce a good effect. The modern town is small, not containing more than 450 Mahomedan families. It is surrounded by a decayed wall. The town can boast of 5 mosques, with minarets, and a large khan for the use of merchants. Its bazaars though small are well supplied; and it carries on a brisk trade in timber, tobacco, copper, galls, gums, hemp, flax, and grain, with Constantinople and other ports on the Black sea. It is also an important place of transit from Constantinople to the interior of Anatolia.

SAMTER, a small town of Prussian Poland, 20 m. NW of Posen. Pop. 2,300.

SAMUEL (Point), a cape on the W coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 28'$.

SAMUKAH, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diyarbekir, 12 m. ESE of Khatuniyah. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive fig-orchards.

SAMULCOTTAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 30 m. NE

of Rajamundry. In the vicinity of this place pepper has been found growing wild on the hills, and it was at one time in contemplation of the East India company to establish an extensive pepper farm here; but the acquisitions of the British on the Malabar coast rendered the scheme unnecessary.

SAMUR, a river of Shirvan, in Persia, which rises in the mountains of Lesghistan, and falls into the Caspian, 15 m. S of Derbend.

*. * **SAN**, or **SANCT**, most names of places with this prefix are to be sought under the word that follows.

SAN, a large river of Austrian Poland, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, near Sianki; flows NNW, to Sanok, and then bends round from N to E till it reaches Przemysl, where it receives a NW direction, which it retains to its junction with the Vistula near Sandomir. It is one of the largest rivers in the prov., and forms part of the boundary between Russian Poland and Austrian Galicia.—Also a river of Styria, which flows in an E and S course to the Save, 11 m. below Celly.—Also a river of China, which rises on the frontier of Tartary, and falls into the gulf of Leatong, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 9'$.

SAN-ANDREAS, a village of Calaveras co., in California, U. S., 139 m. E of Vallejo, between the N and S branches of the Calaveras. It is surrounded by ravines and flats rich in gold.

SAN-ANDRES, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on the E coast, in a valley of the same name, in the partido of Santa-Cruz-de-Teneriffe. Pop. 2,635. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SAN-ANDRES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Soria, in the mountains of Almarza. Pop. 492. It has a parish-church, two convents, and a custom-house. The manufacture of linen, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief objects of local industry.

SAN-ANTONIO, a town of the island of Iviza, in the Balearic group. Pop. 2,170. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in agriculture.

SAN-ANTONIO-REEF, a reef off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, between Rockingham and Halifax bays, and to the NE of Palm islands.

SAN-ASENSIO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Logrono and partido of Haro. Pop. 1,431. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a convent; and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics.

SAN-AUGUSTINE, a county in the E part of Texas, U. S. Area 642 sq. m. It is watered by Ayish-bayou and the Attoyac. Pop. in 1850, 3,647. Its cap., of the same name, is 237 m. NE of Austin.

SAN-BARTOLOME-DE-LANZAROTE, a town of the Canary islands, in the island of Lanzarote and partido of Teguiase. Pop. 1,906. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SAN-BERNARDINO, a Mormon village of Los Angeles co., in California, U. S., 279 m. SE of Vallejo, in a rich and well-watered valley.

SAN-BORNTON, a township and village of Belknap co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 18 m. N of Concord, watered by Salmon-Brook-Pond. Pop. 2,695.

SAN-BUENAVENTURA, a river of California, U. S., which rises in the rancho of Ojai, in Santa Barbara co., and flows in a NW course of 30 m. to the sea, which it enters to the N of Monterey.

SAN-ESTEBAN-DEL-VALLE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila and partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro. Pop. 1,239. It is enclosed by old walls, has a parish-church, a custom-house, and some mineral wells.

SAN-FELICES-DE-BUELNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander and partido of Villacarriedo,

in a mountainous locality near La Vega. Pop. 2,596. It has a parish-church and several convents. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle.

SAN-FELIU-DE-GUIXOLS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona, and partido of Bisbal, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,679. It has several churches, an hospital, a custom-house, and a convent, and possesses a good harbour. The salting of fish forms an important branch of local industry. It is supposed to have been founded by a Roman colony.

SAN-FELIU-DE-LLOBREGAT, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona. The partido comprises 40 pueblos. The town is in a great plain, encircled by the Llobregat. Pop. 1,785. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of cotton fabrics and of blouses. Its foundation is posterior to the expulsion of the Saracens.

SAN-JAVIER, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido of Murcia, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,597.

SAN-JOQUIN. See JOACHIN (SAN).

SAN-JOSEF, a river of Spanish Yucatan, which flows SSW, passing the town of Becalar, and falls into the upper part of the shallow estuary, opening between the S end of Ambergris-Cay and Balize.

SAN-JUAN, a town of the Balearic islands, in the island of Majorca, prov. and partido of Menacor. Pop. 1,612.

SAN-JUAN-BANTISTA (VILLA-HERMOSA-DE), a town of Mexico, the cap. of the state of Tabasco, situated on the W bank of the Tabasco river, at the point where the Chiltepec diverges from the l. bank of the Tabasco, and 24 leagues above the bar of the Tabasco. Its houses are substantially built of stone, with flat roofs. The custom-house of the state is here. The chief exports are logwood and cocco.

SAN-LEONARDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Burgo-de-Osma. Pop. 582. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and carries on an active trade in cattle.

SAN-LORENZO, a town of the Canary islands, in the island of Gran Canaria and partido of Las Palmas. Pop. 1,927. It has a parish-church, several convents, and a custom-house.

SAN-MARTIN-DE-TARAMUNDI, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Oviedo and partido of Castropol. Pop. 1,975. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SAN-MIGUEL, a county of New Mexico, situated to the E of Santa-Fé, and watered by the Pecos and Canadian. Area 3,500 sq. m.

SAN-PEDRO, a port of Los-Angeles co., in California, U. S., situated on a bay of the same name, in N lat. 33° 43' 6", W long. 118° 16' 08", 27 m. S of Los Angeles, and 80 m. NW of San-Diego. It has good anchorage, except under SE winds.

SAN-PETE, a county in Utah territory, U. S., situated between the parallels of 38° 30' and 39° 57' N, and extending from the Rocky mountains to about 112° W long. It is watered by the Green and the Grand rivers, affluents of the Rio-Colorado. Pop. in 1850, 365. Its cap., Manti, is situated 45 m. NE of Fillmore, at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level.

SAN-QUINTIN-DE-MEDIOLA, a town of Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona, and partido of Igualada. Pop. 1,813. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of calico, paper, and baskets.

SAN-ROMAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido of Santander. Pop. 630. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SAN-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. and 36 m. W of Kwang-tung and div. of

Kwang-chu-fu, on an arm of the Pe-keang, near its confluence with the Ta-keang, in N lat. 23° 15', E long. 112° 45'. It is enclosed by walls, and has a tower nine stories in height. The district produces hemp in considerable quantities, and contains extensive mulberry plantations. The soil consists of reddish sand and clay.

SAN-SHWUY-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se and div. of Fun-chu, in N lat. 35° 12', E long. 108° 18'.

SAN-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 24 m. N of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 37', E long. 108° 53'.

SANA, a small river of Switzerland, which runs into the Aar, 3 m. S of Aarburg.

SANA, a city of Arabia, the capital of Yemen, and residence of an independent imam. It is situated in N lat. 15° 22', E long. 44° 31', 15 days journey NE by N of Mocha, in a barren stony valley, from 6 to 9 m. in width, encircled by lofty hills, near the source of the Shab river, and at an alt. of 4,000 ft. above sea-level. Its immediate vicinity is beautifully diversified by woods and gardens. Its walls have a circuit of 5½ m., but enclose numerous gardens and open spaces. The streets are narrow, but present many massive and lofty stone houses, with others substantially built of brick. There are above 20 mosques, and the public baths are numerous and handsome. The imam has two large palaces. The principal commerce of S. is in coffee; dried fruits and raisins are also largely exported. The coffee is brought into S. in December and January. The cost of transporting a camel-load to Mocha is 44 dollars. Mr. Cruttenden estimates the pop. at 40,000. The merchants are generally wealthy. Fruit is plentiful in the neighbourhood, particularly grapes, great quantities of which are dried and exported. The climate is dry. In average seasons, rain falls three times in the year.

SANA, a province of Peru, bounded on the NE and E by the prov. of Caxamarca; and on the W by the Pacific, along the coast of which it extends 75 m. Its soil is level, and, excepting in the desert of Secchura, fertile. It produces wheat, maize, rice, fruit, and barilla.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated on a river of its name, on the coast, in a fertile and pleasant valley, 80 m. N of Truxillo. It is now in a state of decay, in consequence of an inundation, by which it was nearly ruined, in 1728.

SANABU, a town of Middle Egypt, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Minieh, and 36 m. NW of Siout, near the l. bank of the Nile. It has 5 Coptic churches.

SANAG, a town on the W coast of the island of Lombok, in S lat. 8° 27'.

SANAGHA, a name by which the W part of the Sahara is sometimes distinguished.

SANAHUJA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Lerida, and partido of Solsona, at the foot of the Cervera mountains, on which are the ruins of a castle. Pop. 1,117. It has a parish church, several oratories, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics.

SANAN, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 36 m. NNW of Abu-Arish.

SANARICA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 24 m. E of Gallipoli, cant. and 5 m. SE of Maglia, in a fertile plain. Pop. 560.

SANARSKAIA, a fortress of Russia in ANW, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 42 m. WNW of Troizk, near the Sanarka, a small affluent of the Ul. It stands on a height, is enclosed by wooden fortifications, and contains about 50 houses, inhabited chiefly by Cossacks.

SANBORTON, a township of Belknap co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 21 m. N of Concord, bounded on the E by the Great bay of Winnepiscogee lake, and on the W partly by Pemigewasset river. Pop. in 1840, 2,745.

SANCAHA, a small town of Abyssinia, 70 m. NW of Gondar, in a plain near the Andoval, one of the head streams of the Athara. It is inhabited by Shangallas.

SANCAN, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district and 45 m. NNW of Abu-Arish.

SANCERQUES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and arrond. of Sancerre. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,004; in 1846, 13,841. The village is 14 m. S of Sancerre, on the l. bank of the Voumoise, a small affluent of the Loire. Pop. 821. It has several iron-works.

SANCERRE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher. The arrond. comprises an area of 209,684 hect., and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 66,790; in 1841, 71,275; and in 1846, 75,067. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,309; in 1846, 19,847. The town is 29 m. NE of Bourges, in a picturesque situation, in an isolated mountain, in a rich locality, and about 1½ m. from the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1789, 2,262; in 1821, 3,102; in 1831, 3,032; and in 1846, 3,648. It is irregularly built, and possesses little architectural adornment. It has a Calvinist church, and a communal college, and carries on a considerable trade in wine, hemp, nuts, cattle, and wool. In the vicinity are quarries of fine yellow veined marble. The slopes of the mountain of S. are covered with vines. The foundation of the town is by some authorities attributed to Cæsar; there appears, however, greater evidence that it was founded by Charlemagne, and peopled by a Saxon colony. It had a fortress, which after taking the town from the Calvinists, was destroyed by Charles IX. in 1575.

SANCEY-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Clerval. Pop. 915.

SANCEY-LE-LONG, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Clerval. Pop. 380. It has several tanneries.

SANCHEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 9 m. E of Bonneval. Pop. 1,010. It has a woollen yarn-mill.

SANCIAN, **SAM-CHOW**, or **SAINT JOHN**, an island of the China sea, near the coast of the Chinese prov. of Kwang-tung, and about 10 m. SW of Macao. It contains the tomb of St. Francis Xavier.

SANCILLO, a mountain nearly in the centre of the Great Canary island, rising to the alt. of 6,070 ft. above sea-level.

SANCOINS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and arrond. of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,415; in 1846, 8,769. The town is 23 m. ENE of St. Amand-Mont-Rond, on the r. bank of the Aubois, a small affluent of the Loire, and on the Canal-du-Centre. Pop. in 1846, 2,610. It has lime and tile-kilns, a dye-work, bleachery, and carries on an active trade in cattle, gypsum, wood, iron, forage, and wool.

SANCOTY HEAD, a headland of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., forming the E point of Nantucket island, in N lat. 41° 16', and W long. 126° 52'.

SANCREED, a parish of Cornwall, 4 m. W by S of Penzance. Area 4,411 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,394.

SANCTI-SPIRITUS. See **ESPIRITU-SANCTO**.

SANCTON-AND-HOUGHTON, a parish in the

E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SE by E of Market-Weighton. Area 4,708 acres. Pop. in 1851, 519.

SANCY (**PIG DE**). See **DOR MONT**.

SANCY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 2 m. SE of Audun-le-Roman, and 8 m. N of Briey, at the foot of a height which was formerly crowned by a fortress. Pop. 523. It has an oil mill.

SAND, a village of Bavaria, in the prov. of Lower Franconia, presidial and 2 m. S of Zeil, at the foot of hills, on the l. bank of the Main. Pop. 751. It has extensive basket-manufactories.

SAND, a small island of the China sea, to the W of North West island, in N lat. 10° 10', and E long. 114° 10'.

SAND-AA, or **AXAR-AA**, a river of Iceland, which has its source in the Klofaekill, runs in a generally N direction, and after a course of about 150 m. throws itself by two embouchures into the Atlantic, 60 m. NE of Holum.

SANDA, a small island at the W side of the entrance of the frith of Clyde, 6½ m. E by N of the Mull of Kintyre. It measures about 1½ m. in length, and ¾ m. in breadth, and contains about 500 acres. The island figures prominently in history as the common station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. Sandstone constitutes the whole mass of the island. *Aven*—a name which S. still occasionally bears—is an abbreviation of the long and sonorous designation anciently given it of *Avona Porticosa*. Two islets, called the Sheep isle, and Glanamor, on the NE side, have a united superficies of about 22 acres.—Also a small island in the Hebridean parish of Small Isles, Argyshire, on the E side of Canna, and united with it at low water by a beach of shell sand. It extends about 1½ m., with a mean breadth of about ¾ m., and is distant 2½ m. from Rum. Between it and Canna is one of the best harbours in the Hebrides.—Also one of the most considerable of the northern division of the Orkney islands. Its respective nearest points are 2½ m. N of Stronsay, 1½ m. E of Eday, and 2½ m. S of N. Ronaldshay. Its form is exceedingly irregular; and it may, in a general view, be regarded as three large peninsule, and two small ones radiating from a common centre. Its length, from NE to SW, is 12 m.; but its mean breadth does not exceed 1½ m.; and its superficial extent is not more than 19 sq. m. Excepting a hillocky ridge of 200 or 300 ft. in alt. on its W side, the island is extremely flat. Its soil is everywhere light and sandy. The principal harbours are Kettletoft on the SE, and Otterswick on the NE side of the island, opposite to each other, and both pretty safe and commodious. Shipwrecks were, at one time, distressingly frequent along the coast; but of late years, they have, in a great measure, been averted by the erection of a lighthouse on Start Point,—the extremity of the NE peninsula, in N lat. 59° 16' 37", W long. 2° 22' 2". A number of fresh-water lakes, the largest about 2½ m. in circumference, and two or three others not much inferior in size, occur in various localities. Between Kettletoft and Papa-sound in Stronsay, a distance of 7 m., is the great herring-fishing station of the northern Orkadian islands. Pop. in 1801, including the island of N. Ronaldshay, 2,148; in 1831, 1,849; in 1851, 2,004.

SANDAKAN BAY, an indentation of the NE coast of Borneo, in N lat. 5° 40', and E long. 118° 20'. It is 3 m. broad at the entrance, and swells in the interior to a width of 18 m., with a depth of 15 m. It contains several islands.

SANDAL ISLAND. See **PAOU**.

SANDALL (**GREAT**), a parish and township in

the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S by E of Wakefield, intersected by the Barnesley canal, and the York and North Midland railway. The parish includes the townships of Crigglestone, Walton, and West-Britton. Area 7,272 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,036.

SANDALL (Kirk), a parish of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Doncaster. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1841, 187; in 1851, 239.

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, to the SSE of Flores, extending between $9^{\circ} 15'$ and $10^{\circ} 10'$ S lat., and between 119° and $120^{\circ} 41'$ E long. It is about 100 m. in length, and 30 m. in average breadth. It rises towards the centre, and at the NW extremity has a peak of some height, but it is described as generally of little elevation. On the W coast is a headland named Bluff-point, and on the NE is Padewany bay, which receives a river of the same name. A group of islets lie near its S coast, and passing from SE to NE of the island, is the best route from Europe through Pitt's Passage and Dampier's strait to China, in Dec., Jan., and Feb. It is said to be very populous. The natives are described as resembling those of Java both in personal appearance and in habits and mode of life. The land, which is tilled by the plough drawn by bullocks, is to a great extent cultivated. Sandal-wood, birds' nests, and wax are the chief productions of the island. The Dutch found a claim to this island on the following grounds. The rajah of Savu—an island within sight of Sandalwood to the eastward—some years ago formed a settlement on the SE point of Sandalwood, which he was enabled to maintain, owing to superior knowledge in the art of war. The Dutch claim an authority over the rajah of Savu, and therefore assume a right also over his settlement in Sandalwood. In 1839 the people of Ende, on the island of Flores, having disputed the right of the Dutch to control them, were attacked and obliged to sue for peace. As a reimbursement of the expenses of the war, the chiefs of Ende agreed to reduce S. island for the Dutch.

SANDAN, a district of China, in the E part of Mandshuria, intersected by the lower part of the Amur river. It appears to correspond to the Khedjen and Fiakha of different writers.

SANDAU, a town of Bohemia, 39 m. NW of Pilsen. Pop. 800. In the neighbourhood are mines of cobalt, garnets, and topazes.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, 48 m. N by E of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,400.

SANDAY. See SANDA.

SANDBACH, a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Chester, 24 m. E by S of Chester, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal, and the Manchester and Birmingham railway. The parish includes the chapelrys of Church-Hulme, and Goostrey with Barnshaw, and the townships of Arclid, Blackden, Bradwell, Cotton, Cranage, Leese, Rudheath, Sandbach, Twemlow, Wheelock, Bechton, and Hassall. Area 16,310 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,496; in 1831, 7,214; in 1851, 8,532.—The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the small river Wheelock. The silk manufacture is carried on here, and there are some brine springs. It was formerly celebrated for its malt liquor. Its trade in shoes and the manufacture of worsted and yarn stuffs has declined. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the S division of the county.

SAND-BAY RIVER, a river of Illinois, U. S., which discharges itself into the Mississippi, between the mouths of Rocky and Illinois rivers.

SANDBERG, or **PLASKI**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 38 m. SSE of Posen. Pop. 500.

SANDCHU, a town of Chinese Turkistan, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

SAND-CREEK, a river of Indiana, U. S., which runs SW and joins the E fork of James river, after a course of 50 m.

SANDEC, a circle of Austrian Galicia, in the SW of the prov., on the borders of Hungary; watered by the Dunajec or Donajetz, the Biala, and the Poprad. Its surface is covered with small hills, which increase in magnitude towards the S.—Its chief town, of the same name, sometimes called Nowy-Sandec, stands on the Donajetz, 44 m. SW of Cracow. Pop. 5,224. It has a high school.

SANDEC (Stary), a town of Austrian Galicia, 6 m. SW of Nowy-Sandec. Pop. 2,700.

SANDEFIORD, a village of Norway, in the co. of Jarlsberg, 6 m. N of Holmestrand. Pop. 400.

SANDEL-HOUQ, or **SUMBA ISLAND**, an island in the Eastern seas, about 80 m. in length from E to W, and from 15 m. to 36 m. in breadth. Its S point, in S lat. $10^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $120^{\circ} 32'$, is "as high and inaccessible as the rock of Gibraltar, with a low connecting land-tongue, on either side of which lies a spacious bay." The W point of the island is in S lat. $9^{\circ} 24'$, E long. $119^{\circ} 3'$. The NE coast presents a calcareous wall, with a nearly level top, about 1,200 ft. high, and from 2 to 6 m. inland, covered with long grass.

SANDEND, a small village in Banffshire, 4 m. from Portsoy.

SANDERAY, a small island of the Hebrides, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Barra. It is 2 m. long and 2 m. broad. Pop. in 1841, 14. There is a large Danish dun on the E coast of the island.

SANDERINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Castle-rising. Area 1,172 acres. Pop. in 1841, 60.

SANDER-ROCEL (CAVE), a promontory on the SW coast of Majorca, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 27'$, E long. $2^{\circ} 40'$.

SANDERSHAUSEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 1 m. ENE of Cassel. Pop. 400.

SANDERSLEBEN, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the r. bank of the Wipper, 18 m. SE of Quedlinburg. Pop. 1,600. Gypsum and lime are obtained in the vicinity.

SANDERSON'S HOPE, a cape on the coast of Davis' straits, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 20'$.

SANDERSTEAD, a parish in Surrey, 3 m. SSE of Croydon, in the line of the Croydon railway. Area 3,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 615.

SANDERSVILLE, a village of Washington co., in Georgia, U. S., 25 m. E of Milledgeville.—Also a v. of Chester co., in S. Carolina, 53 m. N by W of Columbia.

SANDFORD-AND-WOODLEY, a township in the p. of Sonning, Berks, 4 m. E of Reading, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 3,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 796.

SANDFORD, a parish in Devon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Crediton. Area 7,793 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,011; in 1851, 1,970.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Oxford, on the river Isis. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1841, 304.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Deddington. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 515.—Also a township in the p. of Prees, Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Wem. Pop. in 1831, 487.

SANDFORD-ORCAS, a parish in Somersetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Sherborne. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 353; in 1851, 526.

SANDGATE, a township and village of Bennington co., in Vermont, U. S., 84 m. S by W of Montpelier. Pop. 850.

SANDGATE, a chapelry and hamlet, partly in the p. of Folkstone, and partly in the p. of Cheriton, Kent, 2 m. WSW of Folkstone. The situation of this village, which lies along the shore, with hills

rising immediately behind it, is in the highest degree salubrious and delightful. Having risen into high esteem as a watering-place, and possessing hot and cold baths, and every accommodation for those who are in pursuit of health or pleasure, the prosperity of this place arises principally from the influx of summer visitants. Under the reform act, S. is included within the parl. boundaries of **HYTHE**; which see. The Royal Military canal, which terminates at Cliff End in Sussex, commences here. On the cliffs are several strong batteries.

SANDHAMM, an island, fort, and harbour of Sweden, 10 m. E of Stockholm. Here all ships passing to and from the capital, are examined by the custom-house officers.

SANDHAUSEN, a village of Baden, 5 m. S by W of Heidelberg. Pop. 900.

SANDHAYN'S CREEK, a small inlet on the Swedish shore of the Cattegat, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Tylen, with anchorage in 3 fath.

SANDHOE, a township in the p. of St. John, Northumberland, 4 m. ENE of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 240.

SANDHURST, a parish in Berks, 5 m. S by E of Wokingham. Area 4,562 acres. Pop. in 1801, 222; in 1831, 672; in 1851, 815. In that part of the p. which abuts upon the London and Exeter road is the Royal Military college, the senior department of which forms a school for officers of all ranks already in the service; the junior for young gentlemen who are preparing to enter into it. The college is a plain edifice with a Doric portico. A chapel, a riding-school, and an observatory, are attached to it.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. N of Gloucester. Area 2,227 acres. Pop. in 1831, 434; in 1851, 494.—Also a parish in Kent, 7 m. SW by W of Tenderden, on the N bank of the Rother, which separates it from Sussex. Area 4,382 acres. Pop. in 1801, 887; in 1831, 1,307; in 1851, 1,235.

SANDIACRE, a parish in the co. of Derby, 8 m. E by N of Derby, intersected by the Erwash canal. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 758; in 1851, 1,065.

SANDILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Jargean. Pop. 1,410.

SANDING ISLES, two small islands, situated off the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 30'$, near the Nassau or Poggy isles, in which group they are sometimes included. They are both inhabited. Their only remarkable production is the long nutmeg, which grows wild on them.

SANDISFIELD, a township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, U. S., 112 m. WSW of Boston. Pop. 907.

SANDIZELL, a village of Bavaria, 21 m. NNE of Augsburg. Pop. 500.

SAND-KAY, or **POPOISE ISLAND**, the westernmost kay on the Florida reef, bearing $83^{\circ} 2'$ W, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the W point of Thomson's island.—Also an islet on Turks' Islands bank, in the Bahamas, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, W long. $71^{\circ} 14'$. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

SAND-LAKE, a township and village of Reusselaer co., in New York, U. S., 9 m. E of Albany. Pop. 2,558.

SANDNESS, a parish in Shetland, constituting, with Walls, Papa-stour, and Fowla, a ministry or united parish: see **WALLS**. It lies on the W side of the mainland, and the S coast of St. Magnus bay.—The headland of Sandness, whence the district has its name, flanks the S side of the entrance of Papa-sound.

SANDOE, one of the Faroe islands, to the S of Stromöe, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 47'$, W long. $11^{\circ} 28'$.—Also an island off the coast of Norway, in N lat. $68^{\circ} 56'$.—Also an islet off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 15'$.

SANDOMIL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 26 m. S of Viseu, near the r. bank of the Alva. Pop. 1,000.

SANDOMIR, or **SANDOMIERZ**, a palatinate or province of the kingdom of Poland, according to the territorial division of 1815. It is bounded on the S, E and NE by the Vistula; on the W and N by the Pilica; the rest of the boundary is formed by the territory of Cracow. Its area is about 4,700 sq. m. It abounds in wood, and has extensive forests towards the middle, also several sandy tracts and marshes. Iron, lead, copper, and zinc are wrought.—It is administratively divided into the 4 obwodies of Opatow, Opoczno, Radom, and S.—Sandomir was also the name of a palatinate in the old kingdom of Poland. It was of considerable extent, but in 1772, the part to the r. of the Vistula was ceded to Austria, and has remained in her possession ever since.

SANDOMIR, a town of Poland, 51 m. SW of Lublin, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 42'$, on the l. bank of the Vistula, opposite to the influx of the San, the chief place of the above palatinate. In a remote age, it was the residence of the court; at present it is a poor place, with a pop. of 2,500. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has a gymnasium or great school; but its trade, notwithstanding its position at the confluence of two considerable rivers, is insignificant.

SANDON, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Chelmsford, on the river Sandon. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 525; in 1851, 531.—Also a parish in Hertfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Buntingford. Area 3,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 716; in 1851, 804.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Stafford, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal. Area 3,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 558; in 1851, 586.

SANDONESS, an island off the W coast of Finland, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. $65^{\circ} 3'$.

SANDOUX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S of Saint-Amand-Tallende. Pop. 1,500.

SANDOVAL-DE-LA-REYNA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Odra. Pop. 375.

SANDOWN, a hamlet and fort in the parish of Brading, Isle of Wight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Newport. Sandown fort, originally erected by Henry VIII., is a square building flanked by four bastions, and encompassed by a wet ditch. It commands the neighbouring flat beach, and is kept in repair and well-manned. Its geog. position is, according to Capt. Raper, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 14'$, E long. $1^{\circ} 24'$.

SANDRIDGE, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3 m. NE by N of St. Albans. Area 5,766 acres. Pop. in 1831, 810; in 1851, 864.

SANDRIGO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Vicenza. Pop. 2,000.

SANDSTING-AND-AITHSTING, a united parish nearly in the middle of the mainland of Shetland. Its length from NNW to SSE is 10 m.; its breadth in the opposite direction is 8 m. The surface is almost everywhere hillocky, neither attaining any considerable elevation, nor admitting any noticeable extent of plain. The cultivated ground lies generally along the shores. The p. is everywhere intersected by long narrow bays, called *voes* or *friths*; and the pasture in the *ness* or peninsula formed by two *voes* is generally good. The coast on the W side is rocky and bold. There are upwards of 40 fresh-water lakes, some of considerable size, and many verdant or muddy at the bottom. Pop. in 1801, 1,493; in 1831, 2,194; in 1851, 2,603.

SANDUSKY, a county in the N part of Ohio, U. S. Area 458 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,182; in 1850, 14,305. Its cap. is Fremont.

SANDUSKY, a river of Ohio, U. S., which runs by a NE and E course of 90 m. into Sandusky bay, at the town of Sandusky. It is navigable, and is connected with the Great Miami by a portage of 9 m., and with the Scioto by one of 4 m. Bordering upon this river are extensive tracts of almost perfectly level country, a great part of which is destitute of trees, and in the summer covered with grass 5 or 6 feet high.—The bay of S. is 16 m. in length, with an average breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. It communicates with Lake Erie by a narrow strait.—Also a town of Ohio, on the S shore of Sandusky bay, 3 m. from its entrance. It was handsomely laid out in 1817, on a beautiful situation; it now contains a county court-house, several churches, extensive hotels, and other public establishments; and has become connected by railroad with Cincinnati and with Newark. Pop. in 1840, 1,200; in 1850, 5,088.

SANDWICH, a cinque-port and parl. borough in Kent, 13 m. E of Canterbury, and 68 m. ESE of London, on the river Stour. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,452; in 1851, 2,966.—The town stands on the S bank of the Stour, at the point where that river bends suddenly from a southward to a northward course, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Pegwell bay. Many of the houses are ancient and very irregularly built; and the streets are narrow and inconmodious. On every side, except on that of the river, the town is surrounded by the remains of its ancient wall, and one of the gates still faces the quay. The river is crossed, and the town connected with Stonar and the Isle-of-Thames by a bridge of 2 arches, in the centre of which is a swing-bridge to allow vessels to pass without lowering their masts. The port was formerly of much more importance than at present. For some centuries the harbour has been choked up with sand; the Stour, however, near Sandwich, is still 11 ft. deep and 150 ft. broad at spring-tides. The imports chiefly consist of coal for the use of the town and surrounding country; the exports of grain, flour, seeds, hops, wool, malt, leather, oak, bark, ashes. In the reign of Richard II., and in that of Elizabeth, some Flemings set up the manufacture of woollen cloth and silk here, but it ultimately went to decay. Ship-building and rope-making have been carried on to a small extent. The income of the borough in 1841, was £468. S., with Deal and Walmer, returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered for 1837, was 911; for 1848, 943. The family of Montague take the title of Earl from this place.

SANDWICH, a town of Lower Canada, situated on the river Detroit, 2 m. below Detroit. It is neatly laid out, and has some wharves along the river's side, where vessels may be safely laid up during the winter. Pop. 450.

SANDWICH, a township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, U. S., 46 m. N of Concord. Pop. in 1850, 2,577. In the N part of the township there is a mountain nearly 3,000 ft. high. In the SE is Squam lake.—Also a township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on Barnstable bay, 54 m. SSE of Boston, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 45' 31''$, W long. $70^{\circ} 30' 13''$. Pop. in 1840, 3,719; in 1850, 4,368. Glass is manufactured here.—Also a township of Essex co., bordering on the N and W on Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river. Pop. in 1844, 3,624.

SANDWICH, one of the New Hebrides group in the S. Pacific. It is 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and has its S part in S lat. $17^{\circ} 52'$, E long. $168^{\circ} 35'$.—Also an island of the S Pacific, in S. lat. $2^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $150^{\circ} 44'$.

SANDWICH BAY, a large bay on the E coast of the island of Georgia, in the S. Atlantic, between Cooper's isle and Cape Charlotte.

SANDWICH (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of New Holland, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. See HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

SANDWICH LAND, the name given by Cook to a number of islands on the skirts of the Antarctic ocean, between the parallels of $57^{\circ} 10'$ and $59^{\circ} 40'$ S lat., and between 24° and 28° W long.

SANDY, a river of the state of Maine, U. S., which has its source in Franklin co.; flows first SE, then NE, and after a total course of about 45 m., enters Kennebec river, in Stark's township, Somerset co.—Also a river which has its source in Logan co., in the state of Virginia, flows NW between Logan and Tazewell counties, thence N, and for nearly 200 m. forms the line of separation between the states of Virginia and Kentucky, and joins the Ohio at Katletsburg. It receives several tributaries.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,444.—Also a township of Starke co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 1,265.

SANDY, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 54 m. WSW of Khyrabad, on the l. bank of the Duah-gorra. It is noted for the culture of melons and cucumbers, and in the environs is a lake which in winter abounds with flying fish.

SANDY BAY, an indentation of the NE coast of North Island, New Zealand, to the NW of the Bay of Islands, and enclosed on the N by Cape Otou or North Cape, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 36'$, and E long. 173° . On its S side is Mount Kohara or Camel.—Also a village of Tasmania, in the co. of Buckingham, on the l. bank of the river Derwent.

SANDY BAY, a small bay on the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 50° .

SANDY BAY, a village of Gloucester township, Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the E side of Cape Ann, 5 m. from Gloucester harbour. It has a pier and breakwater.

SANDY CAPE, a headland of Australia, at the N extremity of an island of the same name, by which Hervey bay is enclosed on the E, in S lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$, and E long. $153^{\circ} 34'$. To the N of the cape is an extensive series of reefs terminating in what is named Break-sea spit.

SANDYCOVE, a cove and a fishing-hamlet in the p. of Ringrone, co. Cork. The cove is separated by a small peninsula from the lower part of Kinsale harbour; and penetrates the land northward to the extent of only about 5 furl. The hamlet is situated near the head of the cove, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Kinsale.—Also a village in the p. of Monkstown, co. Dublin, at the head of Scotch bay, adjacent to the W end of the village of Bullock, popularly regarded as forming a part of Kingstown; and its distinctive name is used chiefly in connection with Sandycove-terrace and Sandycove-house. The village, or rather its little harbour, has a commodious landing-place in 12 ft. of water.

SANDY CREEK, a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 161 m. WNW of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Little Sandy creek and the affluents of Lake Ontario, by which it is bounded on the W. The soil is chiefly sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,420.—Also a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1840, 929.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the same state, 228 m. WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 1,965.

SANDY CREEK, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham, which flows into Hunter river at St. Helliers.

SANDYFORD, a village in the pa. of Tully and Taney, co. Dublin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Dundrum.

SANDY HILL, a village of Washington co., in the state of New York, U. S., 53 m. N of Albany, on the E side of Hudson river. Pop. in 1840, 1,000.

SANDY HOOK, a sandy beach in Middletown township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., extending N from Old Shrewsbury Inlet, 6 m. in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in average breadth. It encloses a bay of the same name, and at its N extremity is a light-house.

SANDY INLET, a narrow channel which runs between two islands, near the coast of the state of North Carolina, U. S., to the NE of Cape Fear.

SANDY ISLE, a small low islet of the Eastern seas, S by E 5 m. from the SE part of Leat.

SANDY LAKE, a township of Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 228 m. NNW of Harrisburg. It has a level surface, and is drained by Sandy creek. The soil is chiefly clay and loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,566.

SANDY LAKE, a lake in the north-west territory of North America, in about N lat. $46^{\circ} 30'$, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the infant Mississippi. Its shores are hilly and have a very irregular outline, forming nine deep bays, and having a total circuit of about 160 m. It abounds in fish, and its shallow bays are filled with wild rice. It derives its name from its sandy beaches, which, like most of the lakes of the territory, are variegated with quartz pebbles, coloured in all the shades of red, from a bright vermilion to a brown, and including often many fine specimens of camelions and agates. This lake is famous among the voyageurs and fur-traders, on account of being at the W extremity of the principal old trading-route between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, from which latter it is distant 150 m., in a nearly straight line due W from the Fond-du-Lac of that 'Very Great Water,' of the Chippeways. Of these of travel and trade in this route were always, as they are yet, birch-bark canoes. These were carried from the Mississippi into the lake, whose waters they then pursued until they reached the summit dividing the waters flowing into Lake Superior. Here the canoes are lifted out of the water, shouldered over a tedious portage of 6 m., and launched again into the Savannah, a branch of the St. Louis, down both of which streams they glide, and, after making two more grand land-carriages on this last-named river, they float at last on the bosom of the fountain of the lake.

SANDYMOUNT, a village in the p. of St. Mary-Donnybrook, co. Dublin, on the shore of the estuary of the Liffey, 5 furl. ENE of Ball's-bridge. Pop. in 1841, 1,142.

SANDY POINT, a headland of the island of Tobago, Little Antilles, on the SW coast, in the parish of St. Patrick, 8 m. WNW of Scarborough. To the N is a bay of the same name, in which vessels of large size can obtain good anchorage, and on which is the town of Milford.—Also a town of the island of St. Christopher, in the p. of St. Ann, 9 m. WNW of Basse-Terre, on a roadstead of the same name, enclosed on the N by Sandy or Belle Tête Point, and defended by two forts. It is irregularly built, and contains about 300 houses. The headland is in N lat. $17^{\circ} 32'$, and W long. $62^{\circ} 51' 10''$.

SANE, **SAANE**, **SARINE**, or **SARN**, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the glacier of Saletsch, on the N side of the Bernese Alps, and S part of the cant. of Berne; flows first N through the Gesteigthal, then bends WNW through the NE corner of the cant. of Vaud; thence takes a N direction, traverses the cant. of Freyburg, re-enters that of Berne, and after a rapid course of about 80 m., joins the Aar on the l. bank, 5 m. SSW of Aarberg. The chief towns on its banks are Gesteig, Rouge-

mont, Gruyeres, Corbiere, Freyburg, and Laupen; and its principal affluents are the Jaun or Jogne, and Sangue on the r., and on the l. the Glane. It is navigable for some distance to small boats.

SANE, a small river of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, which falls into the Spree, 12 m. above Berlin.

SANEM, a village of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, in the cant. and 8 m. W of Bettenburg. Pop. 1,000.

SANFRE', or **SANFRONT**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Alba, situated on an eminence near the Po, 12 m. W of Alba. It contains 3,800 inhabitants, and has a fine castle.

SANFRONT, a village of Piedmont, 7 m. W of Saluzzo, on the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 400.

SANFTENBERG, a village of the archd. of Austria, on the Krems, 4 m. NNW of Krems. Pop. 600.

SANGA, a port of Japan, in the island of Ximo, 40 m. NE of Nangasaki. It is regularly built, with wide streets, and defended by a citadel.

SANGALHOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the Agueda, 10 m. W by N of Aveiro. Pop. 2,150.

SANGALLAN (CAPE), a steep headland on the coast of Peru, 3 m. NW of Carette island.

SANGAMA, or **SENGAMA**, a river of Western Africa, which crosses the Warri territory, and falls into the Atlantic, a little NW of Cape Formosa.

SANGAMON, a central county of Illinois, U. S. Area 936 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,716; in 1850, 19,228. Its cap. is Springfield. It is intersected on the NE by a river of the same name, which rises in Vermillion co., and flows in a W course of 180 m. to the Illinois.

SANGAMSOR, or **SANGMOSHOR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of the Concan, on the Jaigur river, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, 120 m. SSE of Bombay.

SANGANIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district of Kotah, near the Chumbul river. It is fortified by a stone wall and ditch.

SANGAR (STRAIT OF), an arm of the sea of Japan, running from ENE to WSW, between the islands of Yezo and Nifon.

SANGARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of Nandere, situated at the junction of the Manzora with the Godavery.

SANGAY, a mountain of Ecuador, in the prov. of Quixos, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 7'$. It rises to the height of 16,122 ft., and its N side is constantly covered with snow. From its summit, flames, smoke, and metallic and calcined matter, have, since 1728, been seen continually to burst forth, accompanied with explosions which are sometimes heard at Quito, though 135 m. distant. The country adjacent to this volcano is totally barren, in consequence of the enormous quantity of stones and cinders continually ejected from the mountain.—A river of the same name rises at the foot of the mountain, and uniting itself with the Upano, forms the Paira, which enters the Amazon with an abundant stream.—Also a river of Eastern Africa, which falls into the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. $13^{\circ} 22'$.

SANGBOYS, a group of islets in the Sulu archipelago, to the SW of the island of Mindanao.

SANGENJO, or **PADRINAN**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Pontevedra and partido of Santa-Maria-de-Cambados, on a bay, on the N side of the gulf of Pontevedra. Pop. 1,254. It carries on an extensive export trade in maize, legumes, and hams. In the vicinity are excellent fisheries, especially of sardines.

SANGERFIELD, a township of Oneida co., in

the state of New York, U. S., 17 m. S of Oriskany Falls, and 86 m. W by N of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Chenango and Oriskany rivers. The soil is rich and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 2,251; in 1850, 2,371.

SANGERHAUSEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, capital of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 32 m. WNW of Merseburg, on the Game, at the foot of the Harz mountains. Pop. in 1843, 6,073. It is enclosed by walls, and has 4 gates and 2 suburbs. It is well-built, and contains 2 castles, one of which is used partly as a prison, and partly as a granary, 6 churches, 2 hospitals, and a Latin school. It has manufactories of shoes, cloth, linen, and pottery, several tanneries, a copper foundry, a saltpetre refinery, and a brewery. This town is one of great antiquity. The circle comprises an area of 120 sq. m., and contains 43,795 inhabitants.

SANGERVILLE, a township of Piscataquis co., in Maine, U. S., 77 m. NW of Augusta. Pop. in 1840, 1,197.

SAN-GHIN-DALAI, a lake of Mongolia, in the country of the Khalkas, in a hollow, enclosed on the N and E by Mount Orbeghir, to the W of the sources of the Selenga. It is about 30 m. in circuit, and has no apparent outlet.

SANGIR, or **SANGUIR**, an island in the Eastern seas, between 36 and 40 m. in length, and 10 and 15 m. in breadth. It is of an oblong form, extending in a direction NNW, and is surrounded by numerous smaller islands of various dimensions. From the sea the land appears high and well wooded; and the coast is less dangerous from hidden rocks and shoals than most of the Eastern islands. It is well inhabited, and affords bullocks, hogs, goats, poultry, cocoa-nuts, and spices. The principal town and bay, about the middle of the W coast, and called Taroona, are in N lat. 3° 28', E long. 125° 44'. There is also another town called Tabockang, nearly opposite, on the E coast. There are other harbours towards the S end of the island. The pop. is estimated at about 12,000.

SANG-KOI, or **SONG-CA**, a river which has its source in China, in the central part of the prov. of Yunnan; flows SE under the name of Ho-ti-keang till its entrance into An-nam, when it takes that of Song-ca, and after a total course of 450 m. throws itself, by 4 embouchures, into the gulf of Tonquin. Its principal affluent is the Pa-pien-keang or Li-sien-kang, which it receives on the r. This river was formerly well known to European navigators, and notwithstanding the bar at its mouth, was then accessible to vessels of 600 tons burthen. Kachao, the capital of Tonquin, is situated on its r. bank, about 50 m. above the point of its branching.

SANGLE, a lake of Tibet, in the prov. of Ndzang, forming one of the head streams of the Naouk, an affluent of the Yarou-dzang.

SANGO, a river of Madagascar, which descends from the mountains in the interior, on the W side, runs NW, and after a course of about 180 m., throws itself into the Mozambique channel in S lat. 21°.

SANGONE, a river of Sardinia, in the prov. of Turin, which flows E and joins the Po on the l. bank, 5 m. S of Turin.

SANGORA, a town of Siam, on the W side of the gulf of Siam, in N lat. 7° 15'. It is inhabited by Chinese, Siamese, and Malays; and carries on a considerable traffic with the junks and native vessels travelling between Siam and Singapore.

SANGRI, or **SANCRI**, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, at some distance from the l. bank of the Yarou-dzang-bo, and 90 m. ESE of Lassa.

SANGRO, a river of Naples, which has its source

in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, and district of Avezano, near Gioja; runs first SE, then NE; enters the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, which for some distance it separates from that of Sannio; and, after a total course of 90 m., throws itself into the Adriatic, at the foot of a tower of the same name, between Ortona and Il Vasto. It is the ancient *Sagrus*.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 30 m. SE of Pamplona, in a valley on the l. bank of the Aragon, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 3,449. It is enclosed on three sides by walls. On the W, dikes have been erected for the protection of the town from the inundations of the river which were formerly extremely destructive. Its streets are broad, straight, and well-paved, and the houses well-built, and it contains 4 parish churches, 4 convents, 3 chapels, and a custom-house. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, and distilleries of brandy. In the vicinity on a strong and lofty situation is the town of Rocaforte, formerly called Sanguesa-le-Vieja.

SANGUIN, or **SANGWIN**, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, 130 m. NW of Cape Los Palmas, and about an equal distance SE of Liberia. The English and Dutch here possess several factories.

SANGUINAIRES (ISLES), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Ajaccio, near the W coast of the island of Corsica. The largest and most southerly of the group has a small harbour defended by a battery, and containing a lazaretto.

SANGUINE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, which has its source in the cant. and 1½ m. ENE of Montech, runs NE, and after a course of 11 m. joins the Garonne, 1½ m. W of Castel-Sarrasin.

SANGUINETTO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, deleg. and 21 m. SSE of Verona. Pop. 2,600. It is small and well-built, and has manufactories of hats.

SANGUIR. See **SANGIR**.

SAN-HO, a river of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, which enters the gulf of Chih-le, to the N of the embouchure of the Pei-ho, after a S course of 120 m.

SAN-HO (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of Cochinchina, in N lat. 13° 44', E long. 109° 14'.

SAN-HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and dep. of Shun-te-po, in N lat. 40°, and E long. 117° 1'.—Also a river in the same prov. which runs S, and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the gulf of Chih-le, a little to the N of the embouchure of the Pei-ho.

SANILAC, a county on the E part of Michigan, U. S. Area 780 sq. m. It is skirted on the E by Lake Huron. Pop. in 1850, 2,112. Its cap. is Lexington.

SANJORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district of Sarowy, on the E side of the Bah river, in N lat. 25° 3'.

SANKAN, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, near the coast of the Red sea, 35 m. NNW of Abu-Arish.

SANKARI. See **SANGARA**.

SAN-LI-KIAO, a town of Chinese Tartary, 18 m. SSW of Ning-yuen.

SANLUCAR. See **LUCAR (SAN)**.

SANLURI, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 27 m. NNW of Cagliari.

SANNA, a river of Bosnia, which rises near Verbooliani; runs N passing Knitsh, and then NW passing Priedor; and joins the Unna at Novi after a course of 73 m. Its principal affluents are the Gomionitza and the Japra.

SANNAKH. See **HALIBUT**.

SANNAZARO. See **SANAZARO**.

SANNERTS, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 14 m. S of Tolda. Pop. 1,000.

SAN-NI, a small walled town of Cutch-Gundava, 24½ m. NE of Shoran. A pass leads from this to Kelat by a journey of 2 days.

SANNIN, a high peak of the chain of Lebanon in Syria, estimated by Colonel Wildenbruch to have an alt. of 8,772 Paris feet. The snow, which perpetually lies in its crevices and crater like billows, is cut up with hatchets and sent to Beyrout from May to November.

SANNIO, or **MOLISE**, a province of Naples, between the parallels of 41° 10' and 42°; bounded on the N by Abruzzo-Citra, from which it is separated by the Sangro and the Trigno, and by the Adriatic; on the E by the prov. of Capitanata, from which it is separated by the Fortore; on the S by Principato-Ultra; and on the W by the Terra-di-Lavoro and Abruzzo-Ultra 2da. It is of irregular outline, with an area of 1,785 sq. m. Its surface is mountainous. The Apennines intersect it on the SW, and form the watershed between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian sea; the Trigno, Biferno, and Fortore, flowing to the former; the Vandra and the Tarnaro to the latter. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, rice, millet, fruit, and oil. A considerable proportion of the surface is covered with forests. The pop. was returned in 1850 at 360,549. The prov. is administratively divided into the 3 districts of Campobasso, Isernia, and Larino, which are subdivided into 33 circondarii.

SANNOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. N of Argenteuil, at the foot of the Butte-de-Sannois, which has an alt. of 203 metres = 666 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,700.

SANOK, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, between the circles of Jaslo on the W, and Sambor on the E. Its area is about 1,800 sq. m.; its pop. 217,000. The Carpathians form its S frontier. The San enters it on the SE, and traverses it in a winding direction from S to N. Its navigation is easy, and its occasional inundations improve the fertility of the soil. The Wisloka and several smaller streams cross the W part of the circle. The surface is level, except towards Hungary. Salt mines are found at several places.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the San, 104 m. ESE of Cracow. Pop. 1,600. It has a high-school, and is the seat of an important cattle-market.

SANON, a river of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, which runs W, and then WSW, to the r. bank of the Meurthe, which it joins after a course of 30 m.

SAN-PAN, an island off the E coast of the Chinese prov. of Che-kiang, to the SE of the island of Ta-ou.

SAN-PO, **SANPUR-TACHOK**, or **TSANGPU**, a river of Tibet, the course of which is not yet accurately determined, but which is now generally supposed to be the head-stream of the Brahmaputra. See **DIHONG**.

SANQUHAR, a parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, stretching from side to side of the horn which the cor. protrudes between Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. Its greatest length is 18 m.; its greatest breadth 5 m.; and its superficial extent is 61½ sq. m. The general surface is so high and rugged as to be—for a district S of the Grampians—emphatically Highland. Part of the soaring ridge, called the Lowthers, one of the highest regions of the great southern mountain-range, lifts a water-line along the boundary with Lanarkshire, and sends off ramifications into the interior. These heights, though a vast storage of mineral wealth, have a

bleak and barren surface, and fling an aspect of utter wildness over the district in which they preside. One mountain-line of water-shed runs 9 m. along the boundary with Penpont, and another forms the whole of the boundary with Ayrshire; both diverging, but in different directions, from Blacklurg-hill, a summit of 2,890 ft. above sea-level. The loftiest of the Lowthers, or eastern heights, has an alt. of 3,130 ft. The vale of the Nith cuts the parish diagonally from NE to SW into two nearly equal parts. The principal streams are the Nith, the Crawick, the Wanlock, the Minnick, the Euchar, and the Kello. If the whole area be distributed into 223 parts, 1 is undivided common, 2 are covered with copses or plantation, 32 are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and 188 are pastoral or waste. The great mineral treasures of the p. occur in the vicinity of the village of **WANLOCKHEAD**: which see. The rocks of the mountains are nearly all of the transition or silurian class. Pop. of the p., in 1801, 2,350; in 1831, 3,268; in 1851, 4,071.—The burgh of Sanquhar is 27 m. NNW of Dumfries, and 56 m. SSE of Glasgow. It stretches along the l. margin of the Nith; and consists almost wholly of one street, about a ½ m. in length. The absence of any noticeable building is compensated by the presence of Sanquhar-castle, a fine ruin situated on a steep bank, overlooking the Nith, about 1½ fur. SE of the town. Wire-worked stockings and mittens long formed a staple manufacture of the place, and afforded a large number of the lower classes a comfortable support. Including Crawick-mill, in the near neighbourhood, the town is the seat of a considerable woollen and cotton manufacture. About 300 females are employed in the sewing and embroidering of muslin with cotton. The burgh unites with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1838, 61; in 1848, 48. Pop. 2,381.

SANS (**SANTA-MARIA-DE**), a town of Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona and partido of St. Felice-de-Llobregat. Pop. 1,735. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SANSANDING, a town of Nigritia, in the state of Bambarra, 15 m. ENE of Sego, on an affluent of the Joliba. Pop. about 10,000. It carries on an active trade in salt, and has a large market-place always well-stocked with commodities, and screened by means of mats from the heat of the sun. The cowry here forms the ordinary currency.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, 36 m. ENE of Medina, on an affluent of the Gambia.

SANSANRUTZ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neufchateau. Pop. of dep., 372; of com., 120.

SANSARIA, a district and town of Guatimala, in the dep. of Chiquimula and Zacatepa. The district contains 8,370 inhabitants. Its chief town is Guastatoya. Pop. of town, 2,054.

SANSEGO, a small island of the Adriatic, dependent on Illyria, in the circle of Istria, near the W coast of the island of Osero, in N lat. 44° 30' 55", E long. 14° 17' 53". Pop. 600.

SANSELLAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of the Baleares and partido of Ibiza, 18 m. ENE of Palma, in the central part of the island of Mallorca, in a flat, but well-watered and fertile locality. Pop. 3,833. It is tolerably well-built.

SANSKIMOST, or **SKUSANI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 30 m. WSW of Banjalaka, on the l. bank of the Sanna.

SANSOL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 42 m. SW of Pamplona. Pop. 218.

SANSSAC-L'EGLISE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SSE of

Londres. Pop. 825. It contains a castle, in the court of which is a military column.

SANTA, a division of the prov. of Lima, in Peru, bounded on the E by the prov. of Guailas; on the SE by Caxatambo; on the W by the Pacific; and on the N by the prov. of Truxillo. Along the coast there are several commodious harbours. The chief commerce consists of wool-bearing animals, cotton, and hogs-lard, for which the merchants find a ready market at Lima.—The cap., of the same name, is situated in a valley, half-a-league inward from the coast, 210 m. NNW of Lima. In 1761, it was inundated by a high tide.—Also a large river of Peru, which rises in the Andes, under the 9th parallel of S lat.; flows W, and then NNW, passing the town of the same name, and falls into the Pacific, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the anchorage of the town of Santa, after a course of 220 m. Near its embouchure, it separates into several deltoid branches, and becomes shallow and feeble in current.—Also an island off the coast of Peru, 6 m. NW of Ferrol, and 2 m. SSW of Santa-head, which forms the S point of the bay of Santa. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

SANTA-ANA, a river of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, which flows by a NNW course into the gulf of Mexico, 25 m. E of the mouth of the Coat-zawallas, and 31 m. SW of that of the Tupileo.

SANTA-ANNA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz and comarca of Santa-Cruz, pleasantly situated on the angle formed by the Quebra-Anzoes and Velhas rivers. The inhabitants, 200 in number, find their chief employment in fishing and hunting.—Also a parish of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, 12 m. N of Laguna, and SSW of Desterro, on a lake. Pop. 2,000. The soil is well cultivated, and produces in great abundance sugar, part of which is manufactured into rum. The cultivation of cochineal has also been successfully introduced into this locality.—Also a parish of the prov. of São Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the Rio-Sino, about 18 m. N of Porto-Alegre. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of the prov. and 36 m. N of Mato-Grosso, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the São Francisco Xavier. Pop. 1,000. The river contains large quantities of gold.—Also a parish of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the district of Uberava.—Also a parish of the prov. of Ceara and district of Sobral.—Also a parish of the prov. of Para, in Brazilian Guayana, on the Cajari. It produces rice, mandioc, cotton, and cacao.—Also a parish in Brazilian Guayana, on the I. bank of the Rio-Negro.—Also a large commercial town of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Macacu.—Also a town of the same prov., in the comarca of Cabo-Fria, near the r. bank of the Capivari.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Niterohi.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Rezende.—Also a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Urucaia, on the road by the Serra-de-Tabahinga to Goyaz.—Also a village of the prov. of Alagoas, in the district of Ponto-da-Folha, pleasantly situated on the I. bank of the Rio-de-São-Miguel.—Also a mountain of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the district of São-João-de-Principe.—Also a group of islands, 3 in number, at the mouth of the Rio-Macahé, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The summit of the largest is in S lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$.—Also an island of the prov. of Maranhão, at the mouth of the Rio-Mirim. It has a lighthouse in S lat. $2^{\circ} 16' 18''$, and W long. of Ferro, $34^{\circ} 10' 4''$.—Also an island of the Madeira river, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso.—Also a small river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which descends from the Serra-dos-Órgãos; runs W, receives the Novo, Macaco, and other rivers, and joins the Ribeirão-das-Lages, to form the Guardu.—Also an auriferous

stream, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Santo-Estevão.—Also a central county of New Mexico, skirted by the Rio-Grande on the E, and on the W by the Sierra-Madre, and watered by the Rio-Grande and the Puerco. Pop. in 1850, 4,645. Its cap. is Jemaz.

SANTABUCA, a settlement of the island of Cuba, 10 m. NNW of Spiritu-Santo.

SANTAELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Cordova. Pop. 2,200.

SANTAGINI, a town of the Spanish island of Majorca, 9 m. SSE of Campos.

SANTANDER, a small maritime province of Spain, sometimes called Las-Montanas-de-Santander, or simply Las-Montanas. It lies along the S shore of the bay of Biscay, between Biscay on the E; Burgos on the SE; Palencia on the SW; and Oviedo on the W. Pop. in 1834, 166,730. It is surrounded on all sides with lofty chains of mountains, and its surface consists of steep mountains and valleys, the former extending in many parts to the shore. Its streams, the Deva, the Saja, the Besaya, the Pas, the Miera, and the Ason, flow to the Atlantic; the Ebro alone flows to the Mediterranean. While the highest peaks are covered with snow during great part of the year, the valleys produce maize and fruit; and the pasture, whether on the plains or on the slope of the hills, is in general good. Mines of lead and of iron of the best quality are wrought; and there are foundries of artillery and of steel-ware at two small towns in the interior called La Cavada and Lierganes. The coast presents several excellent harbours, such as San-Vicente-de-la-Barquera, Concha-de-Camellas, Suaneces, San-Martin-de-Arenas, La-Requejada, Colindres, Castrourdiales, Santander, Laredo, and above all, Santona. Ships of war have been built at Guarnizo near Santander. The industry of the prov. is considerable, and the pop. is said to be better educated than the Spanish peasantry in general. It is administratively divided into 12 *partidos-judiciales*, and 643 *pueblos*.

SANTANDER, the capital of the above prov., is situated in N lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$, and W long. $3^{\circ} 41'$, on the declivity of a hill, a circular peninsula to the E of Santillana. Pop. 15,286. It has a fine quay, a cathedral, a theatre, and baths. Its port is commodious, well sheltered, and of easy access for merchant-vessels of all sizes; the frigates of 40 guns must wait the flow of the tide before they can pass the bar. The harbour is protected by two forts or castles, and the entry of vessels into the inner basin is facilitated by a fine pier 30 ft. wide. S. was long one of the ports called *habilitados*, authorised to carry on a free trade with Spanish America. It appears from official accounts respecting the trade of S., that it has increased considerably of late years. Thus, in 1848, it exported 3,099,245 arrobas of flour; in 1851, 5,134,615 ar.; and in the first half-year of 1852 just terminated, 3,088,007 ar. The total customs' revenue received at S. in 1844 was 8,547,048 reals; in 1848, 12,814,826 rs.; in 1851, 18,025,900 rs.; and in the half-year ending 30th June 1852, 12,543,515 rs. The number of vessels that entered or left S. in 1848 was 1,806, with a tonnage of 122,858 tons; in 1851 it was 2,057 = 159,033 tons; and in the first half of 1852, 1,465 vessels = 108,673 tons, entered or left. It is proposed to form a railway from S. to Alar-del-Rey, a distance of 85 m.; thence to Valladolid, a further distance of 75 m.; and ultimately to Madrid; the entire distance being 340 m. This line, if ever executed, will be the most direct route from London to Madrid. The journey between the two capitals now occupies a fortnight. As soon as the intermediate terminus at

